No 61,143

THE TIMES

THURSDAY JANUARY 28 1982

Price twenty pence

Irish to face poll after Budget blow

The Irish Republic's six-month old minority government was out voted in a division over Budget proposals last night. Immediately after the vote, Dr Garrett FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, said he would ask Dr Patrick Hillery, the President to dissolve Parliament and call an election.

BL 'on road to recovery'

British Leyland is well on the road to recovery, according to Sir Michael Edwardes, the chairman. He told MPs yesterday that the loss-making company, which has had £990m of state funds pumped into it, would make a trading profit next year and from then on, would not need any further injections of taxpayers' money Page 15



Give-and-take Co-op Bank

The Co-operative Bank, announcing the terms of its new Cheque and Save interest-bearing current accounts, has asked holders to maintain an average credit balance of £180 a year to obtain free banking, otherwise an £18 annual service charge is incurred Page 15

180 killed in rail crashes

At least 180 people were killed in all in rail crashes in India and Algeria. The Algerian crash, near Algiers, was the worst since independence Page 6

Embryo banks planned

Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, the Cambridgeshire test tube baby pioneers, want to establish human embryo banks for use by infertile couples. The banks would contain frozen fertilized eggs Page 3

Mugabe on one party state

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, said in an interview with *The Times* that while he was for a one-party system he would not impose it illegally. He promised no blanket nationalization Page 7

Bookies pay out on 141-1 bets

Bookmakers have been advised by their representative organization to pay out in full the 141-1 forecast bets for the Kempton Park race on Saturday in which a betting "coup" was suspected Page 20

Jobs non-debate

The Commons debate on the new unemployment figures failed to hold the attention of most MPs. Seconds after the opening speeches had ended, only about 12 Labour members and 15 Conservatives were in the House.

Parliamentary report, Page 4, Frank Johnson, back page.

Fewer strikes

The number of working days lost through strikes last year was 4.2 million, less than a third of the average over the previous decade apart from 1975 Page 15

Hygena closes

Hygena, the kitchen furniture maker which last year lost over £1m, has stopped trading. Closure will mean the loss of 640 jobs at the Kirkby factory on Merseyside Page 15

Government's men behind the De Lorean bonus deal

By Anthony Bevins and Edward Townsend

The two government-appointed directors on the board of De Lorean Motor Cars proposed and seconded a £400,000 bonus payments scheme for company executives, it was disclosed last night, hours before crisis talks between Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr John De Lorean in London.

The Ulster-based company had been trying to win financial support from the Export Credit Guarantee Department of between £30m and £35m, to help keep production going.

The bonus scheme, government sources said last night, had been advanced by the two directors last month "at a time when sales appeared to be buoyant and when the financial position of the company appeared to be improving".

Government embarrassment will be heightened by a written Commons reply last night, in which Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, refused to say whether the government-nominated directors had voted for the scheme.

He told Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley: "These bonuses have not been paid and earlier this month, in the light of the company's present difficulties, the board rescinded the proposal. The voting of individual directors is a matter of commercial confidentiality."

In fact, the government-nominated men, Mr Alex Fetherston and Mr James Sim, not only proposed and seconded the bonus payments scheme, they also proposed and seconded this month's motion to rescind.

The apparent attempt to cover up the role played by Mr Fetherston and Mr Sim is likely to be raised in Commons questions to Northern Ireland ministers this afternoon. Mr Cryer is second on the list for oral questions, asking the Secretary of State "if he is satisfied with the current voting rights of the government directors in the De Lorean Car Company Ltd of Dunmurry".

The two directors were nominated to the board of De Lorean by the Northern Ireland Development Agency, which last night refused even to identify them. A spokesman said: "What we are attempting to do at the moment is protect our people from the press. They are busy people. We are not prepared to say who they are."

The spokesman refused to provide any justification for the December judgment that De Lorean Sales appeared to be buoyant or that the financial position of the company appeared to be improving.

A written Commons reply from Mr Butler to Mr Cryer last night revealed that by the end of last year the company had manufactured 7,681 cars. By January 15 only 4,756 had been sold to dealers in the United States and only 3,085 retail sales had been reported.

The total number of cars shipped to the United States by January 21 was 7,407 and a further 435 were in transit.

Mr Butler told the Commons on January 19 that because of the need for continuing government financial guarantees for the company he was arranging a review of the Government's overall relationship with the company, "including representation on the board of directors".

The Government is also considering the way in which the company's performance is monitored and, with the help of independent consultants, undertaking an assessment of the company's performance to date and its prospects.

The state of the company was described by Mr Prior on Monday as extremely serious. He would not give details of Mr De Lorean's request for additional support, nor the proposals that the Government had put to the company.

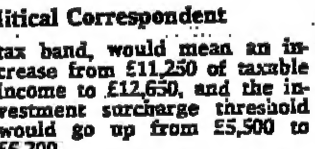
A De Lorean board meeting was held in New York on Tuesday, the results of which were conveyed to Mr Prior last night.

Mr De Lorean, whose plans for the Belfast operation have been damaged by the continuing slump in car sales in the United States, has given a warning to the 2,600 workers that jobs will be lost without new state finance. Union officials fear that as many as 1,080 could go.

The company is said to need additional funds to finance a second model, larger than the present gull-winged sports car.

The financing of De Lorean, announced in 1976, has involved the Government putting in £17.75m in equity, £23.9m in loans and £25.2m in grants as well as loan guarantees. Last October, Mr De Lorean said he had invested $1m, in addition to the $5.7m design asset of the car.

Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench industry committee, called on Mr Prior last night to set up a team of consultants to investigate the operations of De Lorean in Belfast and New York.



Tories expect Howe to cut income tax

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Conservative MPs and Ministers are expecting Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to cut income tax across the board this coming April, with Budget measures which are likely to include a £5 a week reduction in the tax bill for 21 million married taxpayers.

But he is also expected to offset the cost of this income tax bonus, in part, with an increase in duties which would put at least 2p on a pint of beer, 7p on 20 cigarettes, 9p on a gallon of petrol, 12p on a bottle of wine and up to 60p on a bottle of spirits.

The Treasury has already revealed that it would cost the Exchequer £2,028m to restore the inflation-proofing of personal tax allowances, which was started by the Rooker-Wise amendment to the Finance Act, 1977.

Sir Geoffrey failed to maintain the Rooker-Wise tax link last year, pushing an estimated 1,250,000 low-income earners through the lower tax threshold, and the £2,000m that would have been otherwise left with the taxpayer in the current financial year has been lost for good.

But a restoration of inflation-proofing of income tax allowances is now so widely expected that a number of the Ministers attending this morning's meeting of the Cabinet, called to discuss the balance of the Budget, already regard it as fundamental. It is a judgment accepted on both right and left wings of the Party.

Under amended provisions laid down in the Finance Act, 1980, indexation would affect the main personal allowances, the higher-rate threshold and the investment income surcharge threshold in line with the end-of-year retail price index of 12 per cent.

A married man's tax allowance would therefore go up by £250 from £2,145, an effective tax cut of £5 a week; a single person's allowance up by £170 from £1,375, a tax cut of £3.27 a week; married age allowance up by £330 from £2,895, a tax cut of £6.73 a week; and single age allowance up by £220 from £1,820, a tax cut of £4.23 a week.

Indexation of the higher rate threshold, the 40p in the pound tax band, would mean an increase from £11,250 of taxable income to £12,650, and the investment surcharge threshold would go up from £5,500 to £6,200.

In the current financial year, it is estimated that there are a million higher rate taxpayers and 350,000 paying investment income surcharge, compared with more than 25 million taxpayers within PAYE.

But the indexation bonuses that they receive from direct tax cuts are certain to be matched, at the very least, by an indexation of duties on petrol, drink and tobacco.

Sir Geoffrey said in his last Budget statement: "Increases would be necessary again this year simply to keep the rates of duty in line with the general movement of prices."

He did go on to explain, however, that there was room for stiffer action because duties had failed to keep in line with prices over the years. Since April 1975, for example, the duty on beer had risen at half the rate of inflation.

Revalorization of duties would bring in a total of £1,145m compared with the cost of £2,028m required to index tax allowances.

This leaves the Chancellor with a basic deficit of more than £1,000m, providing he resists the temptation to go beyond a 12 per cent revalorization of excise duties.

On National Insurance the Treasury estimates that a one per cent cut in employers' contributions would cost the Exchequer about £1,200m, while the Department of Health and Social Security has stated that the National Insurance Surcharge is expected to raise about £4,100m in the next financial year.

While Ministers meeting this morning will have little opportunity to advocate the ways and means of the Chancellor's Budget Statement on March 9 the choices remain his alone. The balance is expected to come down in favour of modest stimulation. The political judgment at Westminster is that indexation of income tax allowances and a cut in National Insurance contributions, balanced by increases in indirect taxation, provide a basic foundation for the final package.



An injured miner being wheeled into Glasgow Royal Infirmary yesterday

Fears for miners injured in blast

From John Witherow, Glasgow

There was serious concern last night for at least seven of the 40 miners injured in a Glasgow colliery when burning gas tore through a shaft 2,000ft underground yesterday.

Glasgow Royal Infirmary said seven of the men at the hospital were very badly burnt during the coalface fire at Cardowan Colliery, near Glasgow. Others suffered burns to their face, chest and legs. One man had a fractured skull and another a broken leg.

Dr Killoch Anderson, the district medical officer, said some were in intensive care or a special burns unit. "It is too early to say what will happen to them," he said. "Burns cases can go either way. Some have up to 30 per cent burns and that is quite a degree of burning.

"They were all as black as the ace of spades with coal dust when they arrived at the hospital and most were in great pain."

The ignition of the methane gas occurred just before 9 am and the blast was heard some distance away in the small mining community of Stepps. Ambulances and a special rescue team were called to the pithead, but it was more than an hour before the first injured man was brought to the surface.

At first it was thought that more than a dozen men had been trapped underground, but it was later confirmed that the last miner was brought out two and a half hours after the ignition.

The rescuers had to struggle two and a half miles down a 3½ft high tunnel to reach the men. They were then carried back on stretchers or helped down the tunnel for a thousand yards to the underground railway. Witnesses said the men emerged blackened and shocked, some being brought out on stretchers and others staggering into the daylight.

Many had been wearing overalls or were working stripped to the waist. Families of the miners gathered anxiously at the gates to await news, and many became angered by the lack of information and the confusion surrounding the accident.

Meanwhile, the colliery was closed and an inquiry started immediately into the cause of the blaze.

Mr Bert Hickish, a lorry driver from Hamilton, had heard the explosion. "I talked to one of the miners who was working at the base of No 2 shaft," he said. "He was about a mile away from the initial blast and he was blown right off his feet."

The National Coal Board proposed last year that Cardowan Colliery, 53 years old, should be closed because it was uneconomical. But the miners argued that with modern equipment the colliery could be productive for many more years.

Most of the 250,000 tons of coal mined each year goes to power stations. It is the only colliery in the Glasgow area and was described by one NCB official as "the last of the Mohicans".

Cardowan is also known as a "gassy" mine. Methane gas is piped commercially to the Buchanan whisky distillery a few hundred yards away. The NCB said the gas was not considered a danger and had played no part in the proposed closure, but some miners said yesterday that there were frequently small ignitions of the gas down the mine.

A similar fire at the colliery in 1960 caused the deaths of three men in a shaft 1,000ft underground.

Six weeks ago about 300 miners staged a brief strike to demand warmer clothing after icicles formed at the bottom of the shaft.

Mr John London, deputy director of the NCB, Scotland, said last night that the Cardowan colliery was financially "one of the biggest losers in Scotland and probably in the country".

The coal was poor and the seams were often only three feet wide, much narrower than other Scottish seams. "It is very difficult to work", he said.

The union had expressed no concern about the high level of methane gas in the mine and it was considered perfectly safe, he said. Working conditions were approved by government inspectors.

The Prime Minister yesterday sent a telegram expressing her distress over the accident to Mr Albert Wheeler, NCB Scottish area director. "I know this incident will be fully investigated and I am sure you will draw all the lessons you can from it," she said.

Two a day face rail fraud charges

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

An average of two railwaymen a day are prosecuted for offences such as theft and falsifying work records, British Rail admitted yesterday. But this amounted to only about 0.3 per cent of the workforce and could not be described as widespread, a spokesman added.

"We would not agree with the judge's comments on Monday that the practice of falsifying work records is traditional and accepted. It does occur, but it is unusual," he said.

Figures for British Transport Police prosecutions against railway employees for fraudulent offences in several recent years are as follows:

	Prosecutions	Total Staff	Percentage
1969	696	215,000	0.32
1970	901	213,000	0.42
1976	708	182,000	0.38
1979	622	182,000	0.34
1980	513	179,000	0.29

"There is no special blitz on at the moment. It is just that other events, such as the disclosures in *The Sun*, have brought the problem to the attention of the media," the spokesman said.

Last year more than 14,000 members of the public were cautioned or prosecuted for theft, travelling without a ticket and other offences.

Acas struggles in quest for peace

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service is making slow headway in its efforts to set up an independent inquiry into the train drivers' dispute that yesterday shut down the railway system for the seventh day in three weeks (Paul Routledge and Philip Webster write).

Acas officials were last night still sounding out British Rail management and leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on the prospects for an acceptable form of investigation into pay and flexible rostering that is at the heart of the dispute.

Leaders of the largest union, the National Union of Railwaymen, strongly back the inquiry initiative, and Mr Sidney Weighell, its general secretary, said: "If everybody was willing and sensible about this, we could complete it this week."

But Acas moves to set up a voluntarily-agreed arbitration panel take place against a background of mounting political difficulty. The Labour Party national executive yesterday voted to back Aslef and the TUC nodded through a statement of support made by the general secretary, Mr Len Murray, during abortive peace talks last week.

The idea of an independent inquiry, with terms of reference determined by Acas in consultation with British Rail management, has so far found little favour among the nine-man footplatemen's executive. The train drivers insist that the 3 per cent pay rise being withheld by British Rail because of failure to agree on productivity concessions is an entitlement from a previous arbitration award made last summer.

Mr Patrick Lowry, chairman of Acas, contacted the train drivers' executive last night to explain that he would come back this morning with fuller proposals for an inquiry.

Murray statement endorsed

Labour's national executive endorsed Mr Murray's statement that British Rail should immediately honour its agreement to pay the outstanding increase, adding that the state enterprise was at fault in refusing to pay and failing to use the established dispute machinery.

Mr Leslie Huckfield, MP, parliamentary adviser to Aslef, said: "Aslef now has the support of both the TUC and the Labour Party. I hope this will at last convince BR and the travelling public that the only way to resolve this dispute is to pay the 3 per cent immediately."

The British Railways Board is determined that it will only pay the money if Acas can persuade the train drivers' leaders to accept binding arbitration on productivity.

Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef's general secretary, said he had not been officially informed of an inquiry. The union would want to know the terms of reference before it would consider taking part.

Mr Clifford Rose, the British Railways Board member for industrial relations, has made it clear privately to Acas—of whose governing council he is a member—that the issue of relaxing the industry's eight-hour day must be central to the inquiry.

A voluntarily-agreed investigation relies on the two sides agreeing to this issue being part of the terms of reference. If persuasion fails, Acas has powers to set up its own inquiry, but its findings would not be binding.

There will be no trains today because of Aslef's third two-day strike, and none on Sunday.

BR blamed, page 2

Palestine initiative by Haig

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 27

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, arrived back in the Middle East today for the second time in two weeks with a limited series of proposals aimed at breaking the deadlock between Israel and Egypt on the vexed issue of Palestinian autonomy. It was emphasized that these did not amount to an American blueprint for a solution.

The swiftness of Mr Haig's return to the region was seen as indicative of America's concern about the implications for the Camp David accord if no progress is made on autonomy by April 26. That is the date when the remainder of the occupied Sinai is due to be returned to Egypt.

During today's hectic round of talks, senior Israeli ministers expressed their concern at what is seen here as the recent hardening in Egypt's stand on the autonomy issue; particularly the suggestion that any solution must be acceptable both to the Palestinians and other Arab states.

The Israeli Government also has been angered by statements from Cairo emphasizing the need for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied territories. Senior Israeli officials have blamed the Government of President Mubarak as the reason for the alleged change of approach and Mr Haig has been asked to seek clarifications when he flies to Cairo tomorrow.

Despite Mr Haig's new-found personal involvement in the autonomy negotiations, senior Western diplomats remain sceptical that any formula can be found to bridge the wide gap between Egypt and Israel on the subject. This includes such key issues as the status of East Jerusalem and the source of authority for the proposed autonomy council.

American officials were reluctant to express even private optimism about Mr Haig's chances of negotiating any significant breakthrough during his latest 48-hour Middle East stay. But it has been hinted that he will return to the area again before the April withdrawal.

Arriving from Geneva today, Mr Haig emphasized that the United States, while anxious for progress, was not setting any deadline for the completion of an agreement. State Department sources have indicated that Mr Haig would like some sort of Israeli-Egyptian declaration before April 26, if his original goal of a joint agreement on principles cannot be achieved.

Haig-Gromyko talks, page 8

Bodies of missing women found in Italian wood

From John Earle, Rome, Jan 27

The remains of two bodies found today near a cemetery at Fiastra, in the central Appenines about about 80 miles north of Rome, were identified by police as those of Mrs Jeanette May and her Italian friend, Signora Gabriella Guerin. Mrs May, the wife of a British business executive, and former wife of Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, the banker, disappeared with her friend 14 months ago.

Fiastra is about 10 miles west of the village of Sarnano, where the two were last seen on November 29, 1980. They were in the area because the Mays were buying a holiday home.

The discovery was apparently made by two young men out shooting wild boar. Police had no immediate information on whether foul play was suspected.

The remains were found in a wood about 700 yards from a mountain lake. The police said there was little left except bones, but they were sure of the identification because their documents and two women's hand bags were near by. When Mr May visited Rome to offer a reward he stressed that his wife was carrying her passport, travellers' cheques, Italian cheque book, driving licence and air ticket, but these had never been found.

☐ In the 14 months since her disappearance, the search for the two missing women had achieved almost mythical status, far richer in false clues, blind leads and speculation than hard facts (Tony Samstag writes).

A short chronology of the hunt is as follows:

December 7, 1980: Mr May joins helicopter search of the countryside to the north of Sarnano.

December 29, 1980: Police announce that they have distributed copies of fingerprints, "thought to be male", found on the car borrowed by Mrs May and Signora Guerin and found abandoned.

March 12, 1981: Snowdrifts force searchers to abandon their efforts. Police say they are considering the possibility that the women have had an accident in the mountains. Lack of ransom note weakens earlier kidnap theories.

August 3, 1981: Human hair samples are found at an isolated cottage half a mile from the car. Mr May says: "There is no doubt that many of the hairs came from Signora Guerin. Some of the others could have come from my wife."

November 29, 1981: The *Sunday Times* details a number of "blunders" on the part of the Carabinieri, including the opinion of one sergeant that the two women were merely "off on a caper".

December 7, 1981: A young Brazilian wanted for questioning turns out to have been in Brazil when Mrs May and Signora Guerin disappeared.

January 15, 1982: Mr May offers a reward of 250m lire (£112,000) for information leading to the safe return of the women, or half that sum for a solution to the mystery of their disappearance.



Mr and Mrs May, shortly before she disappeared in 1980.

Chelsea take FA to High Court over ticket ban

By a Staff Reporter

Chelsea Football Club are to challenge the Football Association in the High Court over the penalty imposed when they were found to be in breach of FA rules after misconduct by some of their fans at Derby on November 28.

Lord Chelsea, the chairman of the club, said last night: "As a result of consultation with leading counsel we have decided to take legal action against the Football Association to have the penalty quashed. The wheels are in motion and the matter is now *sub judice*."

After looking into the incidents at Derby in which damage estimated at £2,500 was done at the football ground, the FA wrote to Chelsea saying that from January 1 and until the end of the season, all Chelsea's away games would be all-ticket with no allocation to Chelsea. Chelsea would be required to pay £1,000 compensation to each home club involved.

Lord Chelsea had said earlier this week that he would be consulting counsel on how a club can be held responsible for the conduct of their supporters on a ground at which they have no control over match arrangements. Under FA rules, there is no appeal against a decision such as that made against Chelsea.

FA Rule 33 (a) (i), under which Chelsea were found guilty, reads: "Every association and club is responsible to the council for the conduct of its players, officials, spectators and supporters. The visiting club shall be responsible to the council for conduct of its players".

Pope to discuss Polish crisis in Glemp visit

From Our Correspondent, Rome, Jan 27

The Pope will discuss the Church's role in the Polish crisis when the Primate, Archbishop Josef Glemp, arrives in Rome on February 4. The Archbishop will be accompanied by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Vice-President of the Polish Bishops conference, and by Bishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw.

The Pope is also expected to consult them about his proposed visit to Poland in August for the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

Meanwhile, the Italian Christian Democrat Party is lobbying for Mr Lech Walesa, the detained leader of Solidarity, to be nominated for the Nobel peace prize. It has written to the other parties in Parliament

TUC prepares battle plan on eve of Tebbit Bill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will today publish his Employment Bill, which contains further restrictions on the closed shop and opens the way for trade unions to be sued.

The Bill differs little in substance from the consultative document published before Christmas, but the Government is believed to have bowed to pressure from employers to put an upper limit on compensation payable to workers dismissed because they refuse to join a trade union in the circumstances of a closed shop.

The Employment Act, 1982, as it will be known, faces much greater opposition from the labour movement than legislation introduced two years ago by Mr James Prior. The TUC General Council decided yesterday to hold a special conference of union executives in Wembley on April 5 to consider "a strategy of opposition".

The unions are examining a wide range of measures to frustrate the labour law reforms, and the general council decided, against the advice of Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, to retain the option of withdrawing from the National Economic Development Council (Neddy) and other tripartite bodies on which they sit with ministers and employers.

Mr Murray intervened with unexpected vigour to denounce the proposition to pull out of Neddy, arguing that it was irrelevant to the trade union movement's fight against Cabinet policy on the unions. But Mr William Keys, leader of the printing union, Sogat, and chairman of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee, successfully argued that the boycott option should be considered when union leaders draw up their final strategy next month.

TUC leaders are incensed by what they see as a threat to the existence of unions in the Bill's clause that allows them to be sued for up to £250,000 in each case of proven unlawful action by their officials.

The Bill presents a new definition of a trade dispute, excluding from immunity political strikes, inter-union disputes and industrial action against overseas targets such as South Africa.

In addition, employers will have the right of selective dismissal during a strike, which the unions argue will permit companies to get rid of shop stewards. Public funds for secret ballots will be extended to cover trade union votes on wage offers.

However, the reforms do not go as far as some employers would wish. Mr Tebbit is understood to have rejected a request from the Engineering Employers' Federation that firms be allowed to lay off workers when faced with industrial action by small groups of key workers, or in the event of a national labour crisis such as a miners' strike.

The TUC General Council also decided yesterday, by 21 votes to 17, to go ahead with plans to restructure its representation on the lines of a 1981 congress resolution that would give unions with more than 100,000 members an automatic seat on the ruling body.

A counter-move by the left to frustrate that reform is gaining ground and it seems possible that a rival proposition to change the trade groups within the TUC to reflect more accurately the changing nature of trade unionism may be put to the annual congress in Brighton next September.

Trade union leaders expressed outrage yesterday at the rise in unemployment above three million, and decided to seek an early meeting with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to demand an urgent shift in policies. The annual economic review of the general council, to be published next week, calls on Sir Geoffrey Howe to implement a £8,400m reflation of the economy.

Mr Murray said union leaders were convinced that their proposals could set the nation on the road to economic recovery and full employment. "We will vigorously press this on the Chancellor, demanding early action in the Budget."

LURIE
THE TIMES, LONDON
INFLATION
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UNEMPLOYMENT
NATIONAL STATISTICS

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Jobs saved for 1,900 at Odhams

Odhams printing works at Watford, which employs 1,900 people, was reprieved yesterday when the company said that redundancy notices would not be issued as planned.

A company statement said: "Following lengthy informal discussions yesterday, the company considered that the potential resolution of all outstanding problems is possible."

Last week it was announced that the works would shut on April 30 after failure to reach a manning agreement with the National Graphical Association.

The printers produce mass circulation magazines for IPC and the *Sunday Express* colour magazine.

Three-year ban on Llewellyn

Roddy Llewellyn, Princess Margaret's former friend, twice refused to take a police breath test or give a blood or urine sample, because of his "fear of publicity", Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court was told yesterday.

Llewellyn, aged 34, a landscape gardener, of Waltham Grove, Fulham, was fined £100 and banned from driving for three years. The magistrates heard that Llewellyn, who had a previous conviction, was stopped by police after midnight on June 17 last year after he made a right turn without indicating.

Heathrow stoppage

British Airways European and domestic flights were grounded for about 90 minutes at Heathrow airport yesterday when loading staff walked out to attend a mass meeting on proposed new working agreements.

High sheep loss

Snow may have killed 60,000 sheep in Wales and cost dairy farmers £1m in lost milk, Mr Alun Evans, vice-chairman of the Welsh council of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday.

RAF scrambles house

Mrs Joan Donohue, aged 64, scrambled clear when an armoured personnel carrier crashed through her garden in Dijon Avenue, York, and ended in her kitchen yesterday. The vehicle, from RAF Catterick, was being used for training.

Union sinks ferry plan to beat strike

By Donald Macintyre

An attempt to beat the rail strike and ferry passengers by river from Greenwich to Westminster failed yesterday when two Transport and General Workers' Union watermen's representatives instructed the skipper of a chartered vessel not to make the journey.

Mrs Sandy Wiseman, who said she had been asked by a "Mr X" to hire a pleasure cruiser to convey up to a hundred passengers a day, was forced to abandon the trip on the New Mary Louise after the TGWU men said that the skipper, Mr Daniel More, would be "blacklegging" if he sailed.

Mrs Wiseman cancelled two similar trips last week when the TGWU intervened, but said that she had been advised that if she ran the vessel, which was hired at a cost of between £600 and £800 a week from Cammaran Cruisers, for all five days this week, including those when Aslef were not on strike, the union would not interfere.

Mrs Wiseman claimed she had been booked to capacity last week. Then the TGWU stepped in. Only four commuters travelled on the service on Monday, the only day Mrs Wiseman has been able to run the service and eight were ready to travel yesterday, but she thought potential passengers had been discouraged by last week's blacking.

Passengers were to have been charged £15 for a "season" ticket return, and £4 for an ordinary day return, "to cover the costs" of the operation.

Mrs Wiseman has told TGWU representatives that she would give any money she made from the project "to the unions".

Undeterred, she intends to run an inflatable dinghy service from Putney to Westminster today as a "protest to the union people to show that there is a river out there and it belongs to us as well".

Your mince may not be all that it should be

By David Nicholson-Lord

Beef mincemeat, that nourishing staple of stews, stockpots and casseroles, may not be what it seems. It could be mince, according to a report published today, but to call it beef or meat may often be stretching a point.

A survey of 118 samples of mince, bought last year by environmental health officers in London, not only detected excessive amounts of fat; many samples sold as beef also contained matter from pigs and sheep.

But perhaps most disconcertingly, there appeared to be little relation between price and quality. Many butchers' customers were getting almost exactly the same product whether they paid 56p or £1.10 a pound.

The survey, prepared by Mr Geoffrey Fish, assistant environmental health officer for Hammersmith and Fulham, calls for legislation to provide a maximum fat content for mince. To protect consumers, health officers should also sample more mince, and take more legal action where *nutritional justice is not done.*

More prosaically, Mr Fish recommends that consumers should pay over £1.10 a pound if they are determined to secure beef, but otherwise no more than 70p. "They cannot be certain they will get pure beef, but nor can they be certain if they pay 70p to £1.10," he says in his survey.

And since he found that fat content—up to 40 per cent in some cases, against a recommended maximum of 25 per cent—did not vary with price, he says customers who want good lean mince should buy stewing steak and have it minced themselves.

The report, from the London Chief Environmental Health Officers' Association, has been published to reinforce calls for higher penalties under the Food and Drugs Act.

Among the survey's most depressing findings was that the "most imposingly titled minces were also the fattiest. Samples containing at least 25 per cent fat were all labelled "beef mince", "best mince", "English lean reduced mince" and even "*Scotch beef*".

Drug case retrial ordered

Judge Michael Argyle discharged the jury in a drugs smuggling trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after receiving information that a juror had been seen speaking to an outsider.

When the trial began the judge said it was expected to last three months and cost £12 a minute. Nine men have denied charges in connexion with the alleged smuggling of £20m of heroin from Turkey.

A retrial is expected to start next week.

Everything goes up in Irish Budget

From Richard Ford
Dublin

The Irish people last night faced huge increases in the cost of living after Dr Garret Fitzgerald's coalition government introduced one of the most savage budgets aimed at resolving the country's economic difficulties.

Mr John Bruton, Minister of Finance, spent two hours seven minutes outlining his second package of financial measures since the Government came to power in July. He said it was aimed at "restoring stability to our national finances and thereby ensuring that such tax increases will not be necessary on such a scale in future years".

The standard rate of value-added tax goes up from 15 to 18 per cent from March 1 and the 25 per cent rate goes up to 30 per cent. This is the second increase in seven months.

Clothing and shoes, previously zero rated, will be subject to 18 per cent VAT, as will the services of barristers, solicitors and accountants.

Petrol, liquor and tobacco will also cost more. A pint of beer will go up by 2p immediately and the VAT increase will add another 2p on March 1. Spirits will increase by 4p immediately, rising to 8p next March. A gallon of petrol will go up 8p now and another 6p in March. A packet of 20 cigarettes also goes up 8p now, rising to 11p in March.

Excise duty of £20 is imposed on video players, so with the extra VAT a player now selling at £1,000 will be £1,066 in March.

A £10 levy on charter holidays

All people over the age of two travelling on charter holidays from Ireland will pay a £10 levy from April and postal and telecommunication charges will increase by 20 per cent from the same month. Subsidies on butter are reduced and those on milk eliminated.

The banks, who had to pay a £5m levy last July, are to pay a further £15m this year and a special 45 per cent capital gains tax is being introduced on the sale of development land.

Tax relief on personal loans is ended and in the case of mortgages taken out after April 5 relief will be allowed only in respect of the borrower's main residence at the 25 per cent and 35 per cent tax rates and only up to a figure of £35,000. Tax relief on business entertaining expenses is also ended.

The Government is going ahead with the introduction of tax credits, *but has deferred* reducing the tax rate to 25 per cent. Corporation tax rises from 45 per cent to 50 per cent and from 35 per cent to 40 per cent for small businesses.

St John-Stevas urges Budget aid to industry

By Our Political Staff

Calling for help in the Budget for the corporate sector, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the former Conservative Cabinet minister, *said yesterday* that *businessmen* and industrialists *were due a little sunshine.*

Unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer took positive action to stimulate the economy, the recovery would quickly peter out, without economic or political benefit, he said. He thought most Conservatives would want to see the stimulus operating in the corporate sector.

"Far from setting private industry free, as we promised in our manifesto, it is the private sector which has had to *bear the major burden of the* economic cutback."

Mr St John-Stevas, who has been a consistent critic of the Government's economic policies since his dismissal from the Cabinet a year ago, noted that ministers had not forecast any sustained economic recovery.

"It is probably true that the bottom of the recession has now been reached", he told a meeting of the Tory Reform Group in Oxford. "But this has been announced prematurely so many times that a certain scepticism is not out of place."

He argued for a clear policy of reducing interest rates; for the National Insurance surcharge to be drastically reduced or abolished; and for a *reduction of indirect taxation.*

He welcomed the economic discussion due to take place in Cabinet today, although its effects should not be exaggerated, *and called for* a further opportunity for the Cabinet to discuss and influence the Chancellor's Budget proposals. That was the established convention in the past and should be made the norm in the future.

But the cabinet should look further ahead and ask: What happens after monetarism? They needed to think of what would replace the discipline of unempoyment when it began to fail. It was time to discuss the idea put forward in opposition of a national economic forum in which government, management and unions would take part.

"Unless we develop this and other ideas, recovery could bring about as severe a wage inflation as did the collapse of incomes policy in 1974.

"We need no less than a Copernican turn, away from the economics of abstract accounting to the politics of reality and abundance. We need to look at the people and the resources—involved, not the balance sheet figures alone." That would show that the long-term need was to capitalize on the benefits of North Sea oil, to use spare capacity, expand the skilled workforce and encourage new businesses.

No legal aid for girl in rape award appeal

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

A Scottish girl, aged 17, who was raped by two men and whose compensation from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was reduced by a third because a conviction has been told that she does not qualify for legal aid to appeal against that decision.

In Glasgow yesterday Mr James Nolan, her lawyer, said: "We obviously cannot abandon the girl, and cover will be provided". The board had said the girl would have been awarded £2,515, but that was being reduced to £1,677.

Mr Nolan said the girl had been convicted of a minor shoplifting offence when she was a schoolgirl. He had queried the decision with the board.

"They wrote back to say that it was because of one previous conviction pending for theft, which just does not make sense to me. How can you have a previous conviction 'pending'?"

Michael Ferns, aged 29, and *James Paterson, aged 39, both* from Glasgow, were jailed for seven years at the High Court in Glasgow for repeatedly raping the girl, who was then 16. In rejecting their appeals against the sentences, Lord Wheatley described it as "a violent form of rape".

The board in its letter to Mr Nolan said the award was being reduced under paragraph 6C of scheme B of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme. That states that the board may consider it inappropriate that the full, or any, award be paid, having regard to the applicant's conduct before, during or after the claim.

The board also said that an applicant with many petty offences, including "trifling thefts", may have an award reduced.

The girl's father said: "I do not understand the decision. All she has done wrong in her life was to get involved with another girl in a petty shoplifting when she was 14 or 15. She was sent to court and got a six months deferred sentence."

Mr David Marshall, Labour MP for Glasgow, Shettleston, said: "I cannot understand the board being so apparently heartless. I have lodged a priority question with the Home Secretary which has to be answered before Friday."

Ronald Butt, page 12

Benefit for jobless at 1951 level

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

As the Cabinet meets today to consider its Budget strategy on benefit levels, figures calculated by *The Times*, officially confirmed to be accurate, show that unemployment benefit has fallen almost to its 1951 value compared with wages.

Because earnings-related supplements were abolished this month, the thousands joining the dole queue this year are entitled only to the flat rate of unemployment benefit.

In 1951 unemployment benefit for a single person was worth 15.9 per cent of average earnings for male manual workers and 25.7 per cent for a married couple. The change last November made the value compared with earnings 17.5 per cent for a single person and 28.3 per cent for a married couple.

In each year between 1951 and 1981 unemployment benefit was worth more compared with male manual earnings. The figures for last November were produced from formulas contained in *Social Security Statistics 1981* and confirmed by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The department emphasized, however, *that the figures could* not be regarded as official because of the provisional nature of the *statistics* on which they were based.

The fall compared with wages *is worse* than the officially acknowledged, although underestimated, decline in value compared with prices. The official figures show that flat-rate unemployment benefit was worth £21.81 a week (at April, 1981, prices) for a single person last November, compared with £22.74 in November, 1979. For a married couple unemployment benefit had fallen from £36.82 in November, 1979, to £35.28, in real terms, last November.

The reductions in real value underestimate the drop, however, because they are based on the assumption that inflation would be 10 per cent between November, 1980, and November, 1981. Inflation was closer to 12 per cent.

The Government is committed to make good that 2 per cent *shortfall* for pensions and other long-term benefits. It is under pressure to restore it for the other groups affected, including the unemployed.

Frank Field, page 12

Overseas sell'ng prices
Austria Sch 28. Bahrain BD 0.650: Belgium B frs 40: Canada $2.50: Canaries Pes 125: Cyprus 550 mils: Denmark Dkr 7: Dubai Dir 7.00: Finland Mkk 7.00: France Frs 7.00: Germany DM 3.50: Greece Dr 80: Holland Gl 3.25: Iran IR 135: Iraq LD 0.500: Irish Republic 30p: Italy L 1800: Jordan LD 0.425: Kuwait KD 0.450: Lebanon Ll 4.00: Luxembourg Lf 33: Madeira Esc 75: Malta 30c: Morocco Dir 7: Norway Kr 7.50: Oman OR 0.700: Pakistan Rps 12: Portugal Esc 90: Qatar QR 7.50: Saudi Arabia SR 4.50: Singapore $5.00: Spain Pes 125: Sweden Skr 8.00: Switzerland S Frs 3.00: Syria L$5.50: Tunisia Din 0.600: USA $1.50: UAE Dir 7.00: Yugoslavia Din 50

Science report

Back to the great mother mouse

By the Staff of "Nature"

The surprising suggestion that all laboratory mice are descended from a single matriarch, which might have been the object of fur-fanciers in New England in the 1920s or even of cult worship in an ancient civilization, has been made by Dr Allan Wilson and his colleagues at the University of California at Berkeley. They base that suggestion upon a molecular biological study of genes which mice can inherit only from their mothers.

Like any other animal, a mouse inherits most of its genes equally from both parents. These genes are carried on the chromosomes of the sperm and egg. However, a few genes are inherited only from the mother. Those are carried on DNA molecules found within tiny cellular particles called mitochondria, whose prime function is to consume oxygen and produce energy in chemical form.

Although mitochondria are present in both sperm and egg, those from the sperm do not enter the egg upon fertilization. Therefore, it is only the maternal mitochondrial genes that are heritable.

To compare the mitochondrial genes of different strains of mice, Dr Wilson and his colleagues fragmented the genes with the aid of enzymes and compared the pattern of fragments obtained. A wide variety of patterns was found among wild mice but only a single pattern was found for all the old inbred laboratory stocks of mice.

That strongly suggested a *single ancestral mother for* the inbred stocks. By contrast, similar studies of nuclear chromosomes revealed a variable pattern even among laboratory mice, *reflecting* the use of male wild mice to introduce genetic diversity into domestic stocks.

Laboratory strains of mice can be traced back to a minimum of five mothers, used to found stocks in the United States and Europe early this century. How can this fit with Dr Wilson's claim of a single founding mother? Either the records must be incorrect because of inadvertent cross-breeding or all five recorded mothers were derived from a more ancient matriarchal mouse. All five were probably obtained from the pet trade and might have originated from the indigenous domestic mice of China, brought to Europe by traders early in the nineteenth century.

In early civilizations, mice were often associated with diseases and their cure. Apollo, a god of medicine, was worshipped as an oracular mouse at Delphi, hence one of the god's names is Apollo Smintheus or "mousy" Apollo.

That cult might have its *roots in ancient* Palestine. Thus, in the first book of Samuel, when the Philistines have been punished by a plague for taking the Ark of the Covenant from the Israelites, they are advised by their priests to return the Ark together with a propitiatory gift of five gold mice.

It is possible that the uni*formity of mitochondrial* DNA observed by Dr Wilson reflects a uniformity established by random genetic processes in a small mouse population domesticated in ancient times. Although the exact genealogies and origins of mice and other domestic animals will never be known, the work of Wilson and his colleagues illustrates how fascinating clues can be uncovered by the use of new scientific techniques.

Source: *Nature*, vol 295, p 163, Jan 14 1982.

BR blamed for 'institutionalized fraud'

From Craig Seton, Portsmouth

British Rail was criticized by a judge yesterday for its failure to prevent "institutionalized fraud" by railmen at a Southern Region depot where one man claimed nearly £3,000 in overtime he had not worked.

Portsmouth Crown Court was told it was common practice over many years to claim for non-existent overtime at Havant permanent way depot in Hampshire. All 10 office staff and others were said to have known about the practice.

Southern Region said last night the allegations made in court were the subject of an internal inquiry, which had now ended. But the National Union of Railwaymen said claims that the practice was widespread were rubbish.

Judge McLellan sentenced a supervisor and an acting supervisor, with 54 years' service between them, to four and three months' imprisonment respectively, suspended for 12 months, after they had admitted helping a timekeeper to put in false overtime claims.

Criticizing BR for not instituting a system of controls, he said eminently respectable men had been "sucked into a situation where they were exposed to temptation".

It was the second time since Monday that railwaymen from Havant had been sentenced for their part in the fraud. The timekeeper, Robin Dandy, aged 37, was jailed for four months on Monday, and another former acting supervisor, *Alfred Grimes, now re*tired, was given a four-month suspended sentence for issuing false time sheets.

Yesterday, Stanley Stedman, aged 56, of Portsmouth, a *supervisor* at Havant, admitted two charges of concurring with Dandy to present false time sheets for 14¼ hours overtime and 10 hours overtime respectively in January, 1978 and January, 1979.

Peter Bettles-Hall, aged 50, an acting supervisor, of Havant, admitted two similar charges between January, 1979 and June, 1980.

Stedman, who joined BR in 1951, denied two similar charges and, together with Bettles-Hall, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to defraud. Their pleas were accepted.

Mr Guy Boney, for the prosecution, said the charges admitted by Stedman were samples, but the two against Bettles-Hall were the only occasions when he had acted in that way.

Dandy, aged 37, had been a timekeeper at Havant since 1975 and one of his jobs was to prepare *his* own weekly time sheets, which were sent to a supervisor for checking.

Between January, 1977 and June, 1980 Dandy submitted 182 weekly time sheets, of which 130 were false claims for overtime. As a result he received £2,857 he had not earned, Mr Boney said. Of the 130 false claims, 77 were countersigned by Stedman, putting £1,687 into Dandy's pocket.

Mr Bettles-Hall had taken over from Alfred Grimes, and told Dandy what he could claim for.

Judge McLennan told the defendants: "What I have heard today is an alarming account of institutionalized fraud.

POLITICAL SCIENTIST BACKS PR

By Ian Bradley

The powerful arguments usually advanced to support the British electoral system no longer hold, Professor Anthony King said last night.

Professor King, head of Essex University's department of government and a leading political scientist, told an audience at the Royal Society of Arts in London that his view of the system had changed over the last few years.

When he had appeared before the Hansard Society commission on electoral reform six years ago, he said, he had defended the first-past-the-post system. Since then he had come to favour, on balance, a system of proportional representation for both moral and political reasons.

Professor King, who has been advising the Social Democratic Party on psephological issues, said: "The British party system is no longer a two-party system." British governments were less stable and less representative.



هكذا من الأصل

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Bard series gets a new producer

The BBC yesterday gave a ogress report on what nathan Miller, one of the rticipants, described as its ardathon", the production er a 6½-year period of all e 37 Shakespeare plays enneth Gosling writes).

In the past two years Mr ller has produced eight of e plays and directed three, d he has now handed over series producer to Shaun tton, former head of ama for BBC Television.

The transfer has been fected during production of e three parts of *Henry VI*, ked with *Richard III*, to be reened as a four-part, 14 ur serial.

Mr Sutton's next pro-ction will be *King Lear*, th Michael Hordern, rected by Jonathan Miller.

Other productions this ar include *Macbeth*, rected by Jack Gold, and *mbeline*, by Elijah oshinsky. David Jones, the rmer Royal Shakespeare mpany and BBC producer, rects *The Merry Wives of indsor*, and *Pericles* next ar.

The entire project is due r completion by the spring 1985.

)rugged driver eeps licence

Staff Sergeant Raymond nith, of the Royal Marines, nose car was in collision th another car and a ravan on the M5 motorway nen drugs given him after a ir transplant made him fall iconscious at the wheel, is given an absolute dis-arge yesterday.

Smith, aged 38, of the mmando Logistic Regi-ent, based at Stonehouse, ymouth, admitted driving nile unfit through drugs, it magistrates at Whit-inster, Gloucestershire, iclined to ban him from iving after hearing that a iir clinic at Tamworth, affordshire, failed to warn m not to drive after taking sedative.

'ear of violence alts marches

The Home Secretary yes-rday announced a ban on l marches in Coventry this eekend because of fears of ashes between Sinn Fein id the National Front.

Sir Philip Knights, the Vest Midlands Chief Con-table, told the city's public rotection committee that if ie Sinn Fein march planned or Sunday was to have been eld in isolation he would ave allowed it, but he feared erious public disorder after eceiving applications by the Iational Front and the New Iational Front to hold ounter-marches.

Norwich homes decision delayed

Norwich City Council must wait for a decision on its renewed attempt to stop a Whitehall takeover of the sale of its council homes.

The Court of Appeal in London yesterday reserved judgment on the Labour-controlled council's appeal against the decision of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to assume control of the sale of council houses in the city. He stepped in after accusing the council of dragging its feet over house sales. A decision is expected within the next two weeks.

Housing aid for gay couples

Oxford City Council has decided to give homosexuals aged over 35 who live together the same number of points on its housing list as married couples without children.

There are more than 3,000 families waiting for houses in Oxford and the council's controlling Labour group was worried because single people living together were finding it impossible to get a house. Conservatives on the council argued that the move was immoral.

Death case man on theft charge

David Hampshire, who is wanted for questioning in connexion with the death of Miss Julie Deakin, appeared in court at Dunmanway, co Cork, yesterday charged with theft. He was remanded in custody to appear at Clonakilty court on Tuesday, when Buckinghamshire Police are expected to apply for his extradition.

Miss Deakin, aged 18, was found dead in the bedroom of her home at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire.

Flood relief

Cheques ranging in value from £8,000 to £37 were distributed by the National Farmers' Union in Somerset yesterday to 45 farmers whose farms were flooded when the Bristol Channel burst through sea defences last month. The money is intended to help to cover the cost of uninsured losses.

Human embryo banks proposed

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

Human embryo banks for infertile couples are being planned by Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, the test-tube baby pioneers.

The banks will contain frozen fertilized eggs for use either by the mothers from whom the eggs have been extracted or for women who cannot conceive in the usual way.

Women attending the Steptoe and Edwards clinic at Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, often have more than one egg taken from them for fertilization by their husband's sperm.

Two of the fertilized eggs are usually reimplanted three days later, but if freezing techniques prove successfu, any surplus eggs could be stored for later use.

New fertility drugs could also make it possible for women to produce as many as seven or eight eggs each month, so a large number could be stored.

The disclosure, in a Television South (TVS) documentary to be screened on *Tuesday, is* bound to fuel the controversy over test-tube baby experiments.

Dr Michael Thomas, chairman of the British Medical Association's central ethical committee, has called for a moratorium on test-tube baby work until its ethics have been more widely discussed.

He thinks that "in vitro" fertilization may increase the risk of congenital abnormalities, and that simply being infertile does not justify the risk, since "no-one dies of infertility." His committee is going to debate the subject on February 10.

The programme, the *Test Tube Explosion*, shows that 28 test-tube babies have been born, 13 in Britain, 14 in Australia and one in the United States. The Bourn Hall Clinic claims 100 pregnancies, including three sets of twins.

It focuses on Natalie Curtis, Britain's fifth test-tube baby, who was born on September 23, 1981, to David and Maria Curtis, from Kent. Her birth came after treatment at the Bourn clinic a year ago.



Mrs Curtis holding Natalie, Britain's fifth test-tube baby.

Dr Edwards, speaking on the programme, says that he would like to establish embryo banks once he is satisfied that freezing techniques would not affect the embryos adversely.

He admits his fears are largely theoretical, because animal embryos have been successfully frozen for years.

But he says that during freezing and thawing a chromosomal imbalance might occur. The frozen embryos could be kept for many years.

Dr Edwards thinks it would also be useful to be able to divide human embryos, just as animal embryos have been divided to produce clones. It would mean that one half could be tested for chromosomal abnormalities, such as haemophilia and muscular dystrophy.

Mr Steptoe defends the right of infertile couples to seek help through "in vitro" fertilization.

Recording of X-rays is opposed

By Our European Political Correspondent

All radiological examinations from tooth X-rays to lung cancer tests, will have to be entered on a personal record card by doctors and dentists if a European draft directive is adopted.

But from evidence offered by the Department of Health and Social Security and professional associations, the British Government seems certain to veto the idea.

Lord Seebohm, chairman of the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Community, envisaged the circumstances in which he went to the dentist and needed an X-ray, but before it could be carried out the record would have to be consulted to see whether he was likely to be exposed to more than the safe limit of radiation.

Lord Chitnis, the Liberal peer, said that in West Germany everyone had to carry record cards on vaccinations and immunization injections, so why should not cards showing exposure to radiation be carried.

Dr Ronald Oliver, senior principal medical officer at the DHSS said: "That causes us concern, both from the point of view of cost and also the impact it might have on the confidentiality of patients' records."

He said that even if there were radiological record cards, a doctor might not accept information obtained from an earlier X-ray taken by another doctor.

The draft directive calls on member states to set up a system so that X-ray records are available without complex formalities to other doctors or dentists.

It says: "It is important to eliminate unnecessary radiation exposures and to avoid examinations where the need is not established or repetition is fruitless".

Dr Oliver said the risks from routine X-ray examinations were extraordinarily small. The chance that a chest X-ray might induce cancer was one in a thousand million.

EEC 'not to blame for fishery troubles'

By George Clark

Critics of the Government who claim that ministerial directions and orders from the EEC Commission in Brussels have caused a drastic depletion in the United Kingdom deep sea fishing fleet got a blunt answer yesterday from Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture and Fisheries, when he addressed the Commons standing committee on Statutory Instruments.

He acknowledged that the freezer section of the fleet faced difficulties, and referred to the sale of the famous trawlers, Arctic Galliard and Arctic Buccaneer, of Hull, to New Zealand fishing companies. But he added: "This has nothing to do with the Common Market. That is why I find totally mischievous some of the criticisms made in recent weeks. I an mot making a political point.

"The major problems for the deep sea fleet have been the extension of fishing limits by countries like Iceland, Norway and Canada to 200 miles."

The British Government had gone out of its way to help the freezer section by varying quotas so that it could switch between herring and mackerel fishing, Mr Buchanan-Smith said.

He rejected the attack on the Government made in a letter to *The Times* yesterday by Mr Neil Parkes, chairman of Boston Deep Sea Fisheries, who, he said, claimed that the ministry was dragging its feet in the EEC negotiation.

"If he wants a solution which is unsatisfactory in meeting our problems, we can get it tomorrow", Mr Buchanan-Smith said. "It is just because ministers are prepared to stand by our fishing industry that these negotiations have been so prolonged.

"We will not accept a settlement just for the sake of a settlement."

He told the committee, which was examining a statutory instrument to continue the scheme offering 25 per cent grants for new fishing vessels and equipment that in 1979-80 £7m had been provided under the scheme.

Worry over Welsh water

By David Hewson

Water from reservoirs in Wales costs the Welsh more than it does the English, the Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs was told yesterday.

The average water bill last year in Wales was £66, while in the neighbouring Severn district households paid on average £57 for water, a large part of which came from Welsh sources, the Welsh Consumer Council told the committee.

Mr Philip Woods, the council's research officer, said it was in favour of a surchage on Welsh water supplied to households in the Severn area, Cheshire and Lancashire.

He cited a number of letters to the council. One Welshman wrote: "My water rate this year is £112.65. I have relations in Prescott, Lancashire, one in particular has a lage house, much bigger than mine.

"His water rate is in the region of £60 and his supply, I believe, is obtained from Lake Vyrnwy (on the Montgomery-Shropshire border)."

Mr Woods said the council accepted that the Welsh Water Authority's water system was more expensive to run than some of its British counterparts.

In the short term the council wanted a surcharge on supplies of Welsh water to England, but believed that the public's interests would be best served by charging for water through income tax and the formation of a water consumers' council for the whole of Wales.

Plays were too alike, court told

William Douglas-Home, the playwright, in his play, *The Kingfisher* used material based on scripts adapted by Mr Basil Ashmore, the stage director, from the work of three playwrights, it was alleged in the High Court yesterday.

Mr A]nthony Hoolanan, QC, told Judge Mervyn Davies that in 1967 Mr Ashmore sent Mr Douglas-Home three adapted scripts



William Douglas-Home: Counter claim.

with a view to the playwright's contributing an ep ilogue for a play entitled *The Cuckoo's Progress*.

The two men could not agree on a satisfactory ending for the work and the epilogue remained unwritten. Ten years later, counsel said, Mr Ashmore read a review of *The Kingfisher*, which opened at the Lyric Theatre on May 4, 1977, starring Sir Ralph Richardson. When he read that review he said to himself: 'My goodness me, that is *The Cuckoo's Progress*', counsel said.

Mr Hoolanan was opening an action by Mr Ashmore, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, for order preventing Mr Douglas-Home, the Lyric Theatre Commpany, Mr Thomas Henry John Gate, the pr oducer, and Lisden Productions, of Piccadilly, London, from infringing his copyright. He also sought damages alleging wrongful use of condidential information.

All the defendants denied breach of copyright and Mr Douglas-Home also counterclaimed for damages, alleging libel ina letter written by Mr Ashmore in 1977 to Mr David Grant, then manager of The Kingfisher. Mr Ashmore denied libel and pleaded justification.

Mr Ashmore had compiled *The Cuckoo's Progress* from single-act plays. The first, *The Constant Lover*, by John Hankin, was a Victorian romance about a young couple who met under a beech tree.

In the final scene the lovers were to meet again under the tree. Mr Douglas-Home wanted a happy ending; Mr Ashmore did not. The relationship between the two men ended in 1967.

Ten years later Mr Ashmore recognised his own material, and, particularly the theme of the lovers and the beech tree, in *The Kingfisher*.

The case continues today.

£80m plan for sports facilities urged

By Nicholas Timmins

The Brooklands racing circuit, in Surrey, Battersea power station, Alexandra Palace and the London docks should all play a part in an £80m programme to develop sport and leisure facilities for the 10,500,000 people in London and the South-east, the Greater London and South-east Council for Sport and Recreation said yesterday.

For while the past decade has seen a marked expansion in provision for some sports facilities are still inadequate and underused, the council said, in a report.

Only 19 per cent of the adults in the region take part in indoor sports, fewer than in any other English region except the South, and participation in most outdoor sports is low. Far from being ready for a future of shorter working time and mass unemployment, the council says, "those responsible are not even coping with present needs".

It calculates that the region, which has a quarter of England's population and covers London, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, needs sports halls in another 126 areas, another 59 indoor swimming pools (25 as replacements for old baths), and an extra 49 all-weather pitches. There are 160 school sports halls from which the public are excluded, 49 in areas where sports halls are needed.

Large-scale developments could include Battersea power station, due to cease generating next year, where three sports halls, 20 squash courts, an ice rink, target ranges and a host of other facilities could be provided in the brick shell.

Brooklands, the former racing circuit near Byfleet, could house motor museum, water sports and an indoor athletics arena in a hangar on the site. Alexandra Palace, in north London, should have an ice rink and indoor arena, Wembley stadium should be nodernized, and the potential of the Thames, the docklands and Lee Valley regional park should all be developed.

The council costs its proposals at just over £80m much of it being small sums to upgrade school sports halls. Extra running costs are estimated at £25m.

LT fares to double despite vote muddle

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

Bus and Tube fares in London will double on March 21, despite an equivocal vote by the Greater London Council.

The Labourdominated council voted on Monday against London Transport's specific proosals for fare rises, which were approved in principle a fortnight ago. In a series of confused votes Conservatives joined Left-wingers in opposing some proposals so London Transport's power to implement them could technically be inhibited.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Labour leader, described the debate as meaningless and said the earlier decision still stood. Sir Peter Masefield, chairman of London Transport, said he would be pressing ahead with the measures.

"London Transport will go quietly ahead with preparations for 100 per cent increases based on the revised budget which was approved in principle by the council on January 12," he said yesterday.

The rises will mean a 20p minimum fare on the buses and 40p on the Underground. They are expected to result in a 20 per cent loss of traffic, compared with a 12 per cent gain as a result of the Fares Fair policy, but will increase revenue by 55 per cent.

☐London boroughs are making different arrangements to repay the GLC supplementary rate, despite efforts to achieve a uniform settlement (David Walker writes).

Westminster City Council has placed advertisements in tomorrow's local newspapers telling some of its ratepayers to expect a cash refund, but in neighbouring Kensington and Chelsea refunds will not be paid automatically. Ratepayers who paid the supplementary rate will be asked to aree to have it credited to next year's account.

Both Westminster and Kensington have decided to collect the part of the supplementary rate which was to pay for the Inner London Education Authority's 4.7p precept.

Westminster will automaically repay the 9,000 ratepayers who occupy single properties and have overpaid, but those who occupy more than one site will have to ask for the cash. Both groups will receive interest calculated at an annual rae of 13 per cent.

☐ Manchester's rates will rise by between 12 and 15 per cent this year at the cost of severe cuts in services and 2,000 compulsory redundancies (a Manchester correspondent writes).

Mr Morman Morris, labour leader of the council, said last night that the city faced a £35m deficit and the alternative to cuts and redundancies was a much bigger rate increase.

"It is appalling. People will suffer. People we serve will feel the results of what the government has done in setting these cash limits", Mr Morris said. "On the other hand, if we piled it on the rates there would be appalling consequences for trade and industry. There would probably be large-scale redundancies in the private sector."

Career girls 'steered into low-paid jobs'

By Our Education Correspondent

Intelligent and ambitious girls are dissuaded from following careers in engineering and other traditionally male jobs by teachers, careers officers and employers, who steer them instead into jobs as clerical workers, shop assistants and into other work with low pay and poor prospects, according to research findings published yesterday.

The research, which was funded by the Equal Opportunities Commission and carried out by Dr Yves Benett and Dawn Carter, of Huddersfield Polytechnic, was based on interviews with more than forty girls from one unnamed locality, who had good academic achievements but left school at 16.

Dianne had six O levels (grade C, or above), including mathematics, physics and chemistry, and three CSE passes. When she told her teachers she wanted to go into engineering they laughed and gave her no advice on how to go about it, she says.

Nevertheless, she took a selection test for an engineering apprenticeship with a local firm, passed it and was interviewed. The personnel officer "asked how I could cope if I rose to the top of the firm . . . He made it clear he did not think that I would get the job and did not want me to get it . . . He said: 'We have never had a girl here yet.' The atmosphere was very tense. He asked how I would feel working with men; he went on a lot about this."

In the end another pupil from her school, a boy, with lower qualifications, got the apprenticeship. Dianne now works as an office clerk.

Pamela, who had seven O level passes, wanted to go into banking and to study for the Institute of Bankers qualification, which is important for promotion, through day release courses.

"The manager said day release was mainly for men, for those men who want to become managers. He said he discourages women from going on day release because they tend to leave, have babies and break their career", she explained.

Lesley was determined to become a motor mechanic, with her parents' backing. During an interview with a careers officer she was told there were no prospects for girl mechanics. Today she works as a shop assistant.

Sidetracked? A look at the careers advice given to fifth-form girls (Free from Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester, M3 3HN).

Art dealers to lobby on premium

By Frances Gibb

The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that it had not received the body of evidence on the buyer's premium promised by the Society of London Art Dealers

The decision to hand over the evidence was announced to members of the society in a confidential newsletter dated January 11, sent by Mr John Baskett, chairman of the society.

The evidence, originally amassed by the dealers to fight Christie's and Sotheby's in the High Court, is needed by the office for an inquiry into whether the auction houses breached restrictive practices legislation when they introduced the premium in 1975.

Yesterday some Mayfair dealers expressed concern that the evidence had not been delivered. "On the BBC *Newsnight* programme last Friday, the society said it was likely to be handing over the evidence within 48 hours", one said.

In the meantime, however, the society has launched a lobby of Parliament for the abolition of the premium. A letter has been sent to all members enclosing copies of a leading article on the buyer's premium published in *The Times* on January 16.

Last October the dealers settled with the auction houses on the eve of a High Court hearing on condition that the auction houses reviewed the premium.

The result of the review was that Sotheby's decided the premium should stay at 10 per cent and Christie's agreed to cut it from 10 to 8 per cent.

Midlands plea on TV picture

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

The East Midlands forum of county councils, which was instrumental in winning a separate television service for the region from the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said yesterday that it would probably approach Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, about reception difficulties for viewers.

After talks with IBA representatives a spokesman for the forum said: "We found what they had to tell us was disappointing, because very little progress has been made in the 14 months since our last meeting with them.

"We do not understand why a body like the IBA, having taken the decision to bring us a service at last, should be so sluggish in providing the necessary hardware."

The start of the separate service has been delayed by an electricians' dispute at Independent Television's Central studio near Nottingham. A condition of the franchise awarded to Central, was that it must become a dual region.

Most sets are tuned to the Sutton Coldfield transmitter, near Birmingham. But the new service will be broadcast by the Waltham transmitter, in Leicestershire, with small relay stations in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire being switched to Waltham.

The IBA has said it had difficulty in switching four others for technical reasons, and conceded that it had done little work on the matter.

PARLIAMENT January 27 1982

Tebbit detects realism among workers

Unemployment

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, opening a debate on unemployment, said there was a growing mood of realism among the workforce, even if it was not too widely evident among the higher echelons of some trade unions. In 1981 the number of days lost through strikes was less than a third of the average over the past 10 years. These advances had shone through in increased productivity, competitiveness and export success and provided an increasingly firm foundation for future expansion.

Mr Tebbit said when the Conservatives came to office they had faced stored up problems of poor industrial performance, years of stunted and inadequate growth in productivity and years of excessive growth in wages as compared to productivity.

He moved a Government motion: "That this House, greatly concerned about the difficulties facing those who cannot find jobs, supports the Government's policies which are helping to make British industry more competitive and which therefore offer the best prospect of a permanent improvement in job opportunities for the people in this country."

He said the Opposition and the Government were on common ground in their feelings about the sad statistics and the plight of the unemployed and their families. There was no disagreement that the three million unemployed represented a *tragic* waste of human resources which none could contemplate other than with deep regret.

Did any government believe that Britain could insulate itself from the impact of the world recession, brought about by a succession of oil price rises?

President Mitterrand's France had two millions unemployed. West Germany had 1,700,000 the highest figure since the early post war years. In Germany, Holland and Sweden unemployment had increased by about 50 per cent in the past year. If the Opposition felt that Britain's unemployment was due to the Government's policies, how did they explain the unemployment in these other European countries?

Unemployment was falling as a consequence of the policies of the IMF years, but inflation was already being stoked up again. Inevitably as the recession struck, unemployment rose, exacerbated by lack of competitiveness.

Through that decade of decline, their recessionary trough was marked by new peaks of unemployment. There were the old problems of poor product design, bad marketing, slow delivery, unnecessarily high costs, and inflexible use of manpower.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition: You are not fit to answer for any Government, even this one.

Mr Tebbit: Although that may be Mr Foot's view, it is not the view of the electorate. What is more Mr Foot has lost 25 members of his party in the last two years. (Conservative cheers)

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Mr Tebbit has *been speaking for 15 minutes*, but we have not had a single constructive proposal.

Mr Tebbit: Attempting to deal with the problems without going into the background is extremely unwise.

If he as a doctor treated his patients without diagnosing them, I can see why he came to the House of Commons. (Prolonged laughter and cheers)

There could be no prospects of recovery which could lead to new secure and better paid jobs unless they tackled the problems. It was in the interests of the Opposition to claim that the economy was heading downhill. (Loud Labour laughter) Labour MPs enjoyed it, loved it, sat and giggled at it.

The trough of the recession was passed in the second quarter of last year. In the three months to November, industrial output *rose 1.5 per cent and manufacturing* output by 1 per cent.

At last they had begun to gain on their competitors in terms of unit labour costs. These had risen 4 per cent in a year when those of their competitors increased by an average of 5 per cent. They rose 4 per cent in Germany, 6 per cent in Japan, and 13 per cent in France. If that was not good news for any motor manufacturer other than Renault and the other French companies, he did not know what was.

Nobody pretended there were instant solutions to the problems and it was only the Opposition that resolutely refused to give any weight or credence to the indicators and measurements of what was going on in the economy. Short time working was falling, and overtime was up, and figures of unfilled vacancies were higher.

Who could seriously suggest that the problems of 30 years could be solved in 30 months? (Labour shout of "Saatchi and Saatchi")

In looking at what the Government could do to ease the shocks and pains of the inevitable and long overdue adjustments in the economy it was particulaly the plight of the young school leavers which caused him most concern. The lion's share of the £4,500m expenditure over three years on special employment and training mensures would go to them.

He had taken the opportunity to improve standards of industrial training in which Britain had fallen behind its overseas competitors.

The job release scheme was being extended from February 1 to men of 62 and for the disabled it was already 60. The young workers scheme was in oper*ation. There had been a good* response from industry. This could open up jobs to youngsters willing to take realistic wages.

YOP was a continuing success. The number of youngsters seeking places spoke to the success of the scheme. At the latest count some 240,000 people were benefiting from the scheme. In all, more than one million young people had benefited.

The Christmas undertaking was all but achieved. Of this year's unemployed school leavers 280,000 had been taken into the scheme and only 15,000 youngsters could not be offered places by Christmas. He hoped that support would be extended this year and next as YOP filled the gap until the youth training sheme was in full operation from September, 1983.

Alongside these measures the Government would continue to offer support to apprentice training.

Contrary to what was implied by the economic illiteracy of labour's plans for expansion, unlimited spending out of limited resources was a recipe for economic disaster, not recovery. There were no short cuts. Britain's industry and commerce must provide the goods and services the customer wanted at the price he could afford, or someone also would. Jobs would be created in Germany or Japan and lost in Britain.

The signs were that the *economy was growing and that* the returns on the efforts and hardship were coming through. To throw that away in a wave of self-indulgence, mistaking that for constructive help, would be economic madness and disaster for both the 12.7 per cent unemployed and the 87.3 per cent employed alike.

Any improvement in unemployment must lie behind the gains in productivity. There had been gains in competitiveness and an increased flow of jobs on to the register. To throw that away in the mistaken belief that the softer option was the better option would be folly.

Above all it would be a cruel and heartless deception of those who had been hardest hit.

There can be no turning back now (he said). Let us have the courage to take these policies through the rest of the way to *success*.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab) moved an Opposition amendment which condemned the Government for pursuing economic policies which had brought about more than three million unemployed and destroyed major sections of British industry, and called for radical action in line with Labour's plan for expansion to


Tebbit: No turning back.


Varley: Thatcher must go.

create jobs, revive industry and regenerate the British economy.

He said no part of the country and no kind of worker was immune to this Government's destructive policies. Practically every family in the land now had some direct or indirect experience of unemployment. From Scotland to the southeast its tentacles stretched out, affecting areas that had never had it worse even than in the 1930s.

In previous recessions unemployment went up in different parts of the country in a way that maintained the ratio between the regions. It was this Government's unique achievement that they were spreading unemployment more evenly than ever before *across the face of the country*.

Mrs Thatcher waffled on about the paramount importance of competitiveness, but it was her special achievement that the most competitive had suffered with the less competitive industries.

Companies had fallen like ninepins. The Department of Trade itself had just confessed that last year the number of company liquidations reached an alltime high.

Small firms, damaged as never before by this Government, were laying off workers, yet Mrs Thatcher in her new year message, had the nerve to say that more had to be done to help small businesses develop and grow because that was where new jobs came from.

When Labour left office there were five unemployed for every job vacancy and that was bad enough, Today the figure was 25.

Now the whole country was a depressed area. An even more devastating fact, which Mrs Thatcher concealed in the House yesterday, was that production in manufacturing industry had fallen by 15.4 per cent.

The Prime Minister tried to minimize the grim significance of these figures by telling MPs that some people were losing jobs and others were getting them all the time, like a conveyor belt.

The number of people out of work for more than a year was more than double what it was 12months ago. They were not travelling merrily along this conveyor belt; they were imprisioned in a lift that was soaring upwards out of control.

For every 100 young people unemployed when Labour left office, the number today was an appalling 404.

All the Secretary of State could offer these young people was that by the end of 1983 they would be eligible for his new training scheme with its princely recompence pf £15 a week.

Unemployment benefit was un real value less than it was in 1971. It had fallen to its lowest *level since that year. Very soon*, like the thirties, it would be possible to distinguish the children of the long-term unemployed by theirphysical appearance from those whose fathers had managed to hang on to their jobs.

Instead of trying to improve the situation the Government was trying to talk its way out of it.

No weekend was complete without another effusion of complacency from the Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Mr Leon Britten), the Dr Pangloss of this administration. But it was *the Prime Minister* who doles out the most liberal doses of syrup.

Unemployment was costing £13,000m a year. The nation was spending more on financing unemployment than it was spending on the national health service, on education and on the rate support grant. That £13,000m could be uses as a fund to finance long term and secure jobs.

The Prime Minister said she cared about unemployment. If she did she must cast her dogma and obstinacy and prove it. But he feared this would be too much to ask of her and her colleagues. There was no plan, no hope in this Government.

What a shoddy deception itsfirst Queen's Speech in May 1979 had turned out to be with its pledge to create a climate in which commerce and industry could flourish and increase employment.

I wonder (he asked) what St Francis would have thought about three million unemployed? It is richly ironic that in the month when registered unemployment has topped three million the Tory Party has provided a new contract for Saatchi and Saatchi. At least this time they will not have to recruit the Hendon Young Conservatives to provide a phoney dole queue *for them*. (Labour laughter.

The Government had failed on production and on humanity. It was time it went. It was time the Prime Minister went and sooner or later the country would get rid of her.

Sir Russell Fairgrieve (West Aberdeenshire, C) said Britain had made many mistakes in the last 20 years. They began at about the time Britain missed going into Europe with her now main competitors. Twenty years ago Britain had about the highest standard of living in western Europe. Today, it was about the lowest.

The private sector of British industry had taken major steps to make itself more efficient and this could be seen right across the board. Regretably this did not apply to the public sector and the nationalized nonopolies had yet to find the discipline that took the place of competition.

He favoured a reduction in the age of male retirement. It seemed only fair in the days of women's lib that both sexes should retire at the same age. If it could not be introduced immediately a start should be made on the gradual reduction of the retirement age for men.

There was no point any longer in making steel that no one bought or building ships that no one would sail. There could be expansion of the tourist industry and the hotel trade and there was a need to look at retraining people to fill vacancies in electronics and electrical engineering industries.

Mrs Shirley Williams (Crosby, SDP) said the Secretary of State has provided plenty of cheap cracks but few practical suggestions for coping with unemployment. That was what had come to be expected of him and it was sad for Parliament that that was the best that could be done when there were three million unemployed.

What was needed was a public investment programme amounting to £5,000m to £6,000m gross a year. This should be concentrated on the labour intensive industries such as housing improvements and modernization, energy conservation and civil engineering works in the basic infrastructure.

There was no confidence in the Government's proposals for dealing with the young unemployed. It was a cobbled together scheme which was unlikely to succeed. There was a need for highly skilled people to take the positions that would arise when the economy recovered otherwise there would again be a shortage which would hamper industry. There had to be a youth programme that would save what could well be a doomed generation.

What happens if EEC fish policy is not agreed?

Scotland

The issues of access and quotas had not been resolved in the negotiations of the common fisheries Policy though there has been agreement in a number of areas, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said during questions.

Agreement had been reached on a revised marketing regime, on important areas of the external regime and on a furher interim scheme for the construction and modernization of fishing boats. Agreement in principle had also been reached on a comprehensive range of conservation measurers.

Mr David Myles (Banff, C): As well as fighting strongly for acceptable access and quota arrangements as I know he is doing, will he ensure that any conservation measures that require to be taken are taken after due consultation with the industry so that there is no undue damage done.

Will he make a categorical statement that if no total agreement can be reached this year, then there wil be no fishing rights up to the beaches at the *end of 1982*.

Mr Younger: In any conservation measures taken, we will do the best we can to consult the industry beforehand and try to take them along with us.

Our objective is to get an acceptable common fisheries policy but if by the end of this year there is no such policy, the Government will take a hard look at the interests of British fishermen.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L): Would he go so far as to set a time limit on these negotiations and tell his colleagues that unless there is agreement by a ertain date, we are going ahead with measures to conserve our own fishing industry?

Mr Younger: I appreciaee the point. We are very near to agreement and it would be tragic if it were to be missed at this stage. We will certainly be pressing on to get an agreement as soon as we can.

Mr Donald Stewart (East Renfrewshire, C): Failing an agreement Community countries will have the same rights as our own vessels. Will the Government make it clear that failing an *acceptable agreement within* that time, we shall be adhering to our right to a 200 mile limit?

Mr Younger: That is not part of the Treaty obligations. There are good reasons why other countries are anxious that a common fisheries policy should be agreed.

Mr John Mackay (Argyll, C): To gain the aim of conservation, the best way is to have a local fishing plan with licences allowing fishing boats to operate in these areas with preference for local ones.

Mr Younger: This is a concept that the Commission has very much approved in the past and we have pressing strongly for such fishing plans where appropriate, with particular reference to The Hague agreement which gave preference to local fishing communities dependent on fishing for their livelihood.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spoken on Scotland (Glasgow, Craighton, Lab): Minimum conditions have been set by the Government for an acceptable common fisheries policy, but do they still include an exclusive 12 miles limit? What about the 12 to 50 miles objective or has it abandoned that concept altogether?

Mr Younger: The Government's objectives have not changed and it is proceeding in close consultation with the fishing industry at all stages. We have a broadly exclusive 12 mile zone taking account of the historic rights of some countries and further measures beyond that to protect coastal communities heavily dependent on fishing for their livelihoods.

Past policies have weakened industry

Seasonally adjusted unemployment in Scotland stood on January 12 at 307,900, or 13.6 per cent, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said during questions. The Government's main priority was to reduce inflation which had been the main reason for the loss of markets and jobs.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab): Since the unadjusted seasonal figure is 346,500 the whole of Scotland will be outraged by his abject dealing with unemployment there. Will he stop acting like a quivering jellyfish, show more courage, stand up to the Prime Minister, tell her that enough is enough and demand action to arrest this inexorable slide to total disaster?

Mr Younger: The rate and levels of unemployment are a matter of extreme concern to everyone in Scotland. What I have to stand up against are the policies which over many years have weakened British industry, forcing it to lose markets and jobs, and that is what the Government is working to reverse.

Mr Robert Maclennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP): While recognizing that in the case of the Invergordon smelter he may not wish openly to indicate precisely the terms acceptable to the Government for an in-coming operator, has he empowered the Highlands Development Board in its approach to companies to be completely open-ended about the power terms which they can offer and also the terms which can be offered for acquisition of the site and plant?

Mr Younger: I am not certain what he means by open-ended. *The board, in conjunction with* my department, has been encouraged to do all it can to find another operator and to discuss with such an operator a power contract on the best terms that can be got. The same applies to the acquisition of the site. The Government is pressing ahead with the board as strongly as possible on these points.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C): There is hope for Scotland in the fact that the seasonally adjusted figures show a rate of increase in Scotland of only about half the rate of increase for the rest of the United Kingdom.

Mr Younger: This particular situation is in contrast to all the others during my lifetime. On this occasion Scotland has not suffered as severely as the rest of the United Kingdom. That indicates some recovery in the relative position of Scotland which we must work upon.

Liability for damage caused by animals

The question of liability for injury caused by animals was being considered by the Law Commission and it was hoped to publish a consultative memorandum in the spring of this year, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under Secretary of State for Scotland said.

He had been asked by Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C) to introduce measures to improve the control of dogs and provide a means to compensate people who suffered damage from the uncontrolled actions of dogs.


Mcquarrie: Privatized dog catchers

Mr Henderson said there was concern among farmers at the amount of sheep worrying going on. In his constituency recently a farmer had the heartbreaking experience of having 15 ewes being brutally savaged by dogs, and while the owner of the dogs was taken to court and prosecuted, there was no compensation for the £2,000 worth of damage suffered.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C): Will the minister give consideration to the privatisation of the control of dogs which has worked successfully in England and has created a considerable number of new small businesses? (Laughter).

Mr Rifkind: If the alternative to privatisation is to be taken into public ownership that would be attractive to the Government. I will look into the point.

Mr Rifkind also pointed out that the Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, now before Parliament, provided a discretionary power for local authorities to assist the police in rounding up stray dogs.

Sir Russell Fairgrieve (West Aberdeenshire, C): On the problems surrounding dogs (Laughter) particularly the number of puppies which have to *be put sown after Christmas*, would Mr Rifkind suggest to Government colleagues that the time is overdue for a draconian rise in the cost of the dog licence? It is the only one in the past few decades which has not gone up.

Mr Rifkind: These are matters for the Lord Advocate but I note what Sir Russell says.

Peers want Britain to join EMS

House of Lords

Britain should become a full member of the European monetary system because it was important for Britain in the European Community so to do *and important for the future* development of the EEC. Lord Hagan (C) said when opening a short debate on the subject.

The EMS had, apart from a few hiccoighs, been successful, he said. Britain had participated in intial discussions but had not yet made the final leap into the exchange rate mechanism itself.

Britain and other nations had suffered from wild and unpredicted fluctuations in exchange rates, which had helped to destabilize the economic systems and had contributed significantly to the dangers of the world recession, paraticularly unemployment.

We need to find a path out of this dark wood (he said) and the EMS is a guide towards the light.

Britain and other nations had suffered from wild and unpredicted fluctuations in excange rates, shich had helped to destabilized the economic systems and had contributed significantly to the dangers of the world recession, paraticularly unemployment.

We need to find a path out of this dark wood (he said) and the EMS is a guide towards the light.

The EMS had had some *success in limiting violent* exchange rate movements among currencies. Britain was not only a political partner in the EEC, but a trading paratner. By being fully part of the EMS that position was not onmly safeguarded but considerably favoured.

These policies were nothing better than the dangerous national chauvinism which had brought the world to its present state.

Lord Banks (L) said although there might be a small devaluation on joining the EMS that might not necessarily be a bad thing. Had we been part of the system, manufacturing industry might have escaped the loss of effectiveness on the scale which had taken place.

There would be considerable political advantages for Britain and it would be particularly beeficial with the delicate negotiations taking place on Britain's contribution to the budget.

Lord Soames(C) said it should be looked at not in parochial community terms but in the widest international terms. By joining Britain would not just hope to enrich themselves but would be providing a European base from which they would have greater influence in the world.

Looking back at the past two years of the system's operation, it was clear that within the Community the parity of the European currencies using the Deutschmark as the pivot had moved within single figures. Compared with the dollar, there has been a 36 per cent change and against the yen, the change had been 40 per cent.

What do we think we are doing allowing the parity to move around like this? It just makes a mockery (he said) of forward planning for any industrialist or trader. We are getting enormous *profits and losses created quite* by luck depending on how the currency happens to move. It has encouraged a lot of unemployment.

There would be problems. The fat that the United Kingdom was a petro-currency would not make things any easier, but they had got through two massive oil price rises and they were unlikely to be repeated. Sterling was also uncomfortably high against the deutschmark but that was not a sufficient deterrent to weih in the balance against joining the EMS.

The sort of movements of parity he had described were disliked by everyone and no country wanted to do other than *at least dampen this down*. There could be agreements between the

Soames: Swings in parity disliked

zones of European currencies, the dollar and the yen to achieve this. It had to be done by zones and if they were part of the European zone they could play out part.

Although sterling did not play the part it had done 20 years ago, there was in this country, and in the City of London and in the Treasury in particular, fund of knowledge of international money markets that would be of *enormous value to the EMS*.

The greatest contribution this country could make to the financial world was to help dampen down the wild swings in parity between currencies and the way to do that was to enter the EMS.

Lord Roberthall (Ind) said that he had at one time been against joining the system but his fears had proved groundless and he was now a firm supporter. For political reasons, it would symbolize Britain's part in the movement towards European unity. It would also help negotiations with the EEC.

Lord Hankey (Ind) said it was important that the Government should at long last make Britain a *full membere of the EMS*. British industry and commerce needed a much more stable exchamge rate. It was bad for exports when the exchange rate went unreasonably high. It gave an undue encouragement to imports and to excessive of capital.

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said he was hesitant about Britain joining the EMS because he was afraid that under the present Government Britain would join under terms that would seek to perpetuate the disastrous policies now being carried out.

The quicker we start (he said) abandoning these wretched, miserable, deflationary policies that have scourged the country and have produced this large-scale unemployment, the better it will be for everyone and it will make it even more possible for us *to participate profitably and* cooperatively in an organization such as the EMS.

Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, Treasury, said the Government fully supported the aims of promoting an area of greater currency stability within the Community and the contribution *that the EMS and the exchange* rate mechanism could make towards closer economic convergance and itegration in Europe.

Nevertheless it was decided when the EMS was launched that Britain should not join the exchange rate mechanism. That was a correct decision.

There was a difficult balance between advantages anddisadvantages in considering sterling's *possible relationship* to the exchange rate mechanism. It was quite wrong to regard membership of the MEMS, including rate mechanism,as freeing Britain from the need to conduct its affairs responsibly and to accept necessary disciplines in fiscal and monetary policy.

The Government had made it clear since 1979 its immediate priority was to get inflation under control and tackle Britain's deep-seated economic problemd. Yhe Government would need to be as confident as it could be that sterling's participationwould norresult in early or frequent difficulties.

There were two special factors relating to sterling which differentiated it from most of the other EMS currencies. First,it retained its role as a major currency in international trade and finance. The second reason related to the *pound's role as a petro-currency*.

The pound's special characteristics did upt automatically rule out sterling's participation in the exchange rate mechanism.

Greater exchange rate stability could not be imposed simply by government decision or by joining an arrangement such as the EMS exchange rate mechanism. It was only possible to achieve stability if the underlying causes of instability were tackle.

It was all tooeasy for people standing on the sidelines, or for parties out of office,to talk only of the advantages ofjoining the *EMS exchange rate mechanism* and ignore the disadvantages.

British coal mines safest in world

Pit accident

There was no indication of the cause of the explosion which injured 25 miners at the Cardowan Colliery, Glasgow, and all work had been suspended while an investigation proceeded, Mr David Waddington, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said in a statement.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): This accident is a timely reminder of the hostile environment in which miners every day have to toil in pits.

Mr Waddington: He is right as this is a timely reminder of the dangers of mining but our mining industry has a proud record. We have the best safety record in the world. I am told accident statistics for 1981 will when published reveal fewer fatalities in the industry than ever before.

Later, he said a total of 11,980 inspections were carried out at coal mines in 1980. It was difficult to say in the light of these figures that there was not an adequate level of inspections. There were 95 mines ad quarries *inspectors in posts with the* Health and Safety Executive seeking to recruit additional inspectors up to a total of 102 in 1982.

There was no question of them being prevented from carrying out that recruitment programme because of any expenditure restraints.

EEC talks disappoint but budget solution has to be found

Europe

Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said it was premature to say the EEC was going to break up. He reported in the House of Lords on the talks among foreign ministers of the 10 member states aimed at restructuring the Community's finances.

In a statement he said that the main issue preventing agreement was the view of a number of other member states that the refunds to the United Kingdom should be arbitrarily and automatically reduced over time, regardless of the scale of the problem.

He went on: We have made it clear that we could not accept this. In the longer term, we hope that the development of Community policies *including* the reform of the common agricultural policy, will lead to a reduction in the size of our budget problem and we fully accept that, as this happens, our refunds should be reduced.

What we cannot accept is a *reduction totally unrelated to the* underlying cause of our budgetary imbalance.

This was not the only difficulty. In addition, one or more of our partners had reserveon other aspects of the matters under discussion. For exemple, there was disagreement whether the duration of our budget refunds should be fouror five years with a review.

There are also problems on agriculture where the formula proposed for controlling the milk surplus was very weak, and a number of countries, but not the UK, have reservations about the proposal that agricultural spending should grow less rapidly than our own resources.

It is disappointing that after so many rounds of negotiations we have still not been able to reach agreement on the four key issues identified by the European Council, and therefore on the guidelines which were discussed there.

But these are complex questions in which major national interests are involved and we never thought it would be easy to find resolutions tha would enable each country to feel tha it had a reasonable deal.

I welcome the intentions of the President of the Council and the President of the Commission to try to find solutions to these problems. We hope they will be able to do so quickly.

The Council also considered the problem which had arisen *over the adoption of the* 1982 budget. In the view of the member states, the European Parliament had not acted correctly over classification of expenditure and the maximum rate of increase.

No final decisions were taken (he said) but it appears to be the view of most member states that, as well as opening a dialogue with the European Parliament with a view to resolving the problem by mutual agreement, they should as a precautionary measure take legal action to ensure that the problem is resolved.

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the *Opposition, said they supported* the considerable efforts the Secretary of State had made in the Council in order to obtain a more equitable contribution by the UK to the EEC budget. This has been a running sore for many years.

Is it now the position that not only has he refused Community proposals put forward with regard to the budget but also declined to agree to any increases in farm prices until a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at?

Is it wise, even as a precautionary *measure, to take the* European Parliament before the European Court? Would it not be far better to see whether agreement can be arrived at between the Council and the Parliament, because many of us feel that in the progress that has been made in Europe over the last six years, the Parliament has shown a far greater trend towards progress then the Council?

Lord Gladwyn, for the Liberals: We regard the outcome of the Council of Ministers' meeting, with a few exceptions, as pretty lamentable.

Is no proposals for limiting our contribution acceptable for total agreement? On the reform of the CAP, what happens if in the long run our partners do not agree? Does the Community break up?

Lord Carrington: No final decision has been taken about taking the Parliament to the European Court. The general feeling in the Council yesterday was that it might be a wise thing to do because although it is the intention of the Council to talk to Parliament and try to get agreement which is satisfactory to both, there is a rather important issue of principle here. Even though the sums of money are small, it is an important matter of principle.

At the beginning of this excercise, the 10 members of the Community linked three chapters — regional and other Community policies, agricultural policy and the budget — and it was agreed by all of us that progress on all three had to proceed at the same time. So I cannot mself see how regional policies or agricultural policy, on which prices depend, going forward independently.

As to Lord Gladwyn's question about whether the Community was going to break up, there have been many of these setbacks before. It would be premature to say that the Community is going to break up. When we all get down to it we usually find a soulution.

The difficulty with the Community is that which most people decide at the 59th minute of the 11th hour, the Community is in the habit of deciding at three o'clock the next morning. This makes it a lengthy and tedious business.

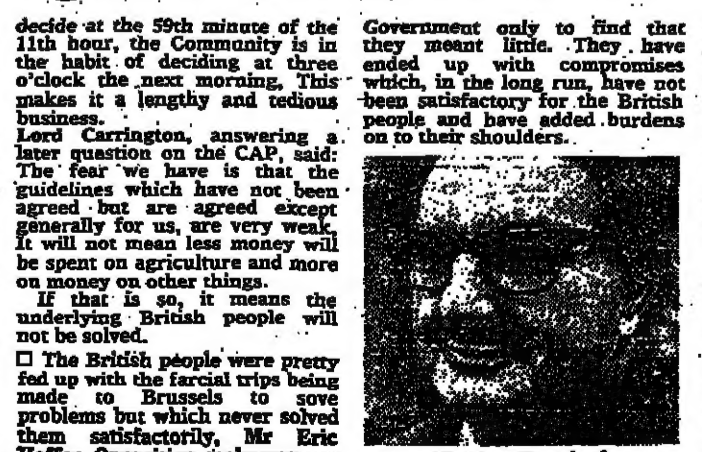
Lord Carrington, answering a later question on the CAP, said: The fear we have is that the guidelines which have not been agreed but are agreed except generally for us, are very weak. It will not mean less money will be spent on agriculture and more on money on other things.

If that is so, it means the underlying British people will not be solved.

□ The British people were pretty fed up with the farcial trips being made to Brussels to sove problems but which never solved them satisfactorily, Mr Eric Heffer, Opposition spokesman on European Community affairs said when Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal repeated Lord Carrington's statement in the Commons.

Mr Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said the statement was by no means as forthright as that made by the Foreign Secretary, reported in *TheTimes* on January 25, when he was reported as saying on the Community's agricultural prices: "I do not see anything that can be done until we have a solution".

We would like to know what precisely that means. I trust that this is a stance that the Government intends to take because we have all too often had tough statements from the Government only to find that they meant little. They have ended up with compromises which, in the long run, have not been satisfactory for the British people and have added burdens on to their shoulders.


Heffer: Farcical trips to Brussels

The Foreign Secretary has not been as forthright in the House of Lords as he was in *TheTimes*. What precisely does the Government mean by this statement? Is it going to make a stand? Is it going to make certain on agricultural prices, which could mean 10.5 per cent on prices for the British people, that there is no agreement on this or other matters until there is a solution to the problems? We have staggered from one crisis to another for a long time.

Mr Atkins: The position is simple, The mandate agreed by the heads of Government on May 30 linked three areas together where progress had to be made — non-agricultural expenditure, agricultural policies and the budget. All countries agreed that these three have to go forward together.

There has been no departure from that. Until we have got solutions for all three we cannot move on any of them. This is what we are seeking to do.

In 1980 when we had discussions with the Community about our contribution, the arrangement we were eventually able to make resulted in a return to this country far better than anything the Labour Government ever negotiated. We are at the same point now. I have no doubt that we shall achieve what we want.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C): There will be general support for the Government's stand that the budgetary refund must receive not an arbitrary but an organic solution connected with the progress of the Community.

The Government's ability to impose or get accepted such an approach would be greatly strengthened if every Government department were to adopt the Foreign Office's energetic attitude of seeking to promote common policies within the Community.

Mr Atkins: The Government is seeking to improve the way the Community works. A system whereby automatically every year our refunds go down, whatever happens to the rest of the Community's budgetary arrangements, will not necessarily prevent unacceptable situations arising.

We believe that Community policies will change, and by spending more on the regional and social funds than before this may help to alleviate our problems. Until we know that, we cannot agree to what, in Community terms, is called "degressivity."

Mr James Spicer (West Dorset, C): What will the ACP sugar agreement mean for our UK sugar refining industry?

Mr Atkins: The suspension of the surcharge levy will make a considerable difference to the main sugar refinery in this country. It is mostly done by one firm employing 3,000 people. That will help to preserve their jobs.

Mrs Shirley Williams (Crosby, SDP): Does he see any possibility that the entry of Mediterranean producers into the EEC will give a chance to change the basis of the CAP in such a way as to make it more likely that we can control the ultimate budget?

Mr Atkins: Yes, the arrival of the Mediterranean producers inevitably means a change in the way the CAP works, and naturally this has been under discussion as well. They have different problems from more temperate producers.

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Police guilty of misconduct 'left unpunished'

By Lucy Hodges

The Police Complaints Board is misinterpeting the law so that police officers who are guilty of misconduct are escaping disciplinary action, a Queen's Counsel told a committee of MPs yesterday.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, who was appearing before the Home Affairs Select Committee as legal adviser to the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL)' said that the law did not lay down that officers agaainst whom criminal charges had been dropped should not then face disciplinary proceedings.

That was how the Police Complaints Board interpreted the law, with the result that policemen against whom serious charges were brought initially, faced no punishment whatsoever, the NCCL *told the* committee. That is known as the "double jeopardy" rule.

A recent case in which that happened concerned Mr Errol Madden, a young black, who was charged with the theft of two model cars which he had bought and for which he had receipts. The charges were dismissed and a complaint was locged against two police officers.

Mr Madden's case was that he had been intimidated into signing a false confession. The Director of Public Prosecutions decided not to bring criminal proceeding against the officers on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the Police Complaints Board, told the NCCL in a letter that because of the Home Secretary's guidance on police complaints the board was precluded from recommending desciplinary charges on the same evidence.

Sir Cyril added: "The police investigation has nevertheless revealed that Mr Madden was subjected to some distinctly unprofessional behaviour on the part of the police while he was in custody."

The documents in this case were *the NCCL's evidence* to the committee. Mr Beloff added that the Home Secretary's guidance, on which the complaints board based its interpretation of the double jeopardy rule, was either being misinterpreted by the board or was itself unlawful and *ultra vires*.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the NCCL, told the committee that although the two officers in the Madden case had escaped punishment, the station sergeant, who was much less involved, had been disciplined. That was because the latter had not faced criminal charges at any stage.

TV to show innocent man being manhandled

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

Scenes of a man being dragged from his home by two detectives will be seen by thousands of Midlands viewers when the new Central Independent Television channel begins a series on the Nottinghamshire police force tonight.

In a preview of the first episode a Nottingham man suspected of stealing a set of golf clubs was seen talking to two police officers on his doorstep. Seconds later he is grabbed and manhandled down the garden path in full view of hysterical members of his family. Later the man is cleared.

Mr Charles McLachlan, Nottinghamshire's Chief Constable, has already watched the six-part series and has agreed to it being screened without cuts.

The first episode is called "The Detective's Life" and follows the work of two CID men based at Bulwell station, Nottingham. One of the officers, Det Constable David Waite, disclosed that police carry firearms much more often than the public realize.

At one stage he said: "I am very suspicious of anyone. I will never accept a person is innocent until I have actually got to know them. The police force does harden you against people".

A Nottinghamshire police spokesman said yesterday: "We cannot comment until after the programme has been screened"

Brian Harris



Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, presenting a trophy to the winners of BBC Radio 4's "Top of the Form" yesterday. They are (back row, from left) Kenneth Brown, Murray Pratt, (front) Kirsteen Browning and Marie Walker, from the Girvan Acadamy, Ayrshire.

Youth killed himself after girl's death

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

A young student killed *himself* after reading a newspaper report of the death of a former girl friend, an inquest at Liverpool was told yesterday. Mr Stephen Murphy, aged 20, who was found dead in bed at his flat, had taken a lethal mixture of drugs and alcohol.

Police officers who found his body said a newspaper containing a report of an inquest into the death of Miss Catherine Lynch, aged 21, who fell from a tower block two years after a gang-rape, was found between the bedclothes.

The inquest was told that after that inquest opened last October Mr Murphy, of Marmian Street, Liverpool, had told a friend, Mr Colin Sefton, that he had gone out with Miss Lynch. He had told his brother-in-law, Mr Frederick Mallet, the same thing, throwing a copy of the newspaper at him and saying he was going home.

Four days later, a girl friend called at Mr Murphy's flat but could not get an answer. The police were called and the body was discovered.

Recording a verdict that he killed himself, Mr Roy Barter, the coroner, said it would be wrong to attribute the action to any single event. A note found in the deceased's bedroom said he had killed himself "for the simple reason that he regarded himself as a failure."

Press reports could not influence jury

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

The Scottish Court of Appeal in Edinburgh yesterday gave their reason for quashing convictions of contempt of court against two Scottish newspapers and their editors.

The Scotsman and the *Glasgow Herald* had been held by Lord Ross in the High Court to be in contempt of court after reporting that a Crown witness and his wife were taken by police to a secret address after giving evidence at the Glasgow High Court trial of 11 men accused of conspiring to further the aims of the Ulster Volunteer Force by illegal means.

Yesterday Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, sitting with Lord Stott and Lord Dunpark, said they had no hesitation in deciding that the passages in the two newspapers did not constitute contempt.

Lord Ross had felt there was a risk that jurors might be influenced in their consideration of the two witnesses' credibility.

Lord Emslie said that in the light of the nature of the charges, it was not surprising that police made massive security arrangements for all concerned. That was a matter of public knowledge.

The essence of contempt was the allegation that what was publishe/l contained insinuations or suggestions capable of prejudicing the minds of jurors.

In this case the court had no hesitation in deciding that the passages in the two newspapers did not contain insinuations or suggestions capable of pre-judicing the minds of reson-ably intelligent jurors in their assessment of the credibility of the two witnesses.

The newspapers' reports must be read in the context of the trial and the extraordinary security precautions which were quite obviously being taken.

They must also be read in the light of the circumstances that the witness, Mr Andrew Gibson, had in his evidence presented himself as a self-confessed associate in crime.

Neither report carried any implication as to the attitudes, fears or beliefs of the Gibsons or that they were under threat from any quarter.

Lord Emslie added: "In our opinion, if any resonable juror had read the passages his reaction would simply have been 'I am not in the least surprised', and he would have found the simple narration of fact quite neutral in the matter of the credibility of the witnesses."

There was always a possibility that someone might misconstrue what he read or indulge in his *own* speculation. But that possibility afforded no justification for holding that the publication was in contempt.

Lord Emslie added that it was the court's paramount duty to ensure that persons charged on indictment received a fair and impartial trial. The public dissemination of insinuations or suggestions capable of prejudicing the minds of jurors could not be tolerated.

New group formed to back NHS

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

An organization to defend the National Health Service and oppose the expansion of private medicine is being launched next month by a group of academics, health service workers, trade unionists and community health council workers.

The group, to be called NHS Unlimited, came together last year when a plan to build a private hospital on a site owned by University College Hospital, London, was mooted. Its chairman, Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Camdem, Holborn and St Pancras, South, led the fight against proposed hospital.

The aim of the group is to promote the interests of the health service, highlight its advantages and expose the shortcomings of private medical care. It has conducted a survey on the state of development in the private sector by circularizing all community health councils, the official health service watchdogs, asking for information.

Activists in the organization include Dr Paul Noone, chairman of the National Health Service Consultants Association, Mr Peter Draper, director of the Unit for the Study of Health Policy at Guy's Hospital, London, and Mrs Marcia Saunders, chairman of the Islington Community Health Council.

They feel there is little control over the establishment of new small private hospitals. If the new hospital contains fewer than 120 beds the Department of Health and Social Security has to be notified about it, but no authorization is necessary. Mr Dobson said yesterday: "At the moment Dr Crippen or Sweeney Todd could apply to build a private hospital and get it. Nobody would investigate them."

The Conservative Medical Society has attacked the group for using community health councils, which are publicly funded, to provide information for what they see as a politically motivated group. Mrs Saunders denied the charge yesterday. "CHCs are concerned about the total health service provision and what happens in the private sector influences what happens in the public sector."

She said the establishment of many new hospitals attracted staff away from the NHS.

Computer aid for disabled

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A device which enables a disabled person to create animated cartoons, design a house, or simply type a letter to a friend, has been developed at the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, North London.

The equipment, which opens wide opportunities for handicapped people, takes almost no account of the degree of physical disability and is the latest exploitation of the ubiquitous microcomputer.

Preparation of an architectural blueprint, or the composition of a personal letter, are only two of hundreds of activities made possible by the invention by a group of biomedical engineers and computer programmers at the institute.

The apparatus has a clinical purpose for doctors measuring progress in treating disabilities, in addition to its use in hospital, day centres or at home.

There are three elements to the system: the method of controlling equipment to replace the traditional keyboard; a commercially available microputer which can use any of the programmes written for a virtually limitless number of applications; and a television set, printer or other machine for recording information.

In developing the equipment Mr Jack Perkins, an electronics specialist, and Miss Janet Baker, a computer programmer, have used either a simple, large, robust on-off button to control the device or a joystick. However, the choice of a control unit will differ because a severely handicapped person may, for example, be able only to move his head to operate the equipment. The whole apparatus costs about £2,000.

In a demonstration at Mill Hill Miss Baker showed how a doctor can measure the response to treatment of certain conditions by assessing tremor. The method is simple. The patient tries to keep a small object on a television screen, using the joystick, inside a circle.

With the typing programme, the top third of the screen carries the alphabet, which is being continuously scanned by a dot of light. Using a button or joystick, characters can be selected and printed out in a letter format.

Bournes' final fling

By Tony Samstag

Today is the opening of the sale of the century at Bournes of Oxford Street. The sale will continue until the final item is cleared from the shelves and the store, a central London landmark since 1902, closes.

The closure, the third by leading London department stores since last September, is the latest in the melacholy litany of retailing institutions that have had their day and gone, leaving large freeholds behind like dinosaurs' bones.

Those bones, in particular, are likely to have a brighter future with the approval by the last Greater London Council last year of outline plans to turn the "island" site into shops, offices and flats.

Mr Lawrence Kaffel, managing director of Bourne's, refused yesterday to give details of the progress of those plans except to confirm that talks were continuing.

Mr Kaffel said that he and his staff had made a good attempt to try to revive a business, "unfortunately during a very tough recession"

All concerned were keeping their chins up, he added. Raybeck, owners of the store since 1978, are to set up a jobs advisory centre for the staff of more than 300 who will be made redundant.

Bourne's, originally Bourne and Hollingsworth, was one of those gracious institutions, old-fashioned virtually from its inception, known for its infinitely patient service and its policy of benevolent paternalism towards its employees, for whom cheap and good accommodation was among the perks until the Rent Act complications intervened.

The store follows Whiteley's of Bayswater and, most recently, Swan and Edgar, in Piccadilly Circus, into that limbo which some anonymous wit, paraphrasing Shakespeare more presciently than he knew, has christened "the bourne from which no Hollingsworth returns".

NEWS IN SUMMARY

180 die in two train accidents

At least 110 people were killed and 150 others injured yesterday when a train was derailed on the Buhaulan pass, 65 miles west of Algiers. And 70 people died when a passenger express crashed into a goods train in thick fog on the outskirts of Agra in northern India.

About 450 passengers were on the train travelling from Algiers to Oran when the accident occurred.

President Chadli sent his condolences to the families of the crash victims and dispatched a high-ranking delegation, including the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Interior, Health and Transportation to Buhaulan.

In Agra, 20 people were seriously injured in the head-on collision and five of them are critical. The driver of the Delhi-bound express and his assistant were among those killed.

Church will not marry cripple

New York.—When Larry Bonvallet, paralysed by a fall, fell in love with a nurse while he was recuperating and they decided to marry, he was astounded to be told that the priest at his fiancee's church refused to perform the ceremony.

He appealed to the marriage tribunal of the Roman Catholic diocese of Joliet, Illinois, but has been told that if he is impotent a priest may not officiate.

The Rev James Nowak, Deputy Chief Justice of the tribunal, said: "We have a cetain understanding of what marriage involves. If someone is not capable of that kind of relationship, he's not capable of marriage. All we are doing is expressing the law of nature."

Surgery before birth

Brussels. — Surgeons claiming a world first have operated on a baby boy two weeks before his birth at the Bavaria hospital in Liège.

Using ultrasonic material, they slid a drain into a cyst in the baby's kidney through the mother's abdominal wall. The embryo sac and the baby's skin, which allowed the urine to flow freely into the amniotic fluid and thus dry the growth. The baby was reported to be in excellent health.

Thunderbolt plot foiled



Predident Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, who has accuse Roman Catholic priest of plotting with local sorcerers to make a thunderbold fall on the presidential palace in Antananarivo and kill him.

He said a senior military officer, two priest and several others had been arrested in connexion with the conspiracy. Mercenaries from South Africa were also linked with the plot. "Several of the mercenaries who recently operated in the Seychelles had often been to Madagascar. They were certainly planning operations here", he said.

Beverly Hills slavery raids

Los Angeles — Police here raided homes in Beverly Hills to crack what they alleged was a slave ring in which Indonesians were smuggled into the United States and sold as servants. Twelve people are to appear before a Federal Grand Jury.

Mr Edgar Best an FBI Special Agent, said an 11-month investigation had showed that at least 25 men and five women had each been sold for up to $3,000 (about £1,600).

Coalition resigns in Finland

Helsinki.— The Finnish Government resigned immedi ately after Dr Mauno Koivisto's inauguration as Finland's first Socialist president. The resignation of the coalition of Social Democrats, Centre Party, Communists and Swedish People's Party, automatically follows the change of presidency. Negotiations for a new coalition will begin in earnest next week.

Spy found guilty

Los Angeles.—Christopher Boyce, a convicted spy serving a 40-year jail term, has been found guilty of escaping from prison and could face an extra five years in jail. He sold satellite technology to the Russians.

State of the Union message

Republicans hail Reagan's bold approach

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 27

President Reagan, aware of the long and difficult legislative battle that lies ahead, today began trying to gather support among Congressmen and State Governors for his radical proposal to reverse the centralisation of power in America.

The plan, which was the focal point of the President's State of the Union address last night, calls for a massive realignment of government responsibilities between Washington ands the states.

Reactions to the plan have been mixed, and have cut across party lines. Some Democrats have given cautious approval to the President's ideas for what has been termed the "New Federalism", while some Republicans believe that the devolution of federal powers to the states is both unwanted and unworkable.

Reactions to the rest of the President's speech, particularly his refusal to raise taxes as a means of reducing the budget deficit, were predictably partisan. Democrats accused him of failing to take steps to tackle the immediate problem of unemployment, and of punishing the poor at the expense of the rich by proposing to make further cuts in social programmes.

Republicans, on the other hand, welcomed the President's determination to push ahead with his four-point economic recovery programme. However, some openly wondered how this would effect their prospects in the November elections, particularly if there is no improvement either in unemployment or in controlling the budget deficit.

For Republicans, the State of the Union message showed Presidsent Reagan at his best. He managed to sound optimistic despite the state of the economy, his delivery was almost perfect, and his rhetorical flashes produced frequent applause.

The speech, however, confirmed many of the worst fears of Democratic Congressmen. The President appeared insensitive to the concerns of ordinary Americans, and determined to force his programme on the nation whatever its eventual cost.

The President's proposal to turn over more than 40 federal programmes over to the states is designed to realize a dream that Mr Reagan had since the beginning of his political life. For years he has campaigned against big government, and what he is now proposing would make the Federal Government a good deal smaller.

The President called for the relationship between Washington and the states to be changed with "a single, bold strike". His plan has two main parts.

The first is a $19,000m swap, on which the Federal Government would take over the states' share of Medicaid payments for the poor, while the states would take on the Federal share of the Food Stamp Programme, and aid to families with dependent children, two cornerstones of the United States welfare system.

The second is to hand more than 40 federally-funded transport, educational and community development programmes back to the states. The Federal Government would help the states to fund these programmes through a $28,000m trust fund, to be financed by existing federal excise taxes.

The President's "New Federalism" programme was hailed by Senator Mark Hatfield (Republican, Oregon), a former State Governor, as "brilliant and fantastically creative". Senator Orrin Hatch (Republican, Utah) commented that "the more we get these matters back to the states, the better off we are going to be."

However, Senator Robert Dole (Republican, Kansas), the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was more cautious. As a sponsor of the Food Programme, which the President is now proposing to hand over to the states, he remarked: "I am not so certain a programme that vast could be administered in 50 different ways. We're having enough trouble administering it one way."

Congressmen appeared to agree about two main aspects of the President's plan. First, it will be an immense and complicated task to get it through Congress. At present, the Administration has still not worked out whether the programme transfers will be submitted piecemeal or as one package. Either way, the chances of having the plan approved during this legislative session, which will be abbrieviated by the forthcoming elections, will be slim indeed.

Second, the "New Federalism" plan does not address the country's immediate economic problems. It is only due to start operating in 1984, and will not be complete until 1991.

The President conceded in his speech that forthcoming budget deficits would be higher than originally anticipated, but blamed this on the recession and the policies followed by previous administrations. Admitting that the economy would continue to face difficult moments in the months ahead, he nevertheless rejected any "quick fix" course-correction in the face of huge budgetary deficits over the next three years.

The President intends to tackle the budget problem by making additional cuts in spending programmes, and by closing a number of loopholes in the tax code. He said that this year's deficit would be "less than $100,000", and predicted that there would be a reduction in the deficits over the next two years. However, his election campaign pledge of a balanced budget by 1984 was studiously ignored.

President Reagan's refusal to heed the advice of many of his senior officials and Republican Party leaders, who had advocated an increase in excise taxes, drew criticism from Democrats and Republicans alike.

Senator William Armstrong (Republican, Colorado) said it appeared that the Administration was now prepared to accept a deficit of between $276,000m $500,000m over the next three years. Neither Wall Street nor the man in the street was going to accept that scale of deficit, he said.

Mr Donald Reagan, the Treasury Secretary, said today that the defict should go down to $80,000m or even less by 1984.

Whatever sense of unease Republicans may have felt about some aspects of the President's speech, they nevertheless seemed pleased with its over all tone. Here was a President who was determined to stick to his guns, who would not allow events to divert him from his original programme, as had happened to many of his predecessors.

The President made the right noises about civil rights and women's rights, he was tough on crime, and he announced one important intiative — the creation of "enterprise zones" in depressed urban areas — designed to revive poor neighbourhoods and do something about unemployment.

Leading article, page 13

President to persist with tax and federal cuts

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Jan 27

President Reagan, ending months of speculation, said clearly in his State of the Union message that, despite mounting unemployment, he intended to stick dto his basic programme of big tax cuts and more reductions in federal spending.

There will be no "mid-course correction", as had been urged by Republicans and Democrats alike. There will be no big tax increases; no new initiatives to contain a soaring federal deficit projected at just under $100,000m (about £50,000m) this fiscal year.

Instead, Mr Reagan chose to follow his political instincts and ignore the clamour in Congress by going directly to the people with a programme of "new federalism".

It was vintage Ronald Reagan: slowing the growth of federal spending and getting the bureaucrasy in Washington off the back of the little man has been his pollitical theme since the early days when he was Governor of california.

He reiterated it last night when he told Congress of his proposal to transfer $47,000m in federal programmes to states and councils.

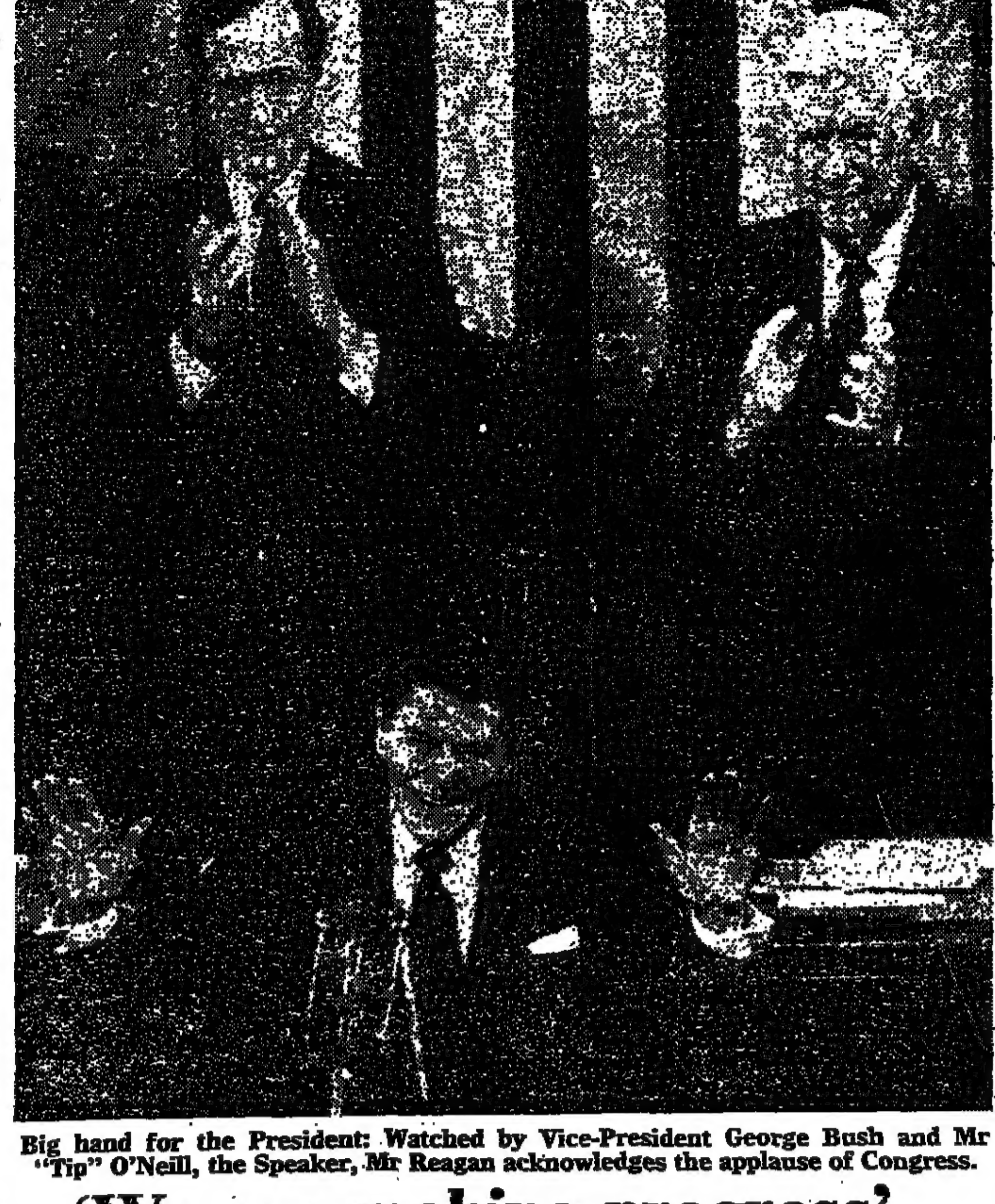
That Mr Reagan all but ignored the spiraling federal deicit was noted by Repulicans and Democrats in briefings after the speech.

"I had hoped the President would address the state of the union in 1982, when we have record unemployment among auto workers and interest rates are too high," Mr James Jones, chairman of the House budget committee, said.

Even Mr Robert Michel, the House Minority leader, who is regarded as a loyal party soldier, expressed doubts about the deficit and his ability to contain disafected Republicans this year, when elections are due.

The big question now is whether Mr Reagan's strategy of focusing on a new partnership with the states will succeed in diverting attention from the economic realities of mounting deficits, unemployment and slow growth. Without specifics from the White House, it is too soon to say.

At this stage, the new federalism is still a concept which Mr Reagan may refine after holding extensive consultations with state and local leaders.



Big hand for the President: Watched by Vice-President George Bush and Mr "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker, Mr Reagan acknowledges the applause of Congress.

'We are making progress'

Washington, Jan 27. — The following is a partial text of President Reagan's State of the Union address:

Today marks my first State of the Union address to you, a constitutional duty as old as our republic itself.

When I visited this chamber last year as a newcomer to Washington, critical of past policies which I believe had failed, I proposed a new spirit of partnership between this Congress and this Administration and between Washington and our state and local governments.

It is my duty to report to you tonight on the progress we have made in our relations with other nations, on the foundation we have carefully laid for our economic recovery and, finally, on a bold and spirited initiative that I believe can change the face of American government and make it again the servant of the people.

To understand the state of the union, we must look not only at where we are and where we are going but at where we've been. The situation at this time last year was truly ominous.

The last decade has seen a series of recessions. Government's response to these recessions was to pump up the money supply and increase spending

This time, however, things are different. We have an economic programme in place completely different from the artificial quick-fixes of the past. It calls for reduction of the rate of increase in government spending, and already that rate has been cut nearly in half. But reduced spending alone isn't enough. We've just implemented the first and smallest phase of a three-year tax-rate reduction plan designed to stimulate the economy and create jobs.

Already interest rates are down to 15¾ per cent, but they must still go lower. Inflation is down from 12.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent, and for the month of December it was running at an annualized rate of 5.2 per cent.

Economic problems deeply rooted

The economy will face difficult moments in the months ahead. But the programme for economic recovery that is in place will pull the economy out of its slump and put us on the road to prosperity and stable growth by the latter half of this year.

And so the question: If the fundamentals are in place, what now?

Two things. First, we must understand what is happening at the moment to the economy. Our current problems are not the product of the recovery programme that is only just now getting under way, as some would have you believe. They are the inheritance of decades of tax and tax, spend and spend.

Second, because our economic problems are deeply rooted and will not respond to quick political fixes, we must stick to our carefully integrated plan for recovery. That plan is based on four commonsense fundamentals: continued reduction of the growth in federal spending, preserving the individual and business tax reductions that will stimulate saving and investment, removing unnecessary federal regulations to spark productivity, and maintaining a healthy dollar and a stable monetary policy — the latter a responsibility of the federal reserve system.

As it now stands, our forecasts, which we are required by law to make, will show major deficits, starting at less than 100 billion dollars and declining, but still too high.

More important, we are making progress with the three keys to reducing deficits: economic growth, lower interest rates, and spending control. The policies we have in place will reduce the deficit steadily, surely and, in time, completely.

Raising taxes will slow economic growth, reduce production and destroy future jobs. So I will not ask you to try to balance the budget on the backs of the American taxpayers. I will seek no tax increases this year and I have no intention of retreating from our basic programme of tax relief.

The budget deficit this year will exceed our earlier expectations. The recession did that.

National and defence social programmes

We must cut out more non-essential government spending and root out more waste, and we will continue our efforts to reduce the number of employees in the federal work force by 75,000.

The budget plan I submit to you on February 8 will realize major savings by dismantling the Departments of Energy and Education, and by eliminating ineffective subsidies for business. We will continue to redirect our resources to our two highest budget priorities — a strong national defence to keep America free and at peace, and a reliable safety net of social programmes for those who have contributed and those who are in need.

Under the new budget, funding for social insurance programmes will be more than double the amount spent only six years ago.

Now that the essentials of that programme are in place, our next major undertaking must be a programme — just as bold, just as innovated — to make government again accountable to the people, to make our system of federalism work again.

Let us solve this problem with a single, bold stroke — the return of some 47 billion dollars in federal programmes to state and local government, together with the means to finance them and a transition period of nearly 10 years to avoid unnecessary disruption.

I will shortly send the Congress a message describing this programme.

Starting in fiscal 1984, the federal government will assume full responsibility for the cost of the rapidly growing Medicaid programme to go along with its existing responsibility for Medicare. As part of a financially equal swop, the states will simultaneously take full responsibility for aid to families with dependent children and food stamps.

In 1984, the federal government will apply the full proceeds from certain excise taxes to a grassroots trust fund that will belong, in fair shares, to the 50 states. The total amount flowing into this fund will be 28 billion dollars a year.

Hand in hand with this programme to strengthen the discretion and flexibility of state and local governments, we are proposing legislation for an experimental effort to improve and develop our depressed urban areas in the 1980s and 1990s. This legislation will permit states and localities to apply to the federal government for designation as urban enterprise zones.

Our nation's long journey towards civil rights for all our citizens — once a source of discord, now a source of pride — must continue with no backsliding or slowing down. We must and shall see that those basic laws that guarantee equal rights are preserved and, when necessary, strengthened. Our concern for equal tights for women is firm and unshakeable.

So far I have concentrated largely on domestic matters. To view the state of the union in perspective, we must not ignore the rest of the world.

At Ottawa and Cancun, I met with leaders of the major industrial powers and developing nations. Some of those I met were a little surprised that I didn't apologize for America's wealth. Instead I spoke of the strength of the free market-place system and how it could help them realize their aspirations for economic development and political freedom.

In the vital region of the Caribbean basin, we are developing a programme of aid, trade and investment incentives to promote self-sustaining growth and a better, more secure life for our neighbours to the south. Toward those who would export terrorism and subversion in the Caribbean and elsewhere, especially Cuba and Libya, we will act with firmness.

Policy of strength and balance

Our foreign policy is a policy of strength, fairness and balance. By restoring America's military credibility, by pursuing peace at the negotiating table where ever both sides are willing to sit down in good faith, and by regaining the respect of America's allies and adversaries alike, we have strengthened our country's position as a force for peace and progress in the world.

When action is called for, we are taking it. Our sanctions against military dictatorship that has attempted to crush human rights in Poland — and against the Soviet regime behind that military dictatorship — clearly demonstrated to the world that America will not conduct "business as usual" with the forces of oppression.

If the events in Poland continue to deteriorate, further measures will follow.

Meanwhile, we are working for reduction of arms and military activities.

In those talks it is essential that we negotiate from a position of strength.

We have not neglected to strengthen our traditional alliances in Europe and Asia, or to develop key relationships with our partners in the Middle East and other countries.

Your recent passage of the Foreign Assistance Act sent a signal to the world that America would not shrink from making the investments necessary for both peace and security.

A recognition of what the Soviet empire is about is the starting point. Winston Churchill, in negotiating with the Soviets, observed that they respect only strength and resolve in their dealings with other nations.

Let us so conduct ourselves that two centuries from now, another Congress and another President, meeting in this chamber as we are meeting, will speak of us with pride, saying that we met the test and preserved for them in their day the sacred flame of liberty — this last, best hope of man on earth. — Reuter.

EEC attacked over martial law 'alibis'

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 27

The failure of EEC countries to react strongly to the introduction of martial law in Poland was strongly condemned today by Mr Tomas Roseingrave, the Irish President of the Community's Economic and Social Committee.

"Tragically, it must be said that the reactions of the European countries to the events in Poland have been characterized by hesitations and expediency, by carefully rehearsed alibis", he told the plenary session of the committee. There had been "general time wasting and tactical decision".

He went on: "It has been said that all that is needed for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing. As long as we continue on such a course it is inevitable that human rights will continue to be suppressed, not only in Poland but in other parts of the world."

He endorsed demands for an end to martial law and release of those imprisoned. He also urged that any economic or financial help for Poland should be contingent on these demands being met.

Meanwhile, part of the Western response to military rule in Poland was being prepared by permanent representatives at Nato. They were studying the likely effects of the Polish crisis on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe which is due to restart in Madrid on February 9.

The allies have already decided that this is the most appropriate place in which to protest about martial law, since in its reappraisal of the Helsinki Final Act the conference must look into the question of human rights.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian External Relations Minister, who is current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, is opening the session of the conference.

Poland is, by chance, due to be in the chair at the restart and the conference is expected to end by April.

☐ London: The leader of the West German parliamentary opposition called yesterday for a unified Western response to the military takeover in Poland (Simon Scott Plummer writes).

Dr Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, told a press conference in London that failure to take concerted action was an invitation to aggression by the Soviet Union.

There was no doubt that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, had imposed martial law at the instigation of the Kremlin, Dr Kohl said.

Haig-Gromyko talks, page 8
Slavish loyalty, page 12

Guitarist found in wardrobe

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburgh, Jan. 27

A young policeman described in court today his embarrasment when he took part in a raid on a house where a young white woman and a black man were reported to be having a love affair.

Constable Mark Venter told a Johannesburgh magistrate that when police burst into the house "we were surprised not to find them in bed together." Instead, Miss Vivian Epstein, aged 23, manager of a pop group in the Soweto black township, was dressed but barefoot when the police entered the bedroom of her home. But the group's guitarist, Mr Abraham Mahlobo, aged 27, was found hiding in a wardrobe and he was wearing only his underpants.

Both have pleaded not guilty to charges of contravening the Immorality Act, which bars sex between people of different colours and which is widely considered to be one of South Africa's most discriminatory apartheid laws.

Even Mr P.W. Botha, the Prime Minister, has said publicly that he would welcome suggestions about how to redraft it to make it less offensive, although he has not gone so far as to say it should be scrapped altogether as many Government critics advocate.

But while it is still law the police have the task of reacting to complaints and reports from the public. Constable Venter told the court the police went to Miss Epstein's house after a report from her neighbour, Miss Sarah Van Vuuren. He said, "We were looking for two people of different races making love."

The bed was unmade and the bedclothes untidy.

19 held in raids on squatters

Cape Town, Jan 27. — More than 100 South African police last night mounted their third harassing operation in as many days on a community of some 70 squatters near Cape Town, arresting nine of them, it was reported here today.

In an earlier operation yesterday, 10 people were arrested after police were attacked by a crowd of squatters holding a demonstration against the authorities' action. All 19 — 10 of them women — were expected to appear in court soon.

The Star of Johannesburg reported today that four people were wounded yesterday, though police Lieutenant Gerhard van Rooyen would only say that shots had been fired.

In each of the three raids the police destroyed the shacks erected by the squatters outside the black township of Nyanga, and each time they were rebuilt. The police action aroused strong protests, especially from the main opposition Progressive Federal Party.

Last August, the South African authorities expelled several hundred people who had settled outside Nyanga, sending them back in lorries to the Transkei homeland, which they had left to seek work. South Africa claims that the "homelands" are independent countries, giving it the right to expel squatters as illegal immigrants, thus controlling the number of black people allowed to work in white cities.

Although there was widespread unemployment among blacks in the Cape area, many of the squatters claimed to have at least part-time employment. Others were the wives or husbands who had permission to work in the area, but not the right to bring their families.



Mr Michael Powell: despondent after year in captivity.

Foreign Office rebuked over Briton held in Iraq

By David Cross

Mrs Betty Powell, the mother of a British engineer who has spent the past year as a prisoner of Kurdish insurgents in northern Iraq, said yesterday that she was disheartened by the British Government's failure to secure her son's release.

She told s a press conference in London that she was "a bit angry and a bit sick" at all the fuss which had surrounded the recent rescue of Mr Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, in southern Algeria.

"It seems that if you are a prominent personality every effort is made to help you, but if not all you get from the Foreign Office is sympathy."

Mrs Powell was in London to watch a preview of a television documentary about her kidnapped son, Mr Michael Powell, and the struggle of the Kurds against the Iraqi Government. The film, which will be shown tonight on Thames Television's TV Eye programme, includes film shot by Mr Gwynne Roberts who travelled for 15 weeks across the most inaccessible regions of the Middle East to reach Mr Powell and his captors.

He discovered that although Mr Powell was being well treated he was despondent about his long captivity. He had thought that he would be released on three separate occasions but these hopes had been dashed at the last moment.

Teachers hit by German law against dissent

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 27

More than 100 teachers in Detmold, northern Germany, are under investigation by the local authorities for signing a newspaper advertisement in support of young squatters who occupied and renovated a local factory.

In MönchenGladbach two would-be schoolmasters were refused jovs and two other teachers were barred from promotion recently because they supported another advertisement against the stationing of nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Herr Alexander Schubart, a Frankfurt municipal official, was suspended from his job pending disciplinary proceedings because he organized a demonstration against the building of a third runway at Frankfurt airport.

Ten years after it was first decreed, despite endless protests and an attempt at liberalization, West Germany's *Berufsverbot* is alive and well and has taken on new forms.

On January 28, 1972, Herr Willy Brandt, who was then Chancellor, and the Prime Ministers of the 11 *Länder* (states) issued regulations intended to keep political extremists out of public jobs.

Anyone who engaged in "activities against the constitution" or who belonged to organizations regarded as hostile to the constitution, should be barred from public employment, they decreed.

They had the best of intentions. Extreme left-wing leaders of the 1968 student rebellion had announced a "march through the institutions" to subvert the system from within.

With bitter memories of how the Nazis gained control of the state bureaucracy, Herr Brandt and the others were anxious to defend West Germany's young democracy. They were putting into force postwar laws which stated explicitly that public jobs can only be given to those "who at all times champion the free democratic system".

But after a few years had passed its authors, like the sorcerer's apprentice. Became aghast at the mischief they had unwittingly unleashed.

Many thousands of young people who applied for jobs found their past histories were being checked with the security services. Past or present membership of or simply association with extremist groups such as the communists, participation in demonstrations and other political activities were held against them. Minor employees, such as postmen, engine drivers and army cooks, lost their jobs because they were communists. Countless decent young people began bitterly to resent the "democratic" system.

There was an outcry, both at home and abroad. The somewhat misleading term *Berufsverbot* (literally professsionban) became a password in other European countries for German insensitivity to democratic rights.

Horrified, Herr Brandt admitted it had been a mistake and the Social Democrat-Free Democrat Government abolished the routine security check except in cases of known extremists or for especially sensitive jobs.

But that only concerned the federal bureaucracy, not the 11 *Länder* which under the federal system have a good deal of power. While Social Deomcrat-ruled *Länder* followed suit others, particularly the conservative Christian Social Union governments of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, pursued it with much the same vigour as before.

In the past 10 years, according to Away with the *Berufsverbot*, the main opposition organization, two million people have been checked on, 5,000 have had objections raised against them and 1,000 actually lost or were refused jobs.

While at first the authorities were looking out mainly for communists, now the opponents say they are clamping down on protesters — anti-nuclear energo or anti-missile campaigners and people who sympathize with squatters. Some 100 teachers in Baden-Württemberg received warnings after issuing an appeal to the public to attend a show protesting against the *Berufsverbot*.

☐ Party banned: The West German Interior Ministry today banned a neo-nazi party which it said aimed at murder and manslaughter and at depriving other people of their freedom (AP reported from Bonn).

The right-wing Peoples Socialist Movement of Germany — Labour Party and its youth section, Young Front, were reminiscent in aims and appearance of the Nazi Party which it sought to reestablish, the Ministry said.

The ban was served on Herr Friedhelm Busse, the party's chairman, who has been under investigatory arrest since October 21.

Cruise ship ban ends holiday for Britons

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Jan 27

A Cape Town-to-London cruise ended today for hundreds of Britons after the cruise liner Achille Lauro had been held in the Canary Islands for alleged non-payment of debts. Most of the passengers were to be flown home.

The ship, owned by Laura Lines, of Naples, arrived in Santa Cruz, Tenerife, on Saturday. At midday, according to Spanish naval authorities, a court order was served on the master, barring the vessel from leaving.

Authorities said the order was a result of proceedings instigated by a company in Hamburg for alleged non-payment of container rentals. The debt was reported to be about £190,000.

Agents in Tenerife said at least three-quarters of the 436 passengers were British, and that two aircraft were chartered to fly all but 20 or 30 of them to Gatwick.

The other passengers going to Britain were to go to Cadiz by ferry, the agent said. He did not give details about the rest of their journey, saying that arrangements were made by the tour operator.

A spokesman at the British consulate in Santa Cruz said officials were not requested to intervene in the matter.

There was a fire on the Achille Lauro while it was on its way to South Africa last month. Three people were listed dead or missing.

Charting Zimbabwe's future

Mugabe tests opinion on one-party state

From Michael Hornsby, Salisbury

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, has told *The Times* that he is actively seeking support for the setting up of a one-party state, and that as far as his own Zanu (PF) party is concerned it is "not a matter of whether (such a state) is feasible but when it shall come about".

Interviewed in his modest Salisbury office, the Prime Minister insisted, however, that he was in no hurry: "There are obvious constitutional restraints on us and one does not want to bring this about by way of illegal imposition, nor does one want to bring this about hastily. One wants to discuss this as widely as possible".

Mr Mugabe's carefully balanced comments need to be set against the much more populist tone of speeches he has made during recent tours of the countryside. In these he has declared that Zanu (PF) will "rule forever", that it is above Parliament because it represents the people, and that opposition parties "bent on destroying the country" should not be allowed to exist.

Mr Mugabe also drew fire from Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Patriotic Front 'formerly Zapu), by announcing that they were to meet soon to discuss the merger of their two parties, which currently rule in coalition, as the precursor to the formation of a one-party state. Mr Nkomo said he knew of no plans for such discussions and accused Mr Mugabe of riding roughshod over the


Robert Mugabe: shades of opinion under one umbrella

Lancaster House constitution.

If the letter of the Lancaster House accords is observed, any move to a one-party state would certainly seem to be ruled out at least until 1987 and probably until 1990, because the right of political association be altered only by unanimous vote of the 100 MPs in the Assembly. (Until 1987 20 of these seats are reserved for whites and currently filled by Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front Party.)

Undeniably, in his more demagogic vein, Mr Mugabe often leaves the impression that the one-party state is just round the corner. He insisted during his interview with me, however, that the purpose of his recent speeches had merely been to "tell the people that they should not think nothing is being done in this direction". His supporters were urging such a step on him, but it was "not a matter we should rush into just now".

Mr Mugabe also said that, despite Mr Nkomo's denial, he fully expected talks on uniting Zanu (PF) and the Patriotic Front to go ahead in a week or two. "Frankly, I think (he) needs unity more than we do", he said, and claimed that the initiative for such discussions had come from Mr Nkomo after a meeting with President Canaan Banana.

Asked to define what he meant by a one-party state, Mr Mugabe said: "I mean a democratic state where only one party operates as the political organ to determine the policies the Government will pursue. I also mean that one party shall arise as the result of the democratic will of the people" The possibility of a referendum has been mooted.

As Mr Mugabe describes it, a kind of national front would be set up, incorporating different political groups, which would effectively replace Parliament as the forum where policy issues are debated and decided.

"What I have in mind really is that you will bring all shades of opinion together under one umbrella. You have within that one-party system the opportunity for people of different viewpoints to express those viewpoints. But at the end of the day, when the decision is taken by the majority, that will be the decision of the party and will also be translated into the decision of the Government", the Prime Minister said.

There is no doubt that such a system is widely felt in Zimbabwe to be more appropriate to an African country than the multi-party Westminster model bequeathed by the Lancaster House settlement

It is obviously a matter of concern to Mr Mugabe that, despite winning 57 of the 80 common roll seats at the pre-independence elections, he does not have a truly national base since the vast bulk of his support comes from the Shona-speaking central and north-eastern areas.

Mr Nkomo and his followers do not dispute the case for a one-party state, which excites more alarm outside the country than it does inside (even among whites), but he is plainly reluctant to be rushed into it for fear that his party would merely end up being submerged in the larger Zanu (PF).

Salisbury police seek second white MP

From Stephen Taylor Salisbury, Jan 27

Zimbabwe security police have been issued with ministerial orders to arrest a second white MP. Mr Denis Walker, who returned here from a holiday in South Africa last week.

Members of the Central Intelligence Organization, the State security bureau, were stationed around the House of Assembly today to detain Mr Walker if he arrived to take his place.

But the MP for Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front Party, who has twice attended Parliament since returning to Zimbabwe last week. Did not put in an appearance, and close associates said they had not seen him since yesterday.

Meanwhile, lawyers acting for Mr Wally Stuttaford, another MP who has been held under emergency powers at Chikurubi maximum security prison since December 11, said they expected a summons to be served on Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Security Minister, in the next two days. The MP is claiming damages from the Minister, who is in charge of the CIO, for torture which he claims he suffered in detention.

It is understood that, when the police arrested Mr Stuttaford for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government, they were also seeking Mr Walker. However, the Bulawayo South MP had left the country a few days earlier for a holiday

Two Indian killers face death

From Trevor Fishlock Delhi, Jan 27

Two men are due to be hanged here on Sunday for the kidnapping and murder of two children. Their case has raised again the debate over the place of capital punishment in the Indian penal system.

In May 1979 the Supreme Court stayed all executions while it decided on the constitutional validity of the death sentence. In November 1980 the court said that the normal sentence for murder was life imprisonment, and that the death sentence should be imposed in the "rarest of rare cases".

The two Delhi murderers were to have been hanged two months ago, for a particularly brutal crime committed in 1978. However, shortly before the time fixed for their execution in Delhi Central Jail, they were reprieved by three Supreme Court judges.

Once again all executions were stayed, while the Court considered the extent of the President's powers, under the constitution, to grant clemency. Although the Court has now decided that the question of presidential powers does not apply in the case of one of the condemned men, this prisoner is making legal moves to seek another reprieve. It is still not certain that both men will be hanged on Sunday.

Jail doctor commits suicide

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, Jan 27

A West Berlin prison doctor had hanged himself in desperation over disciplinary action because he allegedly sympathized too much with hunger-striking terrorists.

Dr Volker Leschhorn, aged 49, was the physician in charge at Moabit prison in West Berlin last spring when six terrorists there joined comrades in other parts of West Germany in a hunger strike to demand better conditions. He refused demands by the authorities to force-feed the hunger strikers, preferring to cultivate a relationship to trust.

He pressed for improvements in their living conditions and even supported demands — which the authorities rejected as unacceptable — that four other be transferred to Berlin from other prisons.

The hunger strike ended after another terrorist who was being forced-fed, died in Celle jail. The fact that none of the West Berlin prisoners died was attributed to Dr Leschhorn's good offices.

But later the authorities started disciplinary proceeding, alleging that he "sympathized in an unjustifiable manner" with the terrorists. They said he had prevented officials from searching their cells where, it later emerged, they had stored a rope in the hope of escaping.

MP quits Schmidt party over missile policy

Bonn, Jan 27. — A left-wing Social Democrat (SPD) Member of Parliament, Herr Manfred Coppik, quit the party today in protest at Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's defence and environment policies.

"I can no longer share responsibility for the policies of this government", he said in a letter to the SPD chairman, Herr Willy Brandt, which he read at a news conference.

Herr Coppik, a 38-year-old lawyer, was one of six SPD deputies who voted against the defence budget last week. He opposed Nato plans to deploy new United States medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany from 1983.

"The Nato rearmament decision was a fatal error and a threat to peace", he wrote in the letter to Herr Brandt, returning his party card after 20 years of membership. Herr Coppik will join Herr Karl-Heinz Hansen, who was expelled from the SPD last year, as an independent left-wing backbencher.

They plan to call a "conference of democratic socialists" in March to discuss the possible formation of a new party, grouping supporters of the peace movement and ecologists.

The new group is unlikely to become a mass movement, but political analysts believe it could damage the SPD's electoral chances and might win the 5 per cent of votes necessary to enter Parliament.

Heir Coppik accused the Bonn government of dismantling West Germany's social welfare system to boost defence spending disproportionately

NEWS IN SUMMARY

600 feared dead in Peru floods

Lima. — The Peruvian Civil Defence authorities today rushed food and medicine to a jungle area where a river burst its banks, leaving more than 600 people dead or missing.

The official news agency reported that the flooding along a 60-mile stretch of the Chontayacu valley "wiped 16 settlements off the map" and left thousands homeless. It said the disaster occurred before dawn on Saturday when a rain-swollen lake overflowed into the Chontayacu river near its source.

"The water arrived with a loud noise which lasted for more than an hour", one of the survivors told the agency's reporters who reached the town of Uchiza yesterday. "Later, we realized the extent of the tragedy as hundreds of people ran to high ground in Uchiza, where the flood waters passed about 2 am."

The agency said the only things left behind in the area were "tons of mud and rocks and roof tiles of some flooded homes".

Uchiza is the largest town along the river with a population exceeding 2,500, most of whom were left homeless, the agency reported. — AP.

Politician shot in El Salvador

San Salvador.— Señor Rafael Rodriguez Gonzalez, head of the right-wing National Conciliation Party has been shot dead on the eve of the official start of campaigning for seats on the constituent assembly to be elected in March.

In other developments, a top-ranking government spokesman said six suspects in the killings of four American church women more than a year ago will go to trial "within a few days".

Kuwait relaxes abortion law

Kuwait. — The Kuwaiti Parliament has voted to relax abortion laws; but feminists marched outside the National Assembly building to protest against last week's vote denying women the right to vote.

Abortions will be allowed if the pregnancy would result in "gross physical harm" to the mother or if the foetus has brain damage.

Briton jailed for cheque forgeries

Bangkok. — Malcolm Brimble, an Englishman aged 32, has been jailed for 18 months for cheque forgery by the Bangkok criminal court. Mr Brimble, from Essex, was arrested on October 25 in the Thai capital for trying to pass five forged cheques each worth about £110.

Tourists killed

Manilla. — Eleven Canadians tourists and a Filipino tourist guide were killed when their bus collided with another and burst into flames in the northern Philippines.

Gromyko tells Haig that 'interference' must end

By David Spanier

Mr Andrei Gromyko the Soviet Foreign Minister, has warned Mr Alexander Haig, his American counterpart, that the United States must cease interference in Poland's internal affairs.

In a statement at Geneva airport before he left Switzerland for East Germany, Mr Gromyko said that he and Mr Haig had "touched upon" the Polish question during their eight hours of talks on Tuesday

The Soviet side had "firmly declared" that the United States must end its interference in Poland. Moscow would not discuss Polish affairs with anyone, "and that includes the United States of America," he said.

Mr Gromyko's viewpoint was, not surprisingly, rather different from that of Mr Haig, who emphasized above all Soviet responsibility for the situation in Poland. The American Secretary of State had claimed that there had been "a two-sided discussion" on Poland.

If so, it seems likely that it consisted largely of Mr Haig setting out the American position, which he did in some detail, and Mr Gromyko reiterating that it was none of America's business.

In his airport statement, Mr Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was ready to begin negotiations on a reduction of strategic arms.

But, he said, the Americans were "found to be unprepared" on the subject. While the peoples of the world awaited a solution to the problem of strategic arms, "all responsibility for the consequences of the policy aimed at blocking (the talks) rests with the administration of the United States, and that is a responsibility which it cannot escape," Mr Gromyko added.

Before martial law was imposed in Poland, this week's encounter between the Russians and American foreign ministers had been expected to produce a date for the opening of the so-called Start negotiations (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks).

Mr Haig told reporters on Tuesday that President Reagan was anxious for "meaningful bilateral deliberations on strategic arms and that Washington was actively engaged in preparing for such talks. The Secretary of State added, however, that the negotiations could not open under present circumstances.

Certainly, there is no reason to suppose there was a genuine dialogue of give and take. Mr Gromyko can have been left in no doubt, however, that the United States regards an easing of martial law in Poland as a precondition for reopening the strategic arms limitation talks, and a test for East-West relations in general.

Where to two sides did agree was on the value of the meeting itself, notwithstanding, or rather because of, their differences. Mr Haig said the discussions contributed to the ability of both sides to understand the concerns of the other. Tass called the discussions "both necessary and useful".

Mr Gromyko in his time has dealt with no fewer than eight American Secretaries of State. He has seen them come and he has seen them go, as the old saying has it, and he does not give the impression of a man who is ever rattled or unsettled by pressure. On the contrary, he has behind him the assurance of long continuity in office.

Mr Haig has been under fire in Washington and in an obvious sense had to justify himself to his critics at the meeting in Geneva this week.

The main lever for exercising influence over Moscow, so it emerged from the Geneva discussions which lasted nearly eight hours, is the resumption of the Start talks. Moscow wants these talks.

The difficulty for the United States in holding out for too long is that the European allies are desperately keen to see the disarmament talks make progress, both at the level of strategic weapons and, closer to home, in intermediate nuclear weapons.

Leading article, page 13

Carrington will see how Britain lost goodwill

From David Watts, Singapore, Jan 27

When Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, begins his tour of the capitals of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) in Jakarta tomorrow he will see for himself how Britain must make up for economic lost time in an area with perhaps the best growth prospects in the world.

He will find, too, an area with a great reserve of goodwill for the British which has been allowed to diminish during the last 10 years through neglect and concentration on the European Community. Much of the inherent advantage that Britain has in the area through its presence in colonial times and through the inclinaton of many ofthe older generation to look on it as a second home has gone to others by default.

The fact party will include eight leading businessmen is an indication that the potential of the Asean countries is being recognized, but for the future much will depend how the initiative is exploited.

South East Asian Businessmen complain of the British propensity for "parachuting" into an area and expecting to come away with orders. In contrast, the Americans who stay in Jakarta's hotels are testimony of the need to establish a presence over an extended period before significant business can be done.

With the exception of Malaysia, where Lord Carrington will need to be his most diplomatic, the potential for business is striking compared with the depressed state of the rest of the world economy. One pacific "think tank" predicts 102 per cent growth over the next 10 years in Asean economics.

All the countries in the group, with a total population of more than 230 million, are industrializing at one level or another, from Indonesia, which is at a primary import substitution level, to Singapore, which is determined to become the computer and services centre for the whole region.

Both Indonesia and Malaysia have suffered marked falls in revenues for their exports of natural resources and British business will face hurdles for this reason alone in Indonesia. But Jakarta is keen to get away from its almost total economic dependence on Japan.

In Malaysia the Carrington party will encounter serious difficulties over the decree by Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister, that all contracts for British firms must be vetted and accompanied by the next lowest bid.

Lord Carrington's task will be to get the measure of the grievances and impress upon all and sundry in Britain the need to respect Malaysia's new economic policy. He cannot expect to change the Prime Minster's mind overnight.

Lord Carrington will be discussing Asian's policy on Cambodia in the light of the Khmer Rouge's lack of enthusiasm for joining a loose coalition of Khmers "to" fight Vietnamese forces in the country. Singapore recently proposed such a coalition.

Witnesses say doctor was wrong

Munich, Jan 27. — A doctor accused of killing a new-born child had been mistaken in assuming that the baby was seriously deformed, a paediatrician told a Munich court today.

Professor Klaus Riegel said that, although the baby had a smaller head than average, there were no grounds for concluding that it would have suffered a serious mental handicap.

He was testifying at the trial of Dr Willi Appel, a Munich gynaecologist, aged 47, and his former assistant, Dr Eva-Maria klotz, aged 29, who face manslaughter charges arising from the child's death last April.

Dr Appel admitted on Monday that he had administered a lethal injection to the baby girl, who, he said, had abnormally long limbs and a massively deformed head.

But —professor Riegel, called by the prosecution, said that it was incorrect to assume that the baby would have been badly handicapped. "The risk was wrongly assessed", he said.

Another witness, Professor Manfred Hansmann, a gynaecologist, who appeared for the defence, said that the child's head had a circumference of 11in and was "clearly too small."

Under questioning, however, Professor Hansmann said that he would definitely have let the child live. Newly-born babies were allowed to die only if they could not conceivably sustain life, for example if they were born without a brain or kidneys, he said. — Reuter.

Von Bulow trial delay

Prince Alex von Auersperg arriving at the Newport, Rhode Island, Superior Court, where Mr Claus von Bulow, his stepfather, is on trial charged with trying to kill his heiress wife with insulin injections.

Yesterday, a tour by the jury of Clarendan Court, the von Bulow mansion in Newport, was postponed by Judge Thomas Needham until today. This will allow him time to consider defence requests seeking the dismissal of the indictment.

The defence wants to forbid the prosecution to use as evidence the contents of a black bag, containing hypodermic needles and drugs, allegedly found in Mr von Bulow's locked closet, plus transcripts of Mr von Bulow's first two encounters with detectives. The jury is to see the closet adjoining Mr von Bulow's study.

Turks face denunciation by Council of Europe

Strasbourg, Jan. 27. — Armed with a report from its face-finding commission, the Parliamentary Assembly of the 21-nation Council of Europe today began what was expected to be a heated debate on military rule in Turkey.

But a move by some parliamentarians to expel Turkey seems likely to fail.

The result, when the debate ends tomorrow, will probably be the adoption of a resolution strongly condemning violations of human rights in Turkey, coupled with a call for the Government to follow through plans it has announced for a return to democracy and the restoration of fundamental freedoms.

The biggest threat to Turkey is the possibility of being brought before the council's Human Rights' Commission, which would force Ankara to answer serious charges or withdraw from the organization voluntarily, as Greece did under the regime of the colonels in 1969 when the same tactic was used.

The resolution "condemns the human rights violations which have taken place in Turkey, the abolition of political parties and trade union organizations . . . torture and ill-treatment inflicted on political prisoners

Ankara is anxious to preserve respectability that goes with membership.—AP.

World Bank forced to cut cheap loans

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Jan 27

The World Bank has cut back sharply its subsidized loans to poor Third World countries because of a reduction in contribut[illegible]ons from the United States.

Only $2,600m ([illegible]ut £1,300m) will be availabl[illegible] or lending this year throug[illegible] [illegible]e International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate, compared with an original target of $4,100m.

Under the Reagan budget cuts of last year, contributions of $3,240m will extend over four years instead of three. America is providing $750m in the financial year to June 20 instead of the expected $1,080m.

Other contributors to the loan fund decided last year that they would cut back their own contributions in proportion to those of the United States, further reducing funds available for the poorest nations.

A spokesman for the World Bank said today, however, that Sweden, Norway and Denmark would maintain their level of contributions.

To compensate, the bank is increasing other lending by $800m, an increase of 8 per cent. This will hit hard at the poorest countries who had hoped to borrow at subsidized terms.

South Asia will suffer most with loans this year being reduced from $2,800m to $1,600m. India, main recipient in this area, has already been told that it must expect fewer cheap loans. The sub-Saharan Africa region is faced with cutbacks from $1,100m to $900m. Many of these nations are not sufficiently creditworthy to obtain loans outside the World Bank system.

Considerable criticism has been levelled at the United States within World Bank circles.

President Reagan in his State of the Union message yesterday told Congress that by approving the Foreign Assistance Act it had "sent a signal to the world that America would not shrink from making the investments necessary for both peace and security".

But the main thrust of American policy on foreign aid is to encourage private investment in the Third World, and to take a hard-nosed look at the benefits of grants and soft loans.

The United States had pushed the World Bank to lower the level at which poor countries would qualify for its loans. The board of directors yesterday, however, decided to keep the figure of per capita income of $2,650 at which loans to a country would be phased out over a five-year period.

Once per capita income reaches that level the bank considers countries should be sufficiently creditworthy to acquire loans in the commercial money markets.

Nimeiry consults Egypt after Sudan purges

Aswan, Jan 27. — President Hosni Mubarak and President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan discussed Sudan's economic and military needs today, in advance of a scheduled visit to Washington by the Egyptian leader. The four-hour meeting was held at the winter resort of Aswan in Upper Egypt at Mr Mubarak's request.

The summit meeting came after a series of riots in Sudan, sparked by big price rises, and a shake-up of the country's political leadership.

Egyptian officials said they were concerned about events in Sudan, one of Cairo's few remaining friends in the Arab world, since President Nimeiry introduced a tough austerity programme last November. The two countries are bound by a political and economic pact which calls for periodic consultations.

On Monday, President Nimeiry dismissed General Abdul-Magid Hamid Khalil, his First Vice-President and Defence Minister. He also dismissed the national leadership of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union, the Country's sole political party, and retired 22 senior officers from the armed forces. General Izzeddein Ali Malik, the Army Chief of Staff, was among those retired, according to informed sources.

Mr Nimeiri told reporters in Aswan today that the officers had been replaced because they had been unable to contribute to the national good. He said the situation in his country was "as stable as could be". He added: "The fact that I am here with you is definite evidence of Sudanese stability.."— Reuter.

□ London: Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai will not be repeated elsewhere, Mr Shlomo Argov, Israel's Ambassador to Britain, said (Henry Stanhope writes). It was important to make this clear while the retreat from Sinai was being completed, he told the Royal United Services Institute. The anbassador added that there was a limit to what could be demanded of his country even for the sake of peace.

Those who made such demands on Israel had either not consulted their military chiefs, which was careless; or had not felt obliged to concern themselves with the consequences — which was rash.

Mr Argov added: "We are in absolute earnest about our resolve to achieve for ourselves new and credible boundaries. This is the result neither of idiosyncrasy nor the product of irrational whim but rather the dictate of the strategic and historic facts of our lives."

□ Jerusalem.—Police used firehoses outside the Knesset today in a vain attempt to break up a demonstration by several thousand horticulturists. They threw stones and other missiles at the police and tried to force the gates to the Knesset esplanade.

They were protesting against the refusal by Mr Simcha Erlich, the agriculture minister, to grant them more profitable conditions for flower exports.—AFP.

Court of Appeal — Law Report January 28 1982 — Queen's Bench Division

When time limit for appeals starts

Griffiths and Another v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn

[Judgment delivered January 26]

The six weeks from the date on which "the action is taken" given by section 245 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 to an aggrieved person for applying to the High Court for an action of the Secretary of State for the Environment to be quashed ran from the date when the secretary of state's decision letter was put in the post, not from the date when it was received

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr P. Elridge Griffiths and Hilma A. Griffiths from the decision of Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, on March 10, 1981 upholding the dismissal by Master Thompson, QC, of the appellants' motion under section 245 on the ground that it was out of time.

The court cast doubt on decisions of the Divisional Court in Minister of Labour v Genner Iron & Steel Co (Wollescote) Ltd ([1967] 1 WLR 1386) and Ringroad Investments Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment ((1979) 40 P & CR 99) under section 246 of the 1971 Act and Order 55, rule 4 (4) of the Rules of the Supreme Court to the effect that, on different statutory wording, "notice of the decision was given" when the decision letter was sent rather than when it was received

Mr Griffiths in person; Mr P. G. Langdon-Davies for the secretary of state.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN said that the secretary of state had decided to dismiss Mr Griffith's planning appeal and had delegated responsibility for pronouncing that decision to a senior executive officer. That officer had drafted the decision letter, signed it and handed it to a junior officer who had date-stamped it, put it in an envelope and put it in the "out" tray for delivery by first-class post. The letter was date-stamped December 8, 1980. On that evidence, the court accepted that the letter had been signed and posted on December 8.

If what had happened then constituted the relevant "action. . .taken" by the secretary of state for the purposes of section 245, Mr Griffiths's application to the court had been out of time.

Mr Griffiths said that the letter had not been received by him until December 13. If that was the relevant date, his application had been in time.

The question was, therefore: when was the "action. . .taken"?

In Minister of Labour v Genner, the Divisional Court had been concerned with Order 55, rule 4 (4), of the Rules of the Supreme Court which gave 28 days for appealing "from the date on which notice of the decision was given to the appellant". In Ringroad Investments, the Divisional Court had felt itself bound by what had been said in Genner to hold that notice of a decision was given under Order 55, rule 4 (4) on the date when the decision letter was posted, not on the date when it was received.

For his Lordship's part, he thought that on the plain meaning of "giving notice", unless there was some statutory provision to the contrary, the requirements of Order 55, rule 4 (4) were satisfied only when the decision letter was received

The formula in section 245 differed, however, from that in the order and section 246. It seemed to his Lordship that it could not be said that the secretary of state had "taken . . . action" until he had committed some irrevocable step. Equally, it could be said that he had "taken . . . action" when he had done so.

As the Act envisaged that the decision would be communicated to the appellant, it could be said that the secretary of state had "taken . . . action" after the decision letter had been drafted, signed and posted, because once it was popped in the postbox it was irrevocable so far as the secretary of state was concerned. Prior to that, he might have changed his mind.

Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce agreed.

Solicitor: Treasury Solicitor.

GLC tenant loses purchase case

Mandeville v Greater London Council

Before Mr Justice Talbot

[Judgment delivered January 27]

The Greater London Council were not representing to prospective tenants that they would be able to buy their rented accommodation immediately the Housing Act 1980 came into effect when they advertised that tenants would be in a position to buy "when the government's right to buy legislation is enacted". The council were only saying that the right to buy would be in accordance with the legislation when it came into effect.

They would have been wrong to endeavour to tell applicants for tenancies what conditions would be laid down in an Act which had not been passed and was still the subject of debate. It was right that they should therefore set out the matter in the general terms in which it appeared.

Mr Justice Talbot so held in the Queen's Bench Division when giving judgment for the council in an action brought by Mr Philip Arthur Mandeville who claimed that he had been induced by that advertisement and other documents sent by the council to prospective tenants to believe that he would be able to buy his flat as soon as the 1980 Act came into force.

Acting on that belief Mr Mandeville left a flat in which he was quite comfortable and entered into an agreement with the council to become a tenant of a flat at 68 Reedham Close, Ferry Lane, Tottenham, London, at a substantially higher rent than normal for such premises.

The Act came into effect on October 3, 1980 and Mr Mandeville's application to buy was refused on the ground that he did not fulfil section 1 (3) of the Act whereby the right to buy only arose after three years' tenancy.

He sought damages for breach of warranty, misrepresentation, negligence and a court order for a new tenancy at the normal rent.

Mr John Lofthouse for Mr Mandeville; Mr James Goudie for the Greater London Council.

MR JUSTICE TALBOT said that it was not disputed that the plaintiff was a secured tenant under the Act. The housing policy committee of the council had resolved to let the dwellings at Ferry Lane at double the normal rent to prospective purchasers. In order to proceed with the letting of the Ferry Lane property with a view to purchase the council issued the advertisement which the plaintiff relied on.

The plaintiff made an application. He received a document saying in part: "If we are able to house you in one of the properties, it will be on the understanding that you will purchase it when the Housing Act comes into effect." The plaintiff relied on that as a further representation that he would be able to buy immediately the Act came into force.

A large number of applications followed that advertisement and it became necessary for the council's housing department to interview prospective applicants. The housing officer drew up notes for the guidance of interviewers. Those notes pointed out that it might be up to three years before applicants had an opportunity to purchase. The plaintiff had an interview and relied on what was said then as a further warranty that he would be able to buy as soon as the Act came into force.

His Lordship said that on first impression there seemed to be a representation on which the plaintiff acted, but on looking at the matter more deeply that could not be the position.

All parties were operating against a background of prospective legislation. The offer to sell would have to be under the provisions of the Act. In all those circumstances it would not be right to say that the council were telling tenants that immediately on the passing of the Act they would have the right to buy.

It was important to note that when the advertisement was put in the newspaper and the document was sent to applicants the qualifying period in the Act was set at three years but that was the subject of debate. There was a suggestion that the period should be five years or that there should be no qualifying period at all.

There was a state of uncertainty so that the council were not in a position to state what the qualifying period was. The council were taking steps when they were not certain what the precise provisions of the legislation would be.

In addition, the plaintiff claimed a grant by order of the court of a new tenancy at a normal rent by reason of mistake. It was alleged that the mistake was induced by the council's misrepresentation.

Since there was no misrepresentation by the council the mistake was not induced by them. It could not be said that the council knew of the mistake and stood by and let the plaintiff proceed with the tenancy agreement. The housing department of the council could not have been aware that that was the case and the possibility did not dawn on them till later.

In deciding rent policies the council were applying a social policy which was reasonable in all the circumstances. It was not for the court to interfere unless what was done was plainly unreasonable. That could not be said of the council's scheme and the tenant was not entitled to return of excess rent.

Nor were the council liable to pay exemplary damages. The plaintiff had sought to argue that the council were seeking to make profits for themselves in that they preferred to pay damages than incur the greater losses on selling the properties. That could not be correct in the circumstances of this case.

The council had a fiduciary duty to ratepayers and had to balance their duty to ratepayers against their duty to tenants. It would have been quite wrong for them in order to fulfil the wishes of tenants, to sell at such great losses that they might have been declared illegal by the district auditor. They acted properly in refusing to sell.

Solicitors: Arnold Gilbert & Karsberg; Mr R. A. Lanham.

Continuing planning offences

Tandridge District Council v Powers

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered January 20]

Section 89(4) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, which provides that a person convicted of non-compliance with an enforcement notice under section 89(1) commits an offence if he does not as soon as practicable do everything in his power to secure compliance with the notice, creates a continuing offence.

The Divisional Court allowed Tandridge District Council's appeal by case stated from a decision of the Godstone Justices, Surrey, that they were precluded from hearing an information under section 89(4) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 laid against the defendant, Henry John Powers, because he had been previously acquitted of an offence under the same subsection.

Mr Roy Lemon for the council; Mr Philip Petchey for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that if section 89(4) did not create a continuing offence the justices were clearly right. Whether subsection (4) created a continuing offence was largely a question of impression from the language of the subsection itself, bearing in mind that section 89(4)(a) made specific provision for a fine for each day following a conviction under subsection (1). It was his Lordship's impression from the language that the subsection created a continuing offence.

That view was fortified by St Albans District Council v Norman Harper Autosales Ltd ((1977) 35 P & CR 70), dealing with the second limb of section 89(5). His Lordship adopted the comparison made in that case between section 89(1) and 89(4) by Mr Justice May, although strictly obiter.

It was submitted for the defendant that even if the offence was a continuing one, nevertheless the defendant was put in double jeopardy as to penalty in so far as section 89(4)(a) provided for the imposition of fines on a daily basis from the date of conviction for the offence under section 89(1) which would cover the period in respect of which the defendant had been acquitted of the offence under section 89(4).

In answer to that, the approach of the Divisional Court in R v Chertsey Justices, Ex parte Franks ([1961] 2 QB 152, 160) dealing with the similar provisions of the predecessor to section 89(5) was also applicable to the interpretation of section 89(4)(a): " 'He shall be guilty of a further offence and liable . . . to a fine . . . for every day on which the use is so continued,' is to be construed as meaning a fine . . . for every day on which an offence triable by the justices was committed".

Thus, in respect of the period covered by the previous proceedings, the justices would have no jurisdiction, and it would not be open to them to impose a fine calculated by reference to that period. That interpretation avoided the consequence that the defendant would be fined in respect of a period when he had been previously acquitted.

It followed that the appeal should be allowed and the case remitted to the justices.

Lord Lane agreed.

Solicitors: Mr Robert C. Wilson, Caterham; Morrisons, Reigate.

Solicitor's client has no duty to mitigate

King [illegible] Hawkins & Co

Befo[illegible] Mr Justice Mars-Jones

[Ju[illegible]ment delivered January 26]

A purchaser of property who refused to abandon his original idea of making improvements to the property when he became aware of a defect in title was not in breach of his duty to mitigate his loss, Mr Justice Mars-Jones held in the Queen's Bench Division when giving judgment for the client in an action for negligence against his solicitors, Hawkins & Co, King's Lynn.

Mr Joseph Butler-Sloss for the client; Mr Martin Buckley for the solicitors.

MR JUSTICE MARS-JONES said the solicitors acted on behalf of the client in respect of the purchase by him of a derelict cottage and surrounding land in Norfolk.

It was within the special knowledge of the solicitors that the client intended to expend a large sum of money on modernizing and extending the property as a high quality family residence for himself in a quiet location with a large garden.

In 1975 the client acting through the solicitors completed the purchase. At the time of the purchase some of the land purchased constituted part of the public highway so that the client had unknowingly purchased a smaller and less valuable property than he had intended to.

After the purchase the solicitors first became aware of the defect in title when they investigated a neighbour's claim that there was a right of way in respect of some of the property. The client spent large sums of money in carrying out renovations and installations on the property.

The solicitors admitted that they were negligent in failing to ascertain that the vendor was not able to pass good title to parts of the land but contended that the client had failed in his duty to take reasonable steps to mitigate his loss in that he should have abandoned the idea of the extension to the cottage once it became clear that there was a defect in title to the land.

His Lordship said that having embarked upon an enterprise to build a substantial family house it would be unreasonable to expect the client to build a house of half the size.

The degree of foreseeability was higher when there was a contract than it was in tort because both sides participated.

The client's loss was foreseeable as being a not unlikely result of the solicitor's negligence because they knew that a substantial extension was planned. The client was therefore entitled to damages.

Solicitors: Simons, Muirhead & Allan; Mills & Reeve, Norwich.

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Television

Over the water

In 1966 the sea smashed the protective walls and flooded Venice, raising the water level by two metres and causing terrible damage. Five years later BBC's *Horizon* visited the city and reported in gloom on its future, discovering a plethora of plans but little action.

Last night John Julius Norwich reported lucidly on behalf of BBC2's *Chronicle*, on how the three main threats to Venice — subsidence caused by that old mischief-maker man, natural subsidence and eustacy (that is the change in the sea table brought about by the advance or retreat of continental glaciers) — were being met.

It seems now that *Horizon* was too glum about the whole thing; that man, though incorrigible, may not be entirely inept. Not that *Chronicle's report*, or John Julius Norwich himself, was at all complacent, for the struggle to preserve Venice will be unending.

The Italians have pulled themselves together. They passed a Special Law for Venice in 1973 and took on huge loans. Internationally it has been accepted that the job is too big for the Italians alone, and countries have, as it were, rowed in to help out.

Each does its own thing, which might well be the secret, selects a conservation project and gets on with it. The British record — and John Julius Norwich is himself chairman of the Venice in Peril Fund — is excellent. They have restored the Church of San Nicolo dei Mendicoli and cleaned the main entrance to the Doge's Palace, and are contributing to the enormous task of renewing the Cathedral of Torcello.

The Italians have been very active and much has been learnt about the technical problems of *keeping* the city afloat. The water table is being carefully monitored, wells have been sealed, and *industries draw less water* from the city. There are signs that they are also more aware of the ravages of sea and air pollution and more willing to do something about it. The city has almost stopped sinking.

On the island of San Servolo, Venice's former principal hospital now houses a school for advance craftsmen from all over Europe who are taught not only the finer points of conservation but also to appreciate each other's crafts.

But the biggest threat remains: the sea. Studies have been made of the Thames barrier and there is now a plan to install gates which will enable the three lagoon mouths to be closed and prevent flooding. John Julius Norwich was cautious about this, not on technical grounds, but about the speed with which it will become a reality. In 1979, only a late change of wind prevented what threatened to be an even greater disaster than the 1966 floods; until Venice's occasional separation from her historic bride is made practical, the city is in danger.

It was a fascinating *Chronicle*, well produced by Ken Shepheard.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Goodwill trickling down the drain

Pass the Butler

Globe

Starting with a good old family ding-dong in the stately home, Eric Idle leaves you to work out bit by bit that the metal casket bleeping away centre stage is a life-support system containing what remains of the head *of the household* — Britain's Minister of Defence, no less, struck down by a heart attack in mid-debate and not *released to competent medical* authorities until his vote had been cast.

The question now facing his loved ones is whether they should keep him ticking over for old time's sake, or pull the plugs while there is still some money in the bank. Strongly favouring the first course is a butler called Butler, loyally draping a birthday tie over the drip-feed of the master whose disconnexion will do him out of his job. Powerfully opposing it is the ne'er-do-well son Hugo, eager to claim the inheritance that will mop up his £50,000 overdraft. As these adversaries claim the talents of John Fortune and William Rushton, respectively pushing servile insolence and landed arrogance well *over the limits, Pass the Butler* opens on a tide of goodwill which it then goes on to pour down the drain.

As a West End comedy by a former member of the Monty Python team it unsurprisingly sets out to do a hatchet job *on West End comedies*. However, internal evidence suggests that Mr Idle has not set foot in the territory since the heyday of Agatha Christie and William Douglas Home; added to which he seems unaware of the revenge which sturdy old theatrical forms take on the would-be parodist, either by refusing to come to life or by blowing up in his face.

The price Mr Idle pays is inertia. Here is a stage full of country-home toybox figures, shortly joined by a police inspector and a journalist each masquerading as the other, all ready to do their bit of fun to the plot. Mr Idle, however, decides to switch the plot off, thus disconnecting his own life-support system; and, as the Fortune-Rushton duel tails off, we are left with an aimless string of passing situations and passing quips — *some of which are quite* funny ("I'm losing my faith in atheism"), some dreadful, but none of which propels the show on any purposeful course.

As it happens, Mr Idle does have two good, strong turning points on which a robust intrigue could have been built. But, as most of his energy goes into devising one-liners and battering on about the joint idiocy of police, politicians, inbred aristocracy and prowling journalists, there is not much left over for such details as character or preparation of events.

Mr Rushton is always fun to watch; but too many of Jonathan Lynn's company — including Peter Jones, Madge Ryan and Annie Lambert — come on hugging a couple of broad farce mannerisms as if they would vanish if they let them go. Perhaps they would.

Irving Wardle

Donald Cooper

Peter Jones and Annie Lambert hugging the mannerisms in "Pass the Butler"

Display of cultural signals

Mime Festival

French Institute

Mime is about movement and most of the events at this year's very successful Mime Festival have accordingly had very little to say for themselves. The main event, however, which too few people were able to see, consisted of equal parts of words and movement, a "lecture-demonstration" by Jacques Lecoq at the French Institute.

For 25 years, M Lecoq has run an important school for mimes in Paris and, whenever influences are revealed by leaders of the present revival of mime and clowning, his name recurs. His presentation (in French but with Mme Fay Lecoq trying to keep up an English translation) made most of its points through actions.

M Lecoq's powers of observation are enormous and his physical skills eloquent. Demonstrating the basic mannerisms of walking, he elaborates the actions into historical statements and indications of character. Gestures of different nationalities, which are instantly recognizable when he presents them, become understandable cultural signals.

Combined with his elementary lessons in observation and his gradual elaboration of imitation into the art of theatre are demonstrations of the use of the mask, historically and as it relates to the body. His basic argument is that it is easier to lie with the face than with the body, but there are many valuable clues to the theatre in his theories.

Two clowns of different disciplines who have combined silent mime and comic chatter in their first collaboration are Nola Rae and Chris Harris. Perhaps it is because they are being polite to each other — they usually work alone — but their show is nearly twice as long as it need be and the satisfying moments are individual actions.

Double-Up!, now at the Place, is about a double act with partners who falsely portray Siamese twins in a sideshow, all the while longing to lead separate careers. Miss Rae, the silent one (except that she sings), hopes to be a fat lady and Mr Harris (once a Lecoq student and devisor of the remarkable *Kemp's Jig*) wants to be an illusionist. They are a talented and funny pair, but the show is padded with equal rites.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts

Heath Wind Quintet

Wigmore Hall

They owe their name to the south-east London Black, rather than the north-west Hampstead tract of land, where their members lead the appropriate sections in the local orchestra and wind band. For last year's Greenwich festival they commissioned a new work from Michael Finnissy, his so-called seventh piano concerto (there is no cogent reason why such a work must be accompanied by orchestra). On Tuesday he and the Heath Wind Quintet brought it to Wigmore Street, together with other choice items for *woodwind ensemble*.

Finnissy's concerto, a one-movement work, is essentially a piano solo, fast, impressionistic and robust, which becomes less splashy in effect when the wind instruments enter and bring the composer's invention more closely into focus, with melodic interest and less hectic drive.

The lion of the keyboard roars again, and frenzy is restored for a while, before the contest between the players moves them all into another field of action. The rapid, blurred passages do not induce confidence, let alone admiration, in a listener acquainted with the subtle art of a Ligeti or Penderecki during the 1960s.

It was reassuring to hear Mr Finnissy, after the interval, *playing more tidily*, even with some neo-romantic tenderness, in Poulenc's Sextet, though even here he could be heard straining at the leash until the music allowed him to play fast and aggressively again.

The Heath Quintet, extended for Hindemith's Septet and Janáček's *Mladi*, appear to be individually expert, but disinclined to play other than loud and every man for himself. The performances showed little regard for refinement of phrasing or nuance.

William Mann

LPO/Barshai

Festival Hall

A vote of thanks is due to Rudolf Barshai, who made his first appearance with the London Philharmonic Orchestra on Tuesday. The conductor who founded the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, but who left the Soviet Union five years ago, first of all discarded from his programme any and every hackneyed overture. Instead he reminded us of one of our native composer's achievements by playing the *Cantus in Memoriam Benjamin Britten* by the Estonian composer Arvo Pärt.

I do not think this has been heard here except at a Prom a few seasons ago, yet in its short, 10-minute span there is a work of glowing beauty and spontaneous feeling. Against a slow-tolling bell the full body of strings alone play a kind of continuous peal in a densely woven yet clearly textured fabric: a heartfelt lament, as if moving over a ground bass with a multiple division of the strings, and the effect is sad yet somehow radiant, like a thanksgiving.

A second debt to the conductor was the experience of hearing the Symphony No 10 by Shostakovich played with such unerring sensibility of the music's inward expression as well as outward character. In this deeply eloquent testament of one man's constancy in a darkly threatening landscape of the spirit, Mr Barshai shaped the four contrasted movements with a keen ear for instrumental balance, and particularly with a display of subtly contrasted string playing that never faltered.

Between these works there was relief from weightier matters in Mozart's A major Violin Concerto (K219) which brought a welcome return visit from the gifted Anne-Sophie Mutter, now aged 18 and in the process of becoming a thoughtful as well as stylish artist. She still invested the music with an ardently romantic character, adorning it with the much later cadenzas of Joachim, but the expressive inflections were more clearly related to the music's formal intentions, and the orchestra gave her sensitive support.

Noël Goodwin

Paperbacks

True and farcical

Faust, by Robert Nye (Penguin, £1.75)

This is the third of Robert Nye's informal trilogy about mythic personages. *Falstaff* and *Merlin* were its predecessors. You know your Nye: poet and joker, scholar and magus and rascal. His book is his customary juxtaposition of bitter and sweet, heroism and bawdy, religion and blasphemy, tragedy and dirty jokes. His *Doctor Faustus* is not content to live and die in Aristotle's works. Rabelais and others get in on the act. *Faust is ravished by more* than the Sweet Analytics. It is probably not a book for prim or puritanical aunts; *though, come to think of it*, it would do them good.

It purports to be written by the sorcerer's apprentice, Kit Wagner, in the form of a journal in Low German. You know the language? Well, God *won't* be rubbing his hands. Why not? Because he hasn't got hands to rub. Look, God, no hands. Look, Hans, no God. That sort of Low German. Faust, and Kit, and Helen of Troy (whose face is the sort to launch something other than a thousand ships), and seven beautiful and randy girls set off on pilgrimage to Rome. Maybe Faust is going to confess all his sins to the Pope and evade being claimed by the Devil. Maybe he is going to murder the Pope, and be rewarded by another 24 years in the sun by the same Devil.

En route they meet Luther, Calvin, and much other more normal scatology and sex. There are those who have found it all a bit much. As usual I find Robert Nye *irresistible: funny and sad*, true and farcical, crude and subtle; oxymoron in print. It is a deadly serious wild *comedy of damnation*. I wait impatiently for Nye's next, in which I believe he is going to turn from the biographies of mythical people to the mythology of historical people.

Philip Howard

The Long Day Wanes, by Anthony Burgess (Penguin, £2.95)

It is a quarter of a century since Burgess fired off his first salvo with *Time for a Tiger*. That book, and its two successors, are now reissued under the title *The Long Day Wanes (Penguin, £2.95)*, a surprising umbrella-title because Tennyson is the last man you would expect him to *turn to for a quote*.

It is appropriate, bearing in mind his strong musical bent, to describe these three loosely-linked *novels as scherzo-improvisations* on the theme of the decline and fall-off of imperialism. Malaya is about to shrug off the British yoke and cast off into the choppy waters of independence. The satraps, with only Cheltenham in their sights, are weary, cynical and inclined to let things slide; the indigenous are wary and apprehensive and wacky because they know they are not in any valid sense indigenous at all but an ethnic amalgam much more jumbled than — if only they could have known — present-day Southall, Middlesex.

Burgess is not here — and has not ever been since — much of a one for a plot. His brilliance and inventiveness expend themselves, probably more rewardingly, in other directions. Crabbe, the weary educationist, is the only character to last through the three books and hold the whole thing together between listless finger and thumb. Nobby Adams, the warrant officer with the wholly unslakeable thirst, the lingesque pirate who, Empire or no Empire, will stick around somewhere east of Suez till cirrhosis of the liver cries final halt, is the most memorable character; Mr right from opening to end Burgess provides abundant entertainment, tinged with grimness.

David Williams

Spain, by Jan Morris (Penguin, £1.75)

By her own admission, Jan Morris has always projected her vision of today into an evocation of yesterday. Nothing, then, could be more natural than her love-affair with Spain, a country which feeds upon the past. "A cloud of dust left in the air when a great people went galloping down the highroad of history" is how one philosopher described his proud, aggressively beautiful land. A fragment, almost an island, crudely soldered to the shape of Europe, it has limped into our times with one Quixotic eye on a brief but dazzling moment of supremacy in the sixteenth century.

Just as its culture is a rich image of Iberian and Roman, Christian and Moorish — the Moors who crossed the straits in 711 stayed for 700 years — so is Spain a land of polarities, in its people as much as its landscapes; a land of sun and shade, *or sol y sombra* as they call the two halves of the bull-ring. Travelling from the Pyrenees, through the old cities of the interior to holy parades on the Malaga coast, Jan Morris unites all in *prose as pungent* as the past it evokes. Whether in a café, drinking chocolate first tasted at Montezuma's court, or bustling us over bridges and up cathedral steps, she is an infectious companion and a marvellous writer. Much more than another travel book, *Spain* is a required passport for those who desire access to the *hidden corners* of the nation that still partly thinks it is an island because Don Quixote once said so.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Cinema

Manila aiming for the stars

After a dummy run last year, the Manila Festival has this year launched itself in a bid to provide a major Asian film festival and to take its place as one of the big five international film events, alongside Cannes, Berlin, *Venice and Moscow. In terms of* finance, organization, glamour, spectacle and government support the newcomer is equipped to outdo the lot.

Never, however, can a festival have come into being against a more determined opposition. Long before it began, those invited — film-makers, critics and jury — were energetically lobbied by a French group urging boycott on the grounds that the Marcos regime should in any event not be endorsed, on political grounds; that the festival is an unjustifiable strain on a national economy whose inequalities are already blatant; and that to hold an international festival while Philippino film-makers are inadequately promoted and subjected to rigorous censorship is cynical.

The boycott could be predicted to have slight effect beyond exacerbating irritations and tensions between film-makers and the regime; but it has succeeded in scaring off film-makers fearing *commercially damaging* reprisals from French critics. Apart from Jeanne Moreau, however, all the jury — led by Satyajit Ray and including the Pole Krzysztof Zanussi, Zolt Kezdi-Kovacs from Hungary and Delbert Mann from the USA — turned up to see fair play in a competition that includes the newest Truffaut and Fassbinder films, as well as *Gallipoli* and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*. (Truffaut and Fassbinder are not here, but their agents are, to handle potential business.)

The festival has had its local hazards, too. The underground opposition *have sent letters to all foreign* embassies advising that bombs have been strategically planted in the New Festival Cinema and will be exploded before closing night in an assassination bid. The more careful embassies passed on the information to their nationals; if the British Embassy received the warning, however, they forbore to pass it on to their delegation.

Our consolation for this neglect is that *guests* and jury are hospitably provided with armed personal bodyguards. At first the experience is disconcerting, after half a day it gets quite comforting, and I shall feel positively naked at the Odeon, Leicester Square, next week without a shadow and a .38 beside me. Bodyguards are also a help in choosing shirts.



The aura of the First Lady

Such hazards, and the omnipresence of armed security men, are not permitted to impair the determined glamour and gaiety of the event. The *shows take place in a vast new building* — an Albert Speer-style acropolis — that dominates the skyline and is so new that it was not there last week. Conceived in August, its construction was delayed by a typhoon, two small earthquakes and a serious accident which gave bad publicity to the festival and useful fuel for the boycott. At 5 pm on the day of the opening it was still a windowless concrete shell surrounded by acres of building site, but, with 10,000 *workmen (not to speak* of security men in mufti) covering it like flies, by the time the presidential party turned up for the opening at 7.30 the place was carpeted, seated, chandeliered and fully operative. Where the building site had been were flourishing gardens with 30-foot fountains.

This kind of Pharonic miracle is wholly due to the redoubtable Mrs Marcos, whose energy and aura are admitted even by her bitterest opponents. She is in her early fifties, but time would not have the temerity to touch her. Very tall, she is striking even in a country of spectacularly beautiful women. She is never known by any other style than "the First Lady" which indicates the difficulty of defining her special, super-regal status beside President Ferdinand Marcos.

The cultural, social and much of the economic life of the country centres *upon her, and she is as likely to think* up and realize a hospital, this film festival or a new seaside resort as to throw a sudden banquet at the presidential palace. These dinner parties generally end with the favoured few being whisked off to the palace disco to have their legs danced off until two or three in the morning — not much later, though, because the First Lady breakfasts at 5 am. At a palace banquet, or even in a restaurant, she will leave her table to join the orchestra in entertaining her guests with love songs performed in a fine, operetta-style soprano. "It is not just a voice", murmur her worshipping entourage. "*It is ten million votes*".

In some respects the First Lady's festival may well prove a much better investment than her critics predicted. American moguls (the guest of honour is Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America) are inevitably and totally mesmerized by the palace glamour; and Manila's boast that the festival will be "the gateway between East and West" looks like being justified. A good deal of *marketing* and *trading is in the* offing, while millions of dollars' worth of American production stands to be lured to the rich and ready locations *the Philippines can offer*.

In another respect, though, the festival has still to counter the criticism that it pays far too little attention to the prolific *Philippine film* industry. The Philippine entry was withdrawn from competition at the last moment because the hosts politely felt its presence could embarrass the jury. Even apart from this, however, there is no special promotion of Philippine films, though other aspects of the national culture are enthusiastically fostered; nor as yet has there been any effort to provide contacts between the guests and local film artists.

David Robinson

Opera

The Queen of Golconda

Nottingham University

Nottingham University Opera Group have a proud record in exploring the byways of nineteenth-century opera; they have revived numerous pieces over the last two decades that once used to fill the theatres of Europe. Their latest revival is of a work that did not reach the stage at all in its own day. Franz Berwald's last opera was written in the mid-1860s, but had its premiere in Stockholm, only in 1968, on the centenary of his death. Berwald was aware of what was going on in Europe in the 1860s, but did not much approve of it. For his *Queen of Golconda* he chose a plot a century old, which served nicely for an eighteenth-century *opera comique* with all that implies in terms of convention and artificiality. To treat such a tale in a mid-nineteenth-century idiom was to risk building in a contradiction: one is not always sure, for example, when his villains are meant to be comical and when serious, and his style is constantly too weighty to marry with the text's gentle frivolity.

Yet the music is a constant source of pleasure and fascination. There is a noble central scene for the baritone hero, an extended monologue of a flexible, very French kind, and it is succeeded by a duet with broad lines, original ideas and a brilliant burst of colour at the end. The music for the Queen herself, composed (in vain) for Christine Nelsson, has much high coloratura, and individual hint of elegance. There is a rousing conspirators' chorus to end Act I; earlier their chief has made it clear that he is about as dangerous as a *Ruddigore* bad bart. There is a magnificent opening to the last act, bold and grand, with long lines and dramatic modulations, to fit the prevailing tragic situation; except that we cannot believe in the reality of the tragedy — nor are we meant to — so the gesture is essentially empty. And that typifies Berwald's failure, for all the variety of colour, the melodic appeal and especially the harmonic richness of his score, to provide a workable relationship between music and drama.

The performance excelled anything I have seen at Nottingham before. An undergraduate conductor, James Holmes, did wonders with the orchestra and kept the score moving *splendidly*. Heather Higton's design imaginatively supplemented the raked stage with angled steps, and it was resourcefully lit. Michael Hunt disposed his cast purposefully and attractively and had them acting with conviction. In the second soprano role, Zelie Elaine Padmore gave a lesson in style, skill and musicianship; but the Queen, Bronwen Mills, if at first unforthcoming, produced plenty of brilliant, silvery high singing. Too many male singers to mention, but the standard was admirable. So was the choral singing, uncommonly so for a university production.

Stanley Sadie

هكذا من الأصل

Hawks, doves, gulls and cuckoos

The Baroque Arsenal
By Mary Kaldor
(André Deutsch, £7.95)
The Nuclear Barons
By Peter Pringle and James Spigelman
(Michael Joseph, £12.95)
Nuclear Illusion and Reality
By Solly Zuckerman
(Collins, £7.50; paperback £4.95)

One of the principal dangers posed by the current resurgence of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is not that it will cause this country (or, for that matter, any other) unilaterally to abandon its nuclear weapons. No government, present or foreseeable, is likely to behave in such a quixotic manner; international security is too complicated a matter to be susceptible to the slogans of instant protest. What is more likely is that the shrill and generally uninformed clamour of the "peace movements" will submerge and ultimately silence the voices of those who are seriously concerned with disarmament.

Already anyone who casts doubt upon the methods or the motives of the unilateralists is likely to be pilloried as a hawk or cold warrior who can hardly wait to get his hands on a few megaton warheads and "destroy mankind several times over", to borrow the confused newspeak typical of the protest industry. This conveniently obscures the fact that many who criticize CND and its allied groups of neutralists and pacifists do so because they believe that if the unilateralists succeeded they would make genuine disarmament much more difficult to achieve and war much more likely to occur.


Anti-nuclear photomontage by Peter Kennard

A more immediate danger is reflected in the anti-American, anti-capitalist, anti-NATO flavour of much of the propaganda of CND. This insidious moral asymmetry is vividly exemplified in a new book by Mary Kaldor, a stern critic of western defence policies who now turns her attention from nuclear weapons to other forms of advanced military technology, whimsically described as "baroque" weapons. The message, however, is much the same. Modern armaments, we are instructed in the painful jargon of the social scientist, are exclusively a product of the military-industrial complexes of the United States and her allies; the "conservative" Soviet Union has been forced to follow suit. Some idea of the profundity and objectivity of the research which has gone into this tired farrago may be deduced from Miss Kaldor's acknowledgement to the shop stewards at Vickers-Elswick "whose experiences inspired many of the ideas in this book".

A more ambitious undertaking altogether is that of Peter Pringle and James Spigelman, who have set out to cover "the full story of atomic energy policy in every country that has gone nuclear". The publishers' promise of "cool objectivity" is somewhat at odds both with the title of the book and its sub-title — "The inside story of how they created our nuclear nightmare". The conclusions of the authors include the proposition that the concept of nuclear deterrence is "truly insane, a manifestation of intellectual barbarism"; and the suggestion that "even without the link to nuclear proliferation, nuclear power carries dangers of a magnitude that we ought not to accept". No clear idea emerges as to the provision of alternatives in either case.

It is a relief to turn to an analysis by someone who has been deeply and closely concerned for many years with problems of this kind and whose intellectual distinction is self-evident. Lord Zuckerman has identified some of the crucial elements in the generally confused arguments about nuclear weapons and deterrence. He argues convincingly, as he has been doing for 20 years or more, that the concept of "limited" or "tactical" nuclear war is a grotesque aberration; that both sides in the nuclear confrontation already have more than enough nuclear weapons for the needs of security; and that arms limitation is an essential ingredient of future survival. He proposes the eventual abandonment of research and development on nuclear weapons; but "there are powerful reasons why Britain should not espouse the cause of unilateral disarmament".

Lord Zuckerman's book expounds the classic case for multilateral arms control and disarmament with authority and humanity. It leaves in the mind two ironic reflections. One is that the three former Prime Ministers who extol the virtues of the author on the dust-cover might have done better to listen to him more closely when they were in office; and the other is that, although Lord Zuckerman has effectively demolished their case, the unilateralists will continue assiduously to quote him, out of context, in support of their campaign.

Alun Chalfont

Down among the Beaver

Maps and Dreams
Indians and the British Columbia Frontier
By Hugh Brody
(Jill Norman/Hobhouse, £7.95)

I must have flown over Hugh Brody's territory once, when I was anxious to reach Dawson City before winter locked it in. Down below, his Beaver Indians would have been withdrawing from their traplines to begin a holiday season during the snowbond months. That has been a pattern of their tribe since long before the white men came to the sub-Arctic of British Columbia; and if enough people pay attention to Mr Brody's book the Beaver may be allowed to continue in their ancient ways — in spite of the Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline, which threatens their culture and economy more completely than even the combined assaults of fur traders, bootleggers and "sporting" hunters have managed to.

Mr Brody taught social philosophy before becoming hooked on the Canadian North, and in 1978 he dropped anchor among the Beaver as part of a research project commissioned by the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. He was expected to do what he could within a few weeks, but ended by remaining for three years. We may be thankful for that because this unusually constructed but fascinating book is a result. Its 16 chapters alternate between a socal scientist's report (an uncommonly well written one, I may say) and an extended description of Mr Brody's own experiences among the Beaver, executed with the touch of a novelist *manqué*. The scientific chapters include a large number of clear maps and diagrams which illustrate hunting habits, berry-picking areas, Indian camping sites and so forth. The whole fits together with the felicity of that damned cube.

It is a hunting economy that has enabled the Beaver to survive — and there are more of them now than there were when the European arrived. There are rainbow trout and Dolly Vardens to be taken from the rivers; moose, elk, caribou and deer to be shot on the forested land. There is no wanton killing, just as much as is needed for the pot (but on the Halfway Reserve, white "sportsmen" shoot four times as many moose in two months as the local Indians take in one year). The Beaver are despised for this way of life, as well as for the fact that they can get hopelessly drunk on liquor that white men have profitably got them addicted to when they have time on their hands. Yet the most striking thing about Mr Brody's account is the dignity of these people living untidily just above the poverty line, and their attachment to the skills and other ways of their past.

They can tell whether they are tracking a bull or a cow from the angle at which urine has hit the snow. They lay a calf's foetus to rest with tender ceremony because incipient life is to be cherished for its own sake. Clock time is of no significance to them, only the seasons of the year. They live partly at a mystical level that Westerners hardly ever touch. It includes hunting in a pattern you foresaw in a dream the night before; and making maps out of dreams that show the way to heaven, inscribed on moosehide with thousands of coloured marks. We may well ask ourselves whether all this should be sacrificed in the interests of an alien energy policy for short-term gain. The Beaver have no particular wish to coddle themselves with central heating.

I'd guess that *Maps and Dreams* was offered to some of the bigger British publishers and was turned down in due course. As most of them these days don't know whether they're on their hypes or their remainders, this wouldn't surprise me. I have to tell them, though, that they've missed a minor classic here. I hope it brings prosperity to the smaller house that recognized its worth.

Geoffrey Moorhouse

Lonely impulse

High Ambition
A Biography of Reinhold Messner
By Ronald Faux
(Gollancz, £9.95)

Because it's there is not a sufficient reason for most of us. I can see that there is peace and beauty and silence and absence of telephones in the highest places on earth. But you can find all of them without vertigo and frostbite. Dante got it right when he made the deepest hole in the *Inferno* not hot but cold, cold as Hell. Messner is the Austrian nutter who climbs mountains the hard way. He chooses the most difficult routes. He trots up Everest without oxygen because such artificial aids would lower the mountain. The essence of his climbing style is speed, because at such high altitudes brain deterioration begins. Uh-huh, say most of us.

Readers of *The Times* will know Ronnie Faux as a fine reporter with a taste for outdoor activities. He went up Everest for us, and was only dissuaded from having a go at the summit by the need to file copy. He has mountaineer's hands, like bunches of bananas, which should be squeezed with caution. His book captures for plainlubbers something of the excitement of high places, occasionally losing us in mountaineer's metaphysics: "The core of his mind felt numbed, but his body reached out for that ultimate point."

It does not satisfactorily explain why. Climbing has become for Messner an act of introspection, of watching, almost dispassionately, how he himself reacts to the extreme circumstances into which mountaineering puts him. Messner's own book, K2 Mountain of Mountains (Kaye & Ward, £12.50), which he went up without any of that cissy oxygen again, throws some light on the megalomania and personality conflict up the big mountains. Messner writes that he felt let down by one member of his team on a personal level, by another as a climber. Most of the text is Sandro Gogan's diary. What we need is some mountaineer of the human spirit like Graham Greene to explain the lonely impulse of excelsior that drives men to the highest places on earth. But then, of course, the highest mountains are not physical ones. But for Icarus' sake don't tell Reinhold Messner that.

Philip Howard

Many faces of Boz

Dickens:
Interviews and Recollections
Edited by Philip Collins
(Macmillan, two vols, £15 each)

Professor Collins, whose vast literary output on the subject of Boz has turned him into something of a one-man Dickens industry, has filled 537 pages with striking evidence that, however right Longfellow might have been about everybody else, he was spectacularly wrong about Charles Dickens. His verdict, based on an anything but passing acquaintance with Victorian England's best-loved author, was that "Dickens saved himself for his books, there was nothing to be learned in private — he never talked."

These two volumes of observations, culled from the recollections of men and women who either knew Dickens or watched him at work and play (often the same thing for this phenomenal entertainer) are dedicated to the proposition enunciated by Dickens's biographer John Forster: "His literary work was so intensely one with his nature that he is not separable from it."

As Professor Collins has produced no fewer than 72 chapters, we have to accept with as good a grace as possible a great deal of reiterated and sweeping flattery about Dickens. In this respect, the effusiveness of the Irish writer Pecy Fitzgerald is archetypical: "He was always unspoilt, never subject to any humours, or changes or caprices." It was, of course, precisely because he was guilty of all these charges and changes, plus a hundred others, that Dickens was the most mecurial private and public figure of his day.

It could also be argued that if Dickens's acquaintances cannot even agree about the colour of his eyes (variously described as black, warm grey, light blue, and green hazel), their testimony in other respects must be suspect. But the clever thing about Professor Collins's editorship of these reminiscences is that he gives us eye-witness accounts of a man who is constantly evolving, from writer to writer/actor, from national idol to international celebrity, from young dandy ("a rather exuberant display of jewellery on his vest and on his fingers") to autumnal and wifeless squire of Gad's Hill ("worn by slowly rolling years, pale fragile and stooping").

No single figure rises, then, when we ask after reading these two volumes: "Will the real Charles Dickens please stand up." There is an infinity of them.

Dip into Professor Collins's two volumes where you will find some fascinating or half-forgotten titbit about Dickens beckons to be savoured. We are assured that he changed his collars several times a day; combed his hair a hundred times a day; was an insatiable cigarette smoker; and remembered points in his public speeches by imagining them as spokes in a wheel which he would remove one by one until nothing remained but the rim, and nothing more remained to be said.

And there is a privy counsellor, unctuously advising Queen Victoria that when she met Dickens — "he, too, has the most anxious desire to raise what we call 'the lower classes'" — she might consider treating "this really eminent man" as a guest and not merely as a reader, and that she might ask his advice about which of his books she should read next — perhaps *Copperfield?* In the event, when Dickens visited Buckingham Palace, the topics discussed were the servant question and the cost of bread and meat.

Peter Davalle

Wet among the Peers

Their Noble Lordships
By Simon Winchester
(Faber, £7.95)

Every now and then some hack casting around for an idea for a book hits upon the jolly-sounding notion of a contemporary survey of the hereditary peerage. It all seems good clean fun — interviews with publicity-minded peers (perhaps the odd lunch?), a round-up of a few black sheep, acres of figures about landownership, analyses of titles, a Gilbertian look at the House of Lords and some sort of "spirit of the age" conclusion. Mix in plenty of clichés about feudalism, footmen and forelock-tugging, some heraldic solecisms, a deal of inverted snobbery and there you have it. The trouble is that these ludicrously bad books written by people blissfully unencumbered with the slightest knowledge of the subject often sell quite nicely and, what is more, they are self-perpetuating. Each of them tends to repeat the same old mistakes, to miss point after point and to parade the same dreary prejudices to the extent that to disabuse readers of all this drivel becomes well-nigh impossible.

The latest to try his hand at this type of book is Simon Winchester, a drippingly wet liberal who made his name on *The Guardian* by sucking up to the IRA and sneering at Solzhenitsyn (remember Bernard Levin's crushing reply?). His first effort, printed three years ago, fell foul of numerous lordly lawyers and had to be withdrawn when already under starter's orders. Some of the problems were caused by the effects of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, though in this revised edition Mr Winchester has gone as near as makes no difference to naming one particular Marquess who was a guest of His Late Majesty for three years. Apart from the cuts imposed by the lawyers, one wonders how much real revision has been undertaken by the author; the book is frequently out of date. The learned Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk has clearly had a hand in the overhaul; many of the pithy footnotes can be confidently attributed to this colourful scholar. In fact some of them flatly contradict what is stated in the text above which makes for a rum read.

To be fair to Mr Winchester this second attempt is an improvement on his first — as far as I can recall the "suppressed" version contained about one mistake a page, this time the average is nearer one every two-and-a-half pages. As he has regaled us with so many meaningless statistics I offer these by way of exchange: from a total of some 259 pages of actual text (as opposed to absurd maps, corny or pointless epigraphs, etc.), I counted very nearly 100 errors ranging from really whopping howlers to mere misspellings of names. This is surely unacceptable for any book with even half a claim to be taken seriously.

To my surprise Mr Winchester acknowledges me as being "particularly helpful" in his preface, though I don't recall doing more than giving him permission to quote from *Burke's* editorials. I was also somewhat taken aback by Mr Winchester's descriptions of your reviewer as "financially harassed" and as a "caryatid" (female figure) — actionable, perhaps?

Looking through my heavily annotated copy of *Their Noble Lordships*, I see that my marginal comments start by being pedantic, then become incredulous, angry and, I fear, obscene. Long before the end I was reduced, rather in the manner of Evelyn Waugh, to just scribbling No, No, No, No . . .

Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd

Social history on the cards

The Complete Catalogue of British Cigarette Cards
Compiled by The London Cigarette Card Company
(Webb & Bower, £12.50)





Once cadged eagerly by small boys ("got any fagcards, mister?"), cigarette cards have become a serious and often expensive business. Some sets from before the First World War are fetching £1,000 and more and last year a single card, thought to be the earliest issued in Britain, was auctioned for £510. Collecting has got so keen that in the last five years prices have risen on average by 140 per cent, with cricketers and film stars in particular demand.

Why should otherwise rational human beings be prepared to pay such extraordinary sums for little pieces of coloured cardboard? The answer, surely, is a combination of scarcity and nostalgia. Since they were stopped in 1940 by the wartime paper shortage, very few cards have appeared in cigarette packets and the field has been largely abandoned to the confectionery and tea companies. It seems unlikely there will be cigarette cards on any serious scale again, certainly nothing to match the 600 million sets of "Railway Engines" which Wills printed in 1936. The appeal of the cards is not hard to understand: they are attractive to look at, frequently informative, and they faithfully reflect the social history of their age, whether depicting wars, coronations or such rich anachronisms as "Military Uniforms of the British Empire Overseas".

This handsomely produced catalogue lists every known set of cards issued since 1888, grouped by manufacturer and with current prices. There is a brief history of the subject and hints on collecting cards and storing them. Above all, the cards themselves, more than 600 of them, are illustrated in their full, coloured splendour.

Peter Waymark

If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem

Jerusalem
The Holy City in Literature
Edited by Miron Grindea
(Kahn & Averill, £7.50)

Mr Grindea has compiled an anthology of literary references to Jerusalem from the time of David and Solomon to the present day. Almost all the authors are Jews or Christians, though a handful of Moslem or Arabic extracts are included, not particularly interesting ones and their function perhaps more to give an impression of comprehensiveness, like having a trade unionist in the board room (and a number of minor errors show editorial unfamiliarity in this area).

With Jerusalem as the sole theme a thousand anthologies could be compiled without any duplication. The choice must be personal, and it would be absurd to complain of favourites omitted. Mr Grindea has cast his net happily wide, taking in descriptions by visitors to the real city, and dreams from afar of a celestial one. Chesterton rubs shoulders with Langland, Willibald with Wesley, Koestler with Maimonides, and there are many unknowns we should be grateful for being introduced to.

In the introductory note to the final of his ten chapters Mr Grindea joins the noble army of visionaries: "It may yet dawn upon the lazy consciences of clumsy politicians and narrow sighted theologians that the true meaning of the Holy City . . . is the assertion of the fundamental unity of the spirit." Perhaps Graham Greene is nearer the mark when he writes: "Jerusalem's existence will always seem temporary and precarious as if she stood in the eye of a cyclone." But on the whole Mr Grindea avoids the politics of the jarring sects, though some may think he carries discretion too far when he speaks of the city having in the last few years received "the seal of modernity, energy and optimism." Is this the way to describe the terrible high-rise structures which for strategic reasons now ring Jerusalem, as menacing as the encircling armies of Nebuchadnezzar or Titus?

E.C. Hodgkin

Ancient of faces

George Richmond
By Raymond Lister
(Robin Garton, £35)

It is surprising that until now no proper biography of George Richmond has appeared, since he was one of the best as well as one of the most prolific nineteenth century British portrait painters. His original works and the prints from them are familiar to many who would be hard put to name the artist. However, he was far more than a mere Winterhalter, a recorder of public faces, his sitters are alive; and more too than a sensitive portraitist, since his early association with Blake influenced his thinking for much of his long life.

As a young man, Richmond, together with Palmer, Calvert and a small group of like-minded friends, formed "The Ancients" who gathered at Shoreham as disciples of Blake. Despite his later worldly success — on one occasion in the 1870s he was paid one thousand guineas for a portrait — Richmond never lost touch with these early friends, and the Ancients continued to hold monthly sketching evenings well into middle-age.

Almost everyone of power and influence in Victorian England sat to him, with the exception of the Queen herself, who may have resented his refusal to record Prince Albert on his deathbed. His own influence on the artistic thinking of the time was also marked.

Raymond Lister, a fellow of Wolfson College, Cambridge, and a noted Blake scholar, shows Richmond to have been a most sympathetic man as well as a considerable artist. At times a formidable Victorian paterfamilias, his sternness was leavened by a strong sense of humour, and to the end of his life he celebrated the anniversary of his elopement to Gretna Green with the sister of a fellow Ancient.

Huon Mallalieu

Fiction

The Great Fire of London
By Peter Ackroyd
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)
The Woods
By David Plante
(Gollancz, £7.95)

"To think that you could just take Dickens and bundle him into the twentieth century. We don't live in the same world." Peter Ackroyd, citizen of no mean city, has written no mean first novel. He is determined to drive us back to Dickens; and he does. Skilfully, in a story shot through with pity, menace, and recognition that all of us — the quick and the dead — are implicated in each other's lives, Mr Ackroyd demonstrates that you can take a Dickens anywhere.

The vortex, in his whirling cyclorama, is Spenser Spender's movie project, *Little Dorrit*. Short, cinematic chapters cut back and forth across a vivid collection of Londoners: Audrey, Tim, Laetitia Spender, Andrew, Pally; Rowan Phillips, homosexual lecturer at a Cambridge "resembling a film set which had been left standing for too long"; Little Arthur, dwarf proprietor of Fun City's pinball machines, grotesque only in degree of desperation. By chance or instinct, each spinning in private, joyless obsession, they gravitate ever closer to *Little Dorrit*; some to disaster.

Mr Ackroyd is not the best English novelist yet to capture London's deranging disappointments; its posturing, cheap bravura; its dreadful carelessness, applied by Londoners to Londoners. But his understanding of the best, like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, is extensive and peculiar: the poor and the unloved; "banks of television sets in windows, each with the same image." A properly dramatic climax is scarcely needed. In the time-capsule of a bus journey, a child tries to spur silent parents into conversation and contact: "Mummy, are there always flowers after winter?" In Ealing Common a spiritualist medium answers the telephone: "You have to realise, my dear, that I can't work miracles. Not even for my regulars." Here's richness.

Now and again a novelist gives infinite riches in a little room. *The Woods* is David Plante's eighth book; a third interior landscape scrutinized with extraordinary intensity by Daniel Francoeur; a young man with miles to go before he sleeps. We have met him before, in *The Family* and *The Country*. *The Woods*, through which we go back to Daniel at 18, is also set in New England. There is almost no plot; only time, and space. Perfectly written, in tones as hushed as the snow which is Mr Plante's characteristic image of silence and separation, it lacks for nothing in 120 pages of muted, scrupulous prose.

Daniel's consciousness contracts to obsessive awareness of and concentration upon the body. For a young man, the world itself can be a body: his own, a girl's; a dark planet he longs to know, but wants to keep inviolate. Daniel's relationships with his college roommate, with a girl spending the summer by the same bright lake, and with his older brother in the Marine Corps, teach him that for all his struggle to see, through the body, to the soul, the body has promises to keep. It has to work; be drafted; be sent out to war, and die.

The Woods is lovely, dark, and deep. In natural, powerful metaphors it reflects and contrasts our longing for a different world with the fact that we must live and die in this one.

Days of Greatness, by Walter Kempowski (Secker & Warburg, £7.95): Leila Vennewitz translates this large, exuberant novel — at once a mosaic of affluent North Germany between 1900 and 1918, and a personal chronicle. Walter Kempowski's forbears were shipping magnates and factory owners in Rostock and Hamburg. His book, part of a cycle of novels published to praise at home, dovetails a merchant-prince-and-princess romance into jostling, opulently detailed scenes of family, social, and business life before and during the first nightmare of dugouts and defeat.

An English aunt, arriving in 1903 as a young bride, finds "an old-fashioned world but a good one where one could not help but feel at ease."

Gay Firth

Science fiction

A Better Mantrap
By Bob Shaw
(Gollancz, £6.95)

There are certain names in SF that come round again and again like a revolving door. And, by now, you'd expect such whizz-kids to be fairly conventional in their circling. Not so. Such is their impetus from the genre that, although they're rarely loosed from its moorings, they're still always disposed to a certain amount of revolution. Mr Shaw is one of these.

His clutch of stories, while always being tethered to vivid and credible characterization, yet manages to do all kinds of things with SF. In "Dream Fighter" he's reworking the idea of the best boxing movie ever made, "The Set-Up" but via an aging pugilist-psychic whose speciality is creating nightmares for others. In "Frost Animals" the detective story becomes the take-off point for a suspect away on a space exploration, pursuing the real killer 18 years after the crime. "The Cottage Of Eternity" is a mad-scientist yarn which posits an entirely feasible view of why there may be ghosts (what might be called past particles!). I once wrote here that the short story was alive and well and living in science fiction. Mr Shaw's new collection convinces me even more of that fact. I would have thought they were also marvellous ways in to SF for those who are tempted but have never tried: they hook you on to the circuit. And from there you can fly off in all kinds of directions. . . .

Brave Old World, by Philippe Curval (Allison and Busby, £6.95). In the 21st century, the Common Market, now known as Marcom, is repelling all boarders with impenetrable borders and an atmosphere to prolong active life: time does not have a stop but is certainly in slow-motion. Into this timescape goes the agent Belgacen Attia, to rescue a dream priest and his own son. M. Curval is claimed as one of the New Wave. This translation by Steve Cox reveals him as elaborate, gaudy and weirdly precise, like the surrealist Noël Delvaux: a disquieting flavour.

Mardoc, by Ronald A. McQueen (Hale, £6.25). As an ultimate weapon Mardoc — android or man? — would seem to have more morality than the human beings upon whom he has been unwittingly unleashed. Pell-mell narrative leading to nervily ambiguous climax.

Science Fiction Hall Of Fame, Volume 4, edited by Arthur C. Clarke (Gollancz, £8.95). Great value for the money, containing as it does the complete Nebula Awards, short stories, novelettes and novellas from 1965.

Science Fiction Special 42 (Sidgwick and Jackson, £8.95). Don't be put off by the dour uniformity of jacket for this slabby series; first-rate stuff between the covers, in this case, "Titan" by John Varley and "Tin Woodman" by Dennis R. Bailey and David F. Bischoff.

Bring Back Yesterday, by A. Bertram Chandler (Allison and Busby, £5.95). Adventurer Petersen is caught up in his own time-cycle while trying to save human history. Another Rimworld narrative; to the edge of which all good hard-core science fictioneers will want to go.

Tom Hutchinson

The missing half million

— out of work and out of the statistics

by Frank Field MP

Tuesday's unemployment figures showed that a record one in eight of the workforce is now without a job. Throughout Question Time that day the Prime Minister exchanged blows with the Opposition but somehow the House failed to catch the mood in the country. Today the Commons has another chance to speak as the nation feels.

Many unemployed in my constituency appear distinctly schizophrenic when asked about their joblessness. A quiet anger is combined with a private grief and guilt. Although Mrs Thatcher emphasizes that unemployment is the price we pay in our fight against inflation, many feel their unemployment is partly the result of their own inadequacies. *The Poor Law* tradition, in which poverty and unemployment were signs of moral failing, still stalks the country. It is this irrational feeling of personal guilt which helps to explain why unemployment can rise so high and so fast and for there to be almost no extra-parliamentary threat.

But there can be little doubt that unemployment is borne as a private grief. One of my young constituents — now in work — described the cycle of events which is common to many unemployed people. At first it was a bit of a lark; fun not to have to go to work. But that did not last long, particularly as he felt he was getting under his mother's feet "and there's a limit to the amount of decorating you can do". Any job was taken, no matter how short the duration, or how low the pay, providing it got him out of the house.

I asked what was the worst thing about being unemployed. "It's when you come back from another interview after being turned down yet again. You feel such a failure. Often I cried".

One of the questions which has featured in the Commons this week is how accurately the official figures reflect the true level of unemployment. Some people maintain that there are claimants who, although registered for work, would be unwilling to take a job if one was offered to them. It is difficult to quantify how many unemployed claimants are in this position, and the only true test of a person's willingness to work is to offer him a job.

Then there are those who have retired early and, to gain credits on their national insurance card, are registered as unemployed even though they have no intention of taking a job. The Government estimates that a minimum of 20,000 people are in this group. And it would be surprising if there were not some unemployed claimants drawing benefit while working at the same time.

On the other hand there are those who argue that the official figures significantly under-represent the true level of unemployment. This week's figures put the jobless total at 3,070,600. But the Department of Employment accepts that four groups of claimants are excluded from the unemployment count.

These are:

● Adult students 10,401
● Temporarily stopped 31,705
● Non-claimants seeking part-time work 45,696
● Disabled unemployed seeking sheltered employment 11,934

Officially this group of 100,000 unemployed is invisible for purposes of the Department's count.

Government surveys show there is an even larger number of claimants who are actively seeking work but are not registered as unemployed. The main reason is that they are not entitled to National Insurance benefit and are often ineligible for supplementary benefit. If jobs are scarce, many unemployed claimants feel there is little point in registering. Some are very poor — at the last count in 1977 150,000 had incomes below the poverty line.

The rules requiring claimants to register for work before they can claim benefit are being revised. Already the Government has brought in one reform whereby unemployed men over 60 can claim the higher supplementary benefit rate providing they take their names off the unemployment register. So far 21,000 claimants have opted for this.

These unregistered unemployed claimants totalled 330,000 in 1979 and the provisional estimates for 1980 suggest a similar number. Overall, therefore, the number of unemployed who do not appear in the official statistics is almost half a million — putting the true level of unemployment at around 3½ million. This figure is below the TUC's estimate but it does mean that for each six people registered as unemployed there is a seventh person who is jobless and is seeking work. In addition, 550,000 workers are kept from joining the dole queue by one or other of the Government's employment and training measures.

Part of this week's Commons debate has concerned itself with what policies are likely to increase the numbers in work. Mrs Thatcher stresses now — although she did not when in opposition — that demographic changes are making the unemployment position worse. Over the next five years the labour force will grow by almost 700,000, and so in today's debate Labour needs to emphasize how long it will take to regain full employment. More and more it looks like a programme for two Parliaments.

If that is so, it is important to consider as well how to share more equitably the cost of unemployment. If the Prime Minister is right in her assertion that people have been conscripted into the army of the unemployed in order to wage the battle against inflation, it is crucial that we treat unemployed claimants fairly in the benefit system. That is not the case at present.

National Insurance unemployment benefit lasts for up to 12 months and is paid at a much lower level than most other insurance rates. Similarly, unemployed claimants dependent on supplementary benefit never qualify for the higher rate of supplementary benefit, and the long-term supplementary benefit rate for a married couple is 25 per cent above the ordinary rate.

If this week's outrage leads to nothing else it will have been anger well spent if a general agreement is formed on the need to spread the cost of unemployment more fairly. A better deal for unemployed claimants will mean that those of us lucky enough to be in work will have to foot the bill.

The author is Labour MP for Birkenhead.



The Sejm in session: slavish loyalty is again the fashion

Poland: back to the rubberstamp

Roger Boyes reports from the Warsaw Parliament

Statistics have become a substitute for facts since martial law was imposed in Poland, so it was no surprise to hear that two days of debate in the Sejm (Parliament) had produced more than half a million words, and no surprise either that someone was counting.

Probably the most telling, the most damning of these words came late on Monday night when a flushed deputy stood up and shouted at the liberal-minded Karol Malcuzynski: "How dare you lecture our leader! What gives you the right to criticize him?"

Slavish loyalty is back in fashion in the Sejm: Out of 460 deputies only five abstained and one voted against the martial law decrees this week — even though military rule had been proclaimed, unconstitutionally, without Sejm approval.

Talk to one of the deputies in the Communist Party faction (51 per cent *of the chamber), a member of the* reconstituted Roman Catholic Pax faction, or one from the "satellite" parties, the Democratic and Peasants parties, and one receives the same bland stare: nothing has changed under martial law, we are still the vital, criticial organ that we were seven weeks ago.

Talk to one of the five abstainers and the impression is different: they are mourning for a lost opportunity, the loss of a chamber that could have channelled public discontent to the Government, playing a moderating role, interpreting the Government to the people and modifying Politburo initiatives.

That role, though it sounds hopelessly ambitious to other East Europeans brought up on the fact that the Politburo makes decisions and Parliament ratifies them without demur, was achieved in the Poland of Solidarity.

Slowly, Poles who had lost faith in the party, their bureaucrats, shopkeepers and their currency were beginning to believe in the Sejm. Though dominated by members of the Communist Party and though clearly not democratic in a western sense — no free elections — it had developed democratic instincts, setting strictly defined limits on the power of the party.

Now, under martial law, the party has little power to limit and it is difficult to see how the Sejm can be anything more than a polite, uncritical legitimiser of policies shaped by the military council.

Yet the old critical Sejm could be of greater service to the military leadership. The better to learn of resistance to autocratic legislation in Parliament, where deputies have immunity from prosecution, than wait for that resistance to spill over in the streets.

In the six months before martial law was imposed, the Sejm had changed the focus of proposed legislation, deleted what it saw as repressive clauses and actively spoke out in favour of solidarity, or at least its moderate faction. Yet when Mr Malcuzynski, who is not affiliated to any party, spoke of the nonsense of pretending that there was now "public consultation" over food prices — there is no way of consulting anybody as all unions are suspended — he was greeted with hoots of derision.

Solidarity was mentioned only in combination with the words "extremist" and "anarchist". The Sejm's collective memory appeared to have been wiped clean in the past weeks of suspension.

The Military Council partly blamed Parliament for having to impose martial law in the first place. The Government, said General Jaruzelski, had repeatedly called for an emergency powers bill that would, if necessary, suspend the right to strike. But Sejm deputies, in sympathy with Solidarity's aims, had said there was no room in the legislative programme for such a bill or had tried to temper it.

The relative independence of the Sejm — which in theory (that is, constitutionally) has wide-ranging powers — was rooted in two main factors. First, under the leadership of Mr Edward Gierek, the potential independence of the chamber was misjudged.

"He thought we were sheep," a Pax deputy said. "But in fact we were simply humans in sheepskin coats." At the first meeting after the toppling of Mr Gierek these deputies showed their independence by passing a motion discreetly welcoming Solidarity.

This was followed by rejection of the Government's economic reform proposals.

Second, the Sejm's power was directly proportional to the erosion of party influence in the country. The party had shown itself to be out of touch with *national feelings* and the Sejm steered the party's leadership away from a *Gomulka* or *Gierek*-like fate by showing what would be unacceptable to ordinary Poles.

Neither of these factors has disappeared. The Sejm still has wide theoretical powers and the party is still out of touch with the needs of real Poles: it could thus be of use to the generals — if only it were given the chance.

Turning Land's End into Eldorado

"I certainly didn't buy it so that I could be called the fifteenth *Master* of Land's End" says David Goldstone, the Welsh-born solicitor and property millionaire who last week pipped the National Trust to the post — or rather the outpost — by paying more than £2m for Britain's most famous piece of coastline.

Land's End came on to the market last summer with a minimum price tag of £1.75m after being in the ownership of the Neave-Hill family for more than three centuries.

Rumours that a foreigner might buy it sparked off fears that it would be closed to the public. A member of the House of Lords speculated that it might be cut off and towed away. A sale to a commercial developer — one of the big brewery chains was thought to be interested — conjured up the horrifying prospect of fish and chips and fun fares. The National Trust wanted to buy it for the nation but was refused government funds to help. Its eleventh hour bid of £1.25m was completely outgunned by the £2.25m paid last week by David Goldstone for the privilege of owning what one rival bidder described as "a pretty grotty sort of place really". The Tourist Board apparently received regular complaints about Lands End *from* visitors.

Mr Goldstone is somewhat more circumspect in his assessment. "Land's End is a major *tourist* attraction but at the moment it is not a very attractive attraction. It is easy, however, to see how it *could, without any massive* redevelopment, offer greatly improved facilities to visitors." Mr Goldstone, the conservationist will be keen to know, is not planning a concrete jungle on our most westerly point. He does, however, think that Land's End is a good financial *proposition*. Indeed the *sum* of money he is prepared to spend — perhaps as much as £3.5m in total over the next few years with the aid of grants — has amazed rivals like the National Trust who would not necessarily seek to justify their bid in commercial terms.

The National Trust, not surprisingly, saw itself as the most appropriate owner of the Land's End Estate. Perhaps there is something vaguely distasteful about a national land mark belonging to one individual, commercially-minded or otherwise. None the less, Land's End needs *money spent* on it.

"I am not making a philanthropic gesture", says Mr Goldstone, who besides his large property interests is chairman of one publicly-quoted property company, Regalian. He is also a former chairman of Cardiff City Football Club. "Land's End *attracts around a million* visitors a year. It is said that we go there twice in a lifetime. Once when we are children and once again with our own children."

I looked at the numbers going there and the existing facilities. It was clear that this presented a real opportunity for improvements and a good investment return. I would like to build a new building there as a tourist centre, get rid of some of the existing kiosks and snack bars and make a more cohesive unit.

The Countryside Commission has said publicly that it will make available to *the* new owner the grants that were offered to the National Trust. News of the purchase appears to have gone down well locally, particularly since the new owner is taking seriously the suggestion that a memorial to the Penlee Lifeboatmen should be incorporated in his plans.

Margaret Drummond

Ronald Butt

Why we live in a rape culture

Because of the increasing number of rape cases, and public anxiety about the way some have been dealt with, the Prime Minister is to discuss the law on rape with Dame Rose Heilbron, the High Court judge who chaired an advisory committee on the issue.

Mrs Thatcher does not share the over-intellectualized view that public anxiety has been inflated by the recent concentration of the media on the subject which, as some officials dismissively put it, "sells newspapers."

The Prime Minister recognizes the reality of public anxiety; that ordinary people are worried about the increasing danger.

The figures speak for themselves: To give one example, known cases of rape in the Metropolitan Police area alone rose from 107 in 1971 to 266 in 1980. What, then, can be done?

It is easier to worry away at the details of legal and police procedure than to tackle the basic question: why is this crime, a kind of psychological murder that *can destroy the victim's* chances of future happiness, happening *increasingly* and how can it be checked? Public comment concentrates on such superficial questions as whether the judge who preferred a fine to a prison sentence in a particular case should be sacked, or whether prison sentences should be mandatory.

In part, rape reflects a rising trend of general violence. Yet it has increased more than violence of other kinds, and it is difficult not to conclude that this is because our present culture encourages it.

Since all effective inhibitions were removed on the sale of pornography in 1959, the publication of material intended to be sexually stimulating, and which associates sex with violence, has steadily increased — and so have rapes. It flies in the face of commonsense and logical inference to argue, as the *Williams Committee on* obscenity did, that because the acknowledged *increase in* pornography cannot be quantified, no inference can be drawn about its effect in encouraging violent sexual crime.

More deeply still, we live in a culture which is both obsessed by sex but which also regards the sex act as fundamentally trivial. In such an atmosphere, and encouraged by such material, men of violent inclination or without self-control take what they want by force — persuading themselves that as the sex act is widely regarded as so trivial a matter, it really does not do the victim much harm.

Mrs Thatcher must know that the basically elitist argument which places the unfettered freedom to publish even the most violent pornography above the freedom of women not to be put at risk by such material evokes *little support* among the mass of the people who elected her.

But the doctrinaire libertarian will never even say whether, if it could be incontrovertibly established that there is a causal link between violent pornography and rape, he would still prefer the freedom of the pornographer to the safety of the rapists' potential victims.

The stock answer is that this is a hypothetical question, but it need not remain so. The argument is normally vitiated by its emphasis purely on abstract statistics and on establishing a correlation between different kinds of sexual crime over the period in which pornography has been increasingly available and increasingly "hard". For this kind of statistical debate, nothing can be finally established beyond contradiction.

But there is another possible approach—the systematic and professional investigation in clinical conditions of rape cases and their background to establish what part, if any, had been played by pornographic addiction in bringing the criminal to the state of mind in which he committed the crime.

I do not suppose that such an inquiry will find much favour in the Home Office, which even resisted the present Act against child pornography. Yet that Act has established the principle that the pornographer's freedom is not unconditional.

If by clinical examination a connexion between pornography and violent crime were established, the Government would have no cause to hesitate in legislating against pornography.

Unfortunately, far from contemplating such legislation to prohibit specified categories of pornography (particularly those of a sado-masochistic sort), the Government *is* actually on the brink of legislating to licence sex shops.

Here, indeed, is a licence to print money. As "Britain's highest paid company chairman", the owner of a sex shop chain told Mr Patrick Sergeant, City Editor of the *Daily Mail*, the other day: "Sex will be the growth industry of the eighties, just as betting shops were in the seventies. Councils will be able to licence sex shops this year . . . I'm sitting on a gold mine." I dare say he is, and Mrs Thatcher has been warned of the likely consequences of the legislation, which reaches its report stage next week.

Mr Whitelaw is plainly unwilling to take the Home Office by the scruff of its neck, knock some of the libertarian nonsense out of it and bring it into touch with reality. Perhaps Mrs Thatcher can remind him that it was not this elite but the mass of the people who put them in power. If they have any doubt about what the mass of the people want, they have a perfect cross-party issue to put to a referendum.

But it is hardly necessary. The signs of public opinion already exist to be read, from the *protests* of ordinary women all over the country against precisely the kind of shops which the Government now proposes to let councils licence, to the welcome if intellectually tortuous conversion of the women's libbers who have done as much as anyone to promote *the kind of society without* restraints which has given birth to the rape culture but who now unite against rape.

Sophisticated and liberal people will counsel Mrs Thatcher not to respond to populist fervour. Popular opinion, however, has its rights. One of them is to expect *the government* as best it can to protect the person of every citizen.

This is a problem that will not be wished away by legal and penal adjustments to deal with crimes already committed. We have at least to acknowledge that the rise of this particular crime is the sign *of a degenerate society* and to ask how we have come to sink so low.

THE TIMES DIARY

The steady anglicization of Jersey that has taken place since the Second World War looks set to conquer a final bastion. The authorities have proposed to the island's lawyers that English instead of French should be used for property conveyancing.

Surprisingly to most visitors, to whom the Channel Islands seem as English-speaking as the Isle of Wight, French is still the official language of Jersey, and theoretically, has equal status with English in Guernsey.

In practice French survives even in public business only in vestigial forms. Parliamentary and court sittings are opened with prayers in French, while local MPs vote pour *or* contre *and report a missing colleague as* absent de l'île. *But it is a long time since anyone ventured to address the island parliaments or courts in French.*

The gallic stronghold is the legal profession, because the ancient customary law of Normandy still decides many issues and pre-war French legislation remains on the statute book. Jersey advocates can have French or English qualifications, and all Guernsey advocates have to take a course at Caen University.

Many happy returns — musically

Sir William Walton, the elder statesman of British music, has just completed his first major original work for 10 years in time to mark his eightieth birthday in March — an event which will be celebrated by an abundance of concerts throughout the world.

The piece, *Prologo e Fantasia*, was commissioned by Mstislav Rostropovitch who will conduct its premiere with the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington in London next month.

Sir William has spent 12 painstaking months composing it in the music room of his delightful villa on the Italian island of Ischia where he lives with his Argentinian wife, Susana.

Yesterday Lady Walton told me by telephone: "William has always taken a long time to write music and now a great deal of physical effort is involved. His eyes are not good, though he does not complain about his health. William is never terribly pleased with his work because he always wants to *do* better, like any artist. But I am sure it is good."

The English winter prevents Sir William and Lady Walton from leaving the island, where they have lived for 30 years, to attend the premiere (a recording will be sent to them). But they will travel to England on March 25 in time for his birthday four days later and stay for two weeks at the Savoy Hotel.

Meanwhile the Oldham-born Sir William, who spends up to five hours a day in his music room, hopes to devote more time to pottering about his hillside garden which the couple have populated with exotic plants from corners of the world they visited during more energetic conducting days.

On his birthday the Philharmonia Orchestra will welcome the couple to the Royal Festival Hall for a concert conducted by Andre Previn which will be televized nationwide. Elsewhere all-Walton birthday concerts will be given by the English Chamber Orchestra, the Bach Choir, the Choir of Westminster Abbey and the Scottish National Orchestra. Many prominent artists will take part in these and other celebratory concerts, including Sir Georg Solti, Yehudi Menuhin, Leonard Bernstein and Sir David Willcocks. A substantial number of performances will be given in many other countries, including the United States, where 20 major concerts are scheduled, and there will be large exhibitions at the Royal Festival Hall and the Barbican Arts Centre devoted to his life.

Hi-fi deb

Joanna Percy, 18, emerged as Deb of the Year after an unpleasantly cramped evening on Tuesday at Wedgies, the King's Road nightclub. A product of Cheltenham Ladies' College who is hoping to go up to Oxford, Miss Percy stayed the course better than six other finalists during a gruelling examination which required her to perform court curtseys, model dresses and answer questions such as "who is the head waiter at Annabel's?"

So packed was the evening, however, with debs, their delights and assorted revellers at £22 per head, that even the judges, among them Stirling Moss and, appropriately for what has been described as the Upper Class Miss World, Michael Aspel, found it difficult to see or hear the contestants. Indeed Diana Dors found the struggle so unequal she resigned her post halfway through.

It was all a far cry from the deb's mother's day when lorgnettes would have dropped at the thought of the whole affair being sponsored by a Japanese hi-fi firm. The evening clearly appeared too much for Michael Aspel who was too ill to appear *for his morning show on Capital* Radio.

Have a cuppa

Advertising people and chimpanzees will gather at the Waldorf Hotel today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first PG Tips commercial. Peter Sellers provided the first voice-over for a tea drinking chimp, screened on Christmas Day, 1956. But the story I like is of a later commercial featuring a Clive Jenkins chimp making references to the TUC (Tea, you see). It seems that the Independent Television Companies Association — TV's advertising standards watchdog — stepped in and gave warning that trade unions could not be made to look like "a bunch of monkeys". But Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC at the time, entirely disagreed with this view when approached, and filming went ahead as planned.

Medical prize

Dr David Morley of the Tropical Child Health Unit, Guilford Street, London, has been awarded the King Faisal International Prize this year for "distinguished work in the field of medicine". The announcement of the award by the prize selection committee in Riyadh cites Dr Morley's research studies on "the health of infants in tropical regions and developing countries." The prize is worth 200,000 Saudi rials (about £31,000).

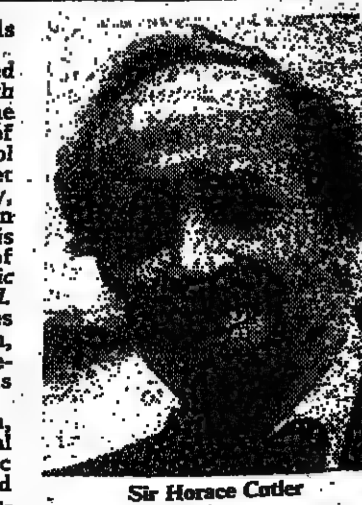
Dr Morley has been associated with the Tropical Child Health Unit for the past 15 years. The unit is part of the Institute of Child Health, the medical school of the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital. Dr Morley, who worked principally in Nigeria in the 1950s and 1960s is the author of various studies of which the best known is *Pediatric Priorities in the Developing World*. This has been reprinted six times and published in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Indonesian as well as English and is being translated into Arabic.

The King Faisal Foundation, which also awards international prizes for Islamic service, Islamic research, Arabic literature and science, was established in memory of the late King Faisal by members of his family.

Exit right ?

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Tories on the Greater London Council, is widely believed to be seeking a dignified retreat from the burdens of office after some lacklustre performances against *Ken Livingstone and* the red nenace at County Hall. As one of his colleagues remarked in the subsidized bar near the council chamber the other day, "only Horace could have snatched defeat from the jaws of victory on the London fares issue."

His as yet unannounced departure explains the sudden animation among Sir Horace's front-bench colleagues and confusion over which star to attach themselves to.

Sir Horace Cutler

Who is most likely to succeed Sir Horace, who has never recovered his flamboyance since the puritanical socialists took away his official limousine?

Best performer of the Tory bunch, though unfortunately a shade too liberal, is Alan Greengross. A Jewish businessman who represents Hampstead, Greengross is an old sparring partner of Livingstone from their days together on Camden Council. Money is also being placed on George Tremlett, the failed Tory candidate for the Richmond (Twickenham) parliamentary nomination and ex-pop star biographer (who is believed to be Livingstone's own favourite), and the florid Tory deputy leader, Richard Brew.

Michael Horsnell



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KILLING THE RAILWAY

Labour's National Executive and the TUC General Council yesterday declared themselves in favour of running down the railways. To put it like that risks being tied to the track by Mr Benn as an enemy of the people, but it is the logic of the advice to British Rail to pay the striking Aslef men, without securing the productivity that is at the heart of the dispute. We must give Labour and TUC the credit for being able to see beyond their noses; they must know that if British Rail simply pays up it will jeopardize the prospect of substantial investment in electrification from this Government. Mr Sidney Weighell the general secretary of the NUR, which has agreed the productivity, sees this very clearly, but he knows and cares more about railways than his TUC colleagues whose judgment is usually better: Labour's reflex politicians have long ago given up pretending to take a national view.

The damage being done is considerable. The railways are carrying only about half their normal load of coal and iron. Freightliner business, which is quickly vulnerable to road competition, is down by 80 per cent. Parcels, which were coming into surplus this year for the first time since the 1960s have been smashed back into loss. The financial costs of the strike are estimated at £45 million up to today, with an extra £14 million a week henceforward. Less quantifiable but equally worrying are the customers who insist on a reliable service and may now be lost forever.

Given the precariousness of British Rail's basic finances, losses of that order cannot easily be sustained for long. Yet the issues of productivity and efficient use of manpower which are at stake here are fundamental. They involve the future viability of the railways and the British Railways Board is correct to insist on a solution. After decades of slack management the Board has recently grasped the productivity nettle. Last year 8,000 staff, including 1,200 drivers, were shed, all voluntary or by natural wastage. So British Rail was comfortably on course towards the reduction of 38,000 over five years which is part of the deal with Government in return for investment funds for electrification.

Flexible rostering, which is common practice in most European countries, is the most important of the next steps necessary to sustain the productivity drive. It would increase by 10 per cent the number of productive hours worked. It was the prerequisite for reducing the railwaymen's weekly working hours this year from 40 to 39. It will be of benefit to everyone who works on or uses the railways because it will make the railways more efficient and secure. It does, however, involve Aslef members working harder, and eventually some 4,000 of them losing their jobs. These latter redundancies might be negotiable in another situation — over half the Aslef drivers are over 50 and the scope for generous early retirement is considerable. But Aslef is a tiny union with barely 20,000 members. It is a *threatened* species; its absolute numbers have declined with the industry and its craft differentials have been eroded by technological change.

In fact there is no justification for Aslef's continuance; it has a colourful and proud history but in a rational world, or any other advanced industrial country, it would have merged with the NUR and the union would have worked with management to create an efficient future for their industry. Instead Aslef remains an uncomfortable legacy, its executive strongly influenced by Communists, insisting that British Rail share its own mulish attitude to industrial progress. Whatever the arguments about every final detail of last year's agreement on rostering, there is little doubt that Aslef have broken the spirit and understanding on which it was made. As Mr Sidney Weighell the courageous General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen wrote recently in the NUR News: "I must make it clear that the serious situation which has now been reached whereby the Board have decided not to implement the 39 hour week and not to pay the 3 per cent increase for locomotive staff has been brought about entirely by the stance adopted by Aslef."

The British Rail Board has so far played the dispute long. This is irritating for travellers who see no end to their weekly discomfort, but is understandable. At the beginning it was essential not to precipitate a total shutdown at a time when a coal strike remained a *distinct* possibility. It was also essential to ensure that the NUR would approve the British Rail stand, as it did last week's suspension of Sunday payments. Even now, a month into the dispute, the Aslef drivers are only just beginning to feel the impact on their pay packets of losing on average around £35 a week. It might be wise to let this measured approach run a little longer while still pressing the offer made last Friday to refer the issue to binding arbitration. Aslef's cynical insistence that it would go to arbitration only if it reserved the right to refuse an unfavourable judgment will have educated the public, if they need further education, on the nature of the animal involved here.

Looking ahead, the Arbitration and Conciliation Advisory Service will remain actively involved and may once again discover a magic formula to end the dispute. But if that were to involve a well-meaning fudging of the basic productivity issue it would not be in the long term interest of the railways or the public.

The point will come, and it cannot be long ahead, when British Rail will have to decide whether to raise the stakes. In practical terms that would mean suspending the 1919 agreement for a guaranteed working week for footplate staff. However, political prudence suggests that the NUR should not be driven into common cause with Aslef and so Mr Weighell's men should be offered payment providing they turn up to work. Either way Aslef would certainly declare a total strike and the railways would close. That would push the railways even farther into debt. The Government, which has so far stood well off this dispute, would then need to indicate full support for the board; after all this is a battle about efficiency in a public industry, an issue which is close to Mrs Thatcher's heart and deserves her commitment.

A rail shutdown would hurt customers, both the long-suffering commuter and such industries as electricity generation, where stocks will quickly run down — though for some it may be easier to adjust to no service than to an erratic one. These, too, will have to show patience and support. A more efficient railway system is in the long term interest of everybody: Government, public, and above all the railwaymen themselves.

MR REAGAN DISTRIBUTES WELFARE

In his first State of the Union address to Congress President Reagan concentrated mostly on domestic issues. These are the questions which will determine the success of his administration. Unless the economy can be brought out of recession the Republicans will fare badly in the mid-term elections in November, neither Mr Reagan nor any other Republican would stand much chance of keeping the presidency in 1984, and the administration's authority in international affairs would be weakened by constant criticism of its economic failures from at home and abroad.

The principal problem is that so long as the budget deficit remains so large it will be difficult to bring interest rates down and there will be the constant danger that any economic revival would soon be snuffed out. Mr Reagan spoke with confidence of reducing the deficit "steadily, surely and, in time, completely". But he offered little enough evidence as to how he will manage to do this. Above all, he set his face firmly against raising taxes or cutting defence expenditure, at least until a satisfactory arms reduction agreement is negotiated with the Soviet Union.

The most important proposal he made was to transfer responsibility for a range of programmes from the federal government to state and local administrations. In principle, there is much to be said for such a strategy of delegation. In a country the size of the United States the dangers of excessive centralization are enormous. It is much better that there should be scope for adapting many welfare programmes to local conditions. But one must *also* consider how this broad principle is likely to be applied in practice. Will it prove to be an indirect method of cutting back on welfare? All welfare cuts would be much better as part of a deliberate strategy that considered what was needed and could be afforded in relation to the nation's resources, rather than as an undeclared side effect of a change in administration.

Will the already considerable disparities in welfare provision be extended to the point where they become indefensible? And will the financial arrangements be satisfactory? Mr Reagan is proposing that the Federal Government should assume full responsibility for funding the Medicaid programme of health insurance and that the full proceeds from certain excise taxes should be paid into a "grassroots trust fund" which would be divided among the states. This arrangement would last until 1988 when the trust fund would begin to be phased out and the excise taxes would be turned over to the states.

It is not clear, though, that these methods would be a satisfactory means of relating resources to need. This is always the critical problem for a strategy of decentralization. It is particularly acute in the United States where there are such wide geographical differences in wealth and income, and where the incidence of poverty is extremely uneven. Mr Reagan may perhaps have been too much influenced by his experience as Governor of California, a rich state that is well equipped to exercise any delegated responsibility that is offered to it.

Experience up to now with revenue sharing schemes between the federal government, the states and local authorities in the United States has been far from encouraging. The arrangements have become immensely complex and they have not been a satisfactory means of channelling money where it is most needed. Mr Reagan will find that he can apply the sound principle of decentralization in acceptable fashion only if he can solve this problem. In any case, a scheme of this magnitude cannot be brought into operation soon enough to help Mr Reagan in the immediate necessity to cut the budget deficit.

Rate revaluation

From Mr Brian L. Hill

Sir, The Secretary of State for Scotland has recently announced that a rating revaluation of non-domestic property will take place in 1983 north of the border. This statement is warmly welcomed. The assessments under any form of taxation become increasingly unfair and arbitrary if they are not regularly and frequently updated. Without such a reassessment some commercial and industrial ratepayers, particularly those operating small businesses, will be paying more rates than they should.

The recent Green Paper on *Alternatives to Domestic Rates* identified that a non-domestic revaluation would result in substantially reduced rate charges for larger, older and labour-intensive factories and for older steelworks, and slightly reduced charges for newer steelworks, local shops and older offices in some cities.

While it would have been preferable to include dwellings in the 1983 Scottish revaluation, there is a greater urgency to deal with commercial and industrial property, since movements in values have been more pronounced in this sector. In any event, current law provides for an adjustment to the valuations on residences broadly in line with the increases revealed in the non-domestic sector.

Scottish business occupiers will, however, be put in a more fortunate position than their counterparts in England and Wales. Equity demands that the Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Wales should urgently make an announcement that a revaluation of non-domestic property south of the border should be carried out at an early date, especially since the last exercise was carried out in 1973 compared with 1978 in Scotland. Such a statement will very materially assist many commercial and industrial ratepayers, particularly in the present climate of economic recession.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN L. HILL,
Secretary,
The Rating and Valuation Association,
115 Ebury Street,
Belgravia, SW1.
January 21.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Home buying finance

From Mr M. R. Weale

Sir, While agreeing with Chris Pond (January 23) that action is needed on housing one must question some of the solutions he is recommending. To tax people on the monetary capital gains on their home, which could only be done when they moved, would have the effect mainly of stopping them moving. People with expanding families would be unable to trade up and elderly and retired people could not afford to trade down.

Non-renewable mortgage interest relief would equally stop moving. Perhaps it would be more sensible to restrict tax relief, the benefit of which increases with higher rates of inflation and associated higher interest rates to the standard rate, but to remove the £25,000 upper limit. To remove relief entirely would put a large burden on those who can at least afford to pay: the first time buyers who, although they tend to buy the cheaper houses, tend to have the larger mortgages.

But it is on the question of council housing that a radical new approach is needed. Subsidies to council housing have risen from £251m in 1970 to £2,115m in 1979 and supervision/maintenance alone cost almost as much as the rent received. Council housing is expensive and divides the nation into those who have a stake in the future and those who do not.

While we must recognise that there will always be a need for some municipally-owned housing and that the obligation on councils to house the genuinely homeless must remain this need can hardly extend to most of the 30 per cent of the population living in council houses. Giving the houses away would have only cost £268m in 1980: to convert most tenancy agreements into mortgages at a higher weekly payment would reduce this.

Of course some people would do better out of this than others, but we should be considering ways of cutting our losses and not worry too much that such a solution would not be much more fair than the current situation. The replacement of rent allowances by mortgage allowances depending on incomes would surely be the final step needed to bring home ownership within the reach of all.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. WEALE,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.
January 25.

Corporation tax

From Professor A. R. Prest

Sir, Mr Basil de Ferranti and Sir Brandon Rhys Williams plead (January 16) for the abolition of corporation tax and its replacement by a combination of taxing dividends to personal income tax and of an increase (percentage unspecified) of VAT.

The main grounds for their proposal seem to be the assumption that in general corporation tax is both fully and quickly passed forward. What is the evidence for such a clear-cut verdict? One need not agree with everything else in the recent Green Paper (Cmnd 8456) to accept its statement (paragraph 4.9) that "researchers have come up with widely varying estimates" of the extent and speed of such passing forward.

The fallback argument is that in any residual cases where corporation tax is not fully passed forward its abolition would not leave a tax loophole because of the existence of capital gains tax. But CGT is levied at a lower rate than corporation tax and may be deferred for many years, perhaps indefinitely. So CGT is in no sense an adequate substitute.

No reference whatever is made to the consequences of the abolition of corporation tax here but not, say, in the USA for the transfer of tax revenue from the UK to the US. Such mundane matters may be of no concern to your correspondents; it is unlikely that the UK Treasury would take that view.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. PREST,
Professor of Economics,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2
January 18.

A beast in view

From Mr A. J. Heward Rees

Sir, The new joint armorial bearings for the Prince and Princess of Wales illustrated in your issue of January 20 do *not* alas, contain "four Welsh dragons" as Alan Hamilton describes them: not even as supporters.

The tiny interior shield (known as an "inescutcheon of pretence") which is usually found in Prince Charles's arms features four counterchanged *leopards* — otherwise "lions passant guardant". These were borne by princely members of the Royal House of Gwynedd, including the tragic Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, the seven-hundredth anniversary of whose slaughtering occurs this very year. (The intention is to emphasize a somewhat tenuous blood link with the Prince, no doubt.) The badge underneath, consisting of three feathers and motto, is of course of continental origin.

There be no dragons....

I remain, yours faithfully,
A. J. HEWARD REES,
Neuadd Seiriol,
Bangor,
Gwynedd.
January 20.

Party strategy in an economic crisis

From Mr Jim Lester, MP for Beeston (Conservative)

Sir, What a pity Mr Hamilton's open letter (January 26) should be so unnecessarily divisive.

If the economic upturn is as rosy as he maintains, there would seem to be little risk in the Government declaring an interim dividend. The Treasury's own estimate of growth is only 1 per cent next year. If, on the other hand, it is not so rosy, the case for a mildly expansionist Budget is reinforced.

There are as many budget plans as there are MPs but, apart from the two entrenched extremes, the great majority of Tories are looking for a moderate expansion. A figure of £3bn is canvassed, with concessions centred on industrial costs and expenditure on the infrastructure. Nobody is so naive as to suppose that this will solve the unemployment problem. Hardly anyone believes it will produce Mr Hamilton's "inevitable surge of inflation".

The country has earned this relaxation and we have reached the stage when we can and should undertake it. The coming Budget provides the opportunity both to inject the degree of encouragement industry needs and can absorb without strain, and also to have a beneficial effect on the unity of the party.

Yours faithfully,
JIM LESTER,
House of Commons.
January 27.

From Mr C. H. F. Blake

Sir, May a loyal Tory of even less importance than the disloyal Mr Grigg crave some space to say how profoundly mistaken I believe him to be in saying (feature, January 21) that the SDP-Liberal Alliance offers at least "the possibility of tackling the country's endemic problems"? This country has indeed been declining economically, socially and morally, for more than 35 years and will continue to do so until everyone realizes that life is nasty, brutish and short, that it does not provide anything for nothing, and that duties are more important than rights. I have yet to read of an Alliance politician speaking in this vein.

Mrs Thatcher is in my humble opinion the first prime minister since Churchill with the political courage necessary to proclaim these simple truths and to use them in tackling our problems. One has only to read the letter from the Liberal, Mr Pick, in your same issue to realize that the so-called Alliance has little chance of providing the unity and the will necessary for the kind of leadership which our situation demands. Your leading article on the same page, where you criticize Mr Reagan and other heads of government for wanting the best of all worlds should also serve to warn us against the facile panaceas with which we are continually regaled by politicians of all parties.

Mrs Thatcher and her immediate colleagues have no panaceas to offer except hard work, enterprise and the 1982 equivalent of blood, toil, tears and sweat. They know that the "best of all worlds" is an illusion. I believe the country as a whole will also come to realize this in time for the next election; and I suspect that a number of people, including the miners, realize it already.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. F. BLAKE,
23 Downleaze,
Bristol.
January 22.

From Mr Henry Bellingham

Sir, In his recent article in *The Times* (January 21) Mr John Grigg explains why he quit the Tories for the SDP. He regrets that hardly any dissatisfied Tories have defected to the SDP and urges them to follow his example. He explains that the SDP's failure to attract such people lies largely in the basic loyalty of most Tory activists. This may well be a partial explanation, but the main reason is the SDP's abject failure to emerge as a broadly-based centre party capable of preying on the camps of *both* the two main parties.

North-West Norfolk is the only Tory Parliamentary seat to have gone over to the SDP and a number of observers expected it to be in the vanguard of a mass exodus of party workers to the SDP. However, out of a total of more than 1,000 voluntary workers in the constituency we have lost scarcely any to the SDP. One does not have to look too far to find an explanation for this state of affairs.

Lord Whaddon, who was Labour MP for King's Lynn in the 1960s, recently defected to the SDP: he felt he could join it because it was a "revamped mark II Labour Party". The agent for the Liberal/SDP candidate in a forthcoming local government by-election in King's Lynn is urging people to support the "renewed socialist party".

Finally, few Tories in this part of the world will quickly forget the remarks of Bill Rodgers at the SDP launch: "We are not a centre party, but are left of centre".

Yours sincerely,
HENRY BELLINGHAM,
North West Norfolk Conservative Association,
Greenland Fishery,
Bridge Street,
King's Lynn,
January 22.

Law on mental patients

From the Legal Director of MIND.

Sir, You report (Parliamentary Report, January 20) that Lord Belstead has introduced an amendment to comply with the recent judgment of the European Court of Human Rights. The amendment, paradoxically, removes the existing right of certain patients to apply to a mental health review tribunal within the first six months of their detention. Lord Belstead was reported in Hansard to have said that "the need for this change is entirely bound up with our response to the judgment of the European Court in the case of *X v. The United Kingdom*".

I acted as co-counsel for X before the European Court and was responsible for advising the court in pursuance of article 50 of the Convention as to the measures that would have to be taken by the United Kingdom Government to comply with the court's judgment. I am happy to say that the whole package of amendments put before the House of Lords corresponds with the article 50 submission and fully complies with the court's judgment. However, the further illiberal measure to withdraw the right of certain patients to apply to the tribunal during the first six months of their detention was not in the article 50 submission and will almost certainly not be an element of the court's final statement on the matter.

Lord Belstead considers that the European Convention makes a specific requirement that domestic legislation must be entirely consistent in all respects and therefore we must "treat all patients exactly alike". I can find no basis for such a conclusion in any of the jurisprudence of the European Court or in the convention; this absolute need for internal legislative consistency certainly was never alluded to in any of the arguments before the court in X's case.

Perhaps more importantly, even if Lord Belstead's amendment was accepted, there would remain an almost identical internal inconsistency in that section 26 patients would still have the right to apply to a tribunal during the first six months of detention.

In the debate Lord Renton argued that "it is against the spirit of the decision of the court to say that merely for the sake of consistency — a strange kind of egalitarianism — in order to give one type of patient a new right, we must remove an existing right from another type of patient". Lord Renton's view must be correct and one hopes that the Government will take account of this view at report stage.

Yours sincerely,
L. GOSTIN, Legal Director,
MIND,
22 Harley Street, W1.

Off the roster

From Mr Sasthi Brata

Sir, The uproar over the disclosures by the two trainee drivers seems to me to reflect not so much the indolence and duplicity of the British Rail worker as the endemic hypocrisy of the society in which he, along with his masters, operates.

For what the two courageous trainees had to say is true of almost every other sphere of British working life. And it is arrant and dishonest nonsense for a "board spokesman" to imply that without "flying squads to check on every train and every journey" it is impossible to endorse the revelations of Messrs Leighson and Wallace.

Let me cite two very different examples from my own experience. In 1976 on my very first day at work as a fully fledged foot-postman, I did my morning "walk" and returned to the sorting office at 8.15 am and signed the register accordingly. Within the hour I was reprimanded severely both by the Union secretary and the supervisor for having put down the correct time instead of 9.30 am as that was how long I *should* have taken on my "walk."

I was told that the spare hour and a quarter was one of the "hidden perks" that went with the job. I later learnt that evening shifts which ended at 9 pm really finished at 7.15 pm and night duty meant working for about four hours and being paid for eight. To my astonishment I discovered that there were colleagues who, on paper, worked from 6 am to 9 pm non-stop up to five days a week. And the most amazing thing was that all this went on with the full knowledge of, and in collusion with, management, from bottom up.

Nor is the British proletariat unique in its dissimulations. In 1964, during my first month as a £1,800-a-year executive in an engineering firm, I was asked by the departmental boss to deal with the workload of a colleague who was away on a fortnight's holiday. When I finished dealing with his in-tray in two days I was informed (by innuendo and indirect communication) that I was meant to have taken five times as long and should have spent two weeks on the job. It wasn't that I was exceptionally quick or that the other man was extraordinarily slow, but just that it was one of the "perks" of the job to "take it easy."

The lesson, I suggest, is that in this country everyone everywhere knows that "fiddles" are going on all over the place. But brouhaha ensues only when some innocent abroad breaks out of the hypocritical conspiracy and dares to shout that the emperor has no clothes.

Yours,
SASTHI BRATA,
Savernake House,
33 Savernake Road,
Hampstead, NW3.

Radioactive waste disposal

From Dr A. E. Hughes and others

Sir, Your Science Editor ("Nuclear waste conflict", January 25) states that uncertainty about the stability of glass (to be used in the disposal of radioactive waste) has been recently voiced in *Nature* by a team from Harwell and implies that this has caused the Government to postpone any scheme for disposing of waste underground.

This is not true. The purpose of our paper in *Nature* was to discuss radiation effects and their influence on the leach rate of vitrified highly radioactive waste. We conclude that radiation effects will not cause a significant increase in leach rate over that of unirradiated glass in practical repository situations.

The leach rate of the glass is only one of the factors which control the release of radioactivity to the environment. The flow rate of water through any repository, the solubility of chemicals in the water, and the properties of the surrounding rocks would be just as important: this is confirmed in studies by the Institute of Geological Sciences and the National Radiological Protection Board. Our paper points out that under the conditions to be expected in an actual repository the release of elements from the glass by dissolution is *sufficiently* low that confidence in the suitability of glasses is reinforced.

The uncertainty expressed in the last paragraph of our paper refers not to doubts about the acceptability of glass as a waste medium, but to the precise values of the parameters to use in quantitative calculations of release rate.

Your Science Editor also raises the question of glass developing cracks at high temperatures underground. It is proposed to store vitrified waste for a period in a monitored environment which permits the heat emission associated with radioactive decay to decrease to low levels. This avoids the possibility of generating high temperatures in repository.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. HUGHES,
W. G. BURNS,
J. A. C. MARPLES,
R. S. NELSON,
A. M. STONEHAM,
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Laboratory,
Harwell.
January 26.

Cold reception

From Miss Irene Fyffe

Sir, Mary Hannah (letter, January 21) should ask each child, at the beginning of the autumn term, to bring to school one clothes peg, clearly marked with the name of the child. These pegs should be kept in a box in an easily accessible place until the start of the "wellies" season. When required, the child finds its own peg and clips wellies together as soon as the boots are taken off.

As an infants' teacher this tip has saved much patience fraying and infant panic, and really does stop wellies walking. Incidentally, it also provides a little extra lesson in name recognition.

Yours faithfully,
I. M. FYFFE,
Keep Cottage,
St Leonard's Street,
West Malling,
Kent.
January 25.

In office

From Mr Gordon Bowker

Sir, It seems wholly in character for Stanley Baldwin to have called *power* "office" (letter, January 23).

Yours faithfully,
GORDON BOWKER,
4, Hillgate Place,
Kensington, W8.
January 23.

British Telecom

From Mr Alan M. Pardoe

Sir, Mr Findlay (January 21) is indeed fortunate in being able to "talk to anyone in the world" by a "clear and simple method" of telephoning. In these villages we have the greatest difficulty in just getting a dialling tone.

The chairman of British Telecom (January 19) says that "over the last 12 months, in particular, service has greatly improved"; not here it hasn't! The last year has been the worst we've had. But perhaps he was thinking of the amount of servicing the engineers have to do; our local exchange is in a field and a new concrete drive has been laid, presumably because the frequent visits by the engineers were wearing the old one out.

Even the operators (when I can speak to one) despair when I report that Ridgeway Cross is faulty again.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN M. PARDOE,
Half Acre,
Mathon,
Malvern,
Worcestershire.
January 21.

Poste restante?

From Mr J. F. Morris

Sir, I note with interest that on February 10 the Post Office will issue a new set of stamps commemorating Charles Darwin. Is it of significance that the new 15½p stamp for first class postage depicts two tortoises?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES F. MORRIS,
18A Wedderburn Road, NW3.
January 19.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 27: Sir William Heseltine had the honour of being received by The Queen this evening when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

KENSINGTON PALACE:
January 27: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened the Cannock Chase District Council Offices and Stafford Magistrates' Court. His Royal Highness was entertained to luncheon at the County Buildings, Stafford by the Chairman of the Staffordshire County Council (Councillor Arthur Cholerton) and in the afternoon opened Borough Hall Arts and Entertainments Centre, Stafford.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of Asthma Research Council, was present this afternoon at the Premier of a Documentary film *A Breath of Fresh Air* held at The British Academy of Film and Television Arts, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will present the Communicator of the Year Award on behalf of the British Association of Industrial Editors at the Savoy Hotel, London, on February 22.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 23, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs Dorothy (Dossie) Parish will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W1 on Thursday, February 25, 1982 at 11.30 am.

A memorial service for Rodney Honor Milinger will be held on Thursday, February 25, 1982, at the Priory Church of Saint Bartholomew the Great at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E. R. Severin and Miss S. M. Edwardes
The engagement is announced between Eric, son of Mr and Mrs J. F. Severin, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Susan, daughter of Sir *Michael and Lady Edwardes*, of Richmond, Surrey.

Captain D. S. Bateson, RE, and Miss A. C. Burley, WRAF
The engagement is announced between David Stuart, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Bateson of Aldermans, Knebworth, Hertfordshire, and Anna Catharine, elder daughter of Group Captain and Mrs B. M. Burley, of Kingsway Cottage, St Osyth, Essex.

Lt-Col R. R. Gregory, RE (retd), and Mrs E. V. Bowra
The engagement is announced between Rex R. Gregory, of Theodore, Ivy Hatch, and P. L. M. Bowra, of Bewley House, Ightham, widow of *Brigadier E. V. Bowra*, RE.

Mr A. N. Herd and Miss M. S. Thwaites
The engagement is announced between Andrew Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs Travis W. Herd, of Roefield House, Bosmore, Hertfordshire, and Mary Siobhan, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs Gerard A. Thwaites, of Craggis Cottage, Reay, Caithness.

Mr P. A. Hubbard and Miss M. F. Humphry
The engagement is announced between Peter Arthur Hubbard, of Melbourne, Australia, and Marianne Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Humphry, of Ampney Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Dr R. C. Owen and Miss J. A. Crosse
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr A. R. W. Owen and Mrs Owen, of Rottingdean, Sussex; and Julia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. Crosse, of Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire.

Mr R. Pierce and Miss K. Stevenson
The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Edmund Pierce, of Timbridge Farm, Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Kate, younger daughter of Mr Kenneth Stevenson, of Villars, Switzerland, and Mrs Lynette Stevenson, *of Marlborough, Wiltshire.*

Dr J. J. T. Tate and Dr P. J. Tidbury
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr Geoffrey Tate, FRCS, and Mrs Tate, of Wedgewood House, Kent Road, Harrogate, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Tidbury, of 10 Pensioners Court, The Charterhouse, EC1.

Marriages

Mr W. W. Vowler and Mrs E. Gunnell
The marriage took place on December 30, 1981, at Chelsea Register Office between Mr W. W. Vowler and Mrs E. Gunnell. The service of blessing was held at the church of St Barnabas, Kensington, on January 16, 1982.

Mr J. Bentley and Miss K. S. Percy
The marriage took place on January 22 in London and a service of blessing was held afterwards at Chelsea Old Church of Mr John Bentley, only son of the late Mr John Ransome Bentley and of Mrs John Baker, of Braemore Road, Hove, Sussex, and Miss Katherine Susan Percy, elder daughter of Mr Gerald Percy, of Horstead House, Norwich, Norfolk, and of the Marchioness of Bute, of Mount Stuart, Rothesay, Isle of Bute. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her younger sister, Miss Diana Percy. Mr William Fielding was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon is being spent in Cape Town.

Luncheon

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of Dr Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Service reception

The Parachute Regiment
The Colonel Commandant, General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, and officers, The Parachute Regiment held a reception last night at the Fishmongers' Hall, London on the occasion of the unveiling of a portrait of the Prince of Wales, their Colonel-in-Chief, by the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr John Nott. Miss June Mendoza, the artist, was present.

Dinners

London House
The annual dinner for resident overseas and UK students of combined faculties was held at *London House* yesterday at the invitation of the governors, the Director of London House for Overseas Graduates and Lady Wilton and the staff. The chairman was Mr S. K. H. Goodenough and the principal guest was Baroness Ewart-Biggs.

Fruiterers' Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was the principal guest at the annual livery dinner of the Fruiterers' Company held at Merchant Taylors' Hall yesterday. The speakers were the Master, Mr Richard S. Gothard, the Lord Mayor, Mr John J. Wells, MP, the Duke of Atholl and the clerk, Mr John C. Airey. The guests included:
The Finnish Ambassador, the Chilean Ambassador, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Lord Denning, Lord Hunt the City Chamberlain, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company and the masters and prime wardens of other livery companies.

Company of Marketors
The 1982 marketing address was given last night by Sir Freddie Laker at a dinner held at the *Stationers Hall by the Company* of Marketors. The Master, Mr Delwyn Dennis, presided and the Senior Warden, Lord Mais, also spoke. Among those present were:
The High Commissioner for Canada, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir Patrick Meaney, the Masters of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' and the Distillers Companies, Major-General N St G Gribbon, Mr John McPhie, Middle Warden and Mr Austin Nunn, Junior Warden.

Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
The Company of Chartered *Accountants in England* and Wales held a court dinner in the Middle Temple Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr A. W. John, presided, assisted by Mr P. H. Dobson, *Senior Warden*, and Mr M. R. Harris, Junior Warden.

Zoological Society of London

The Zoological Society of London has made the following awards for contributions to zoology in 1981.
Scientific Medal: Professor MP Hassell, of Imperial College of Science and Technology, London and Dr J. R. Krebs, of the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, Oxford University; Frink Medal for British Zoologists: Sir Eric Smith; Thomas Henry Huxley Award: Dr N. R. Franks, of Leeds University; Stamford Raffles Award: Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Emmet; Prince Phillip Prize: Jonathan Edward Greenland, of The Grammar School, Bristol; commended: Steven Patrick Ackland, of Bexley Grammar school.

Fruiterers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Fruiterers' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Mr Richard S. Gothard; Upper Warden: Mr Luis E. Fulford; Renter Warden: Mr Harold M. Arthur.



The Queen of Spain at the Qutab Minar monument, in Delhi, where she succeeded in making her fingers touch round the 1,600-year-old iron pillar which, according to tradition, brings good fortune.

Rugby may raise £¼m through sale of Turner

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Rugby School are to sell a seascape by J. M. W. Turner *which was presented to them by* Dr T. W. Jex-Blake, the headmaster from 1874 to 1877, Sotheby's announced yesterday. It may earn the school more than £250,000. Sotheby's are estimating only £200,000 but "Wreckers on the Coast", a similar work, was sold for £310,000 in 1980.

The little painting, of about 1840, is entitled "Off Ramsgate" and was among a group of pictures owned by Mrs Booth, Turner's housekeeper and mistress, in whose arms he is reputed to have died. John Pound, her son by an earlier marriage, sent it for sale at Christie's in 1865, when it was bought by Agnews and finally went to Dr Jex-Blake.

The announcement of the sale was made by Sotheby's yesterday at a lunch for the press. The occasion was clearly aimed at polishing up the company's image after the battering it has received over the auction premium issue and the poor financial results announced at the end of the year.

M Graham Llewellyn, the new chief executive, was characteristically unrepentant on premiums. "We act on behalf of the vendor", he said, "and vendors *prefer us to charge buyers'* premiums than high vendors' commission".

He emphasized that auctioneers were generally in direct competition with dealers when it came to obtaining important properties for sale; he confirmed that Sotheby's had on occassion kept their vendors' commission to zero to obtain important collections for sale.

A collection of twentieth-century paintings worth £7m, whose sale on March 30 Sotheby's also announced over lunch, would seem a case in point.

The March 30 sales will be a big event for admirers of abstract art. The 50 pictures, acquired between 1950 and 1970 by an unnamed continental collector, include Kandinsky's "Improvisation V", of 1914, which is expected to fetch £1m.

There is also Braque's "Argres et Viaduc a l'Estaque", of 1908, showing the artist progressing from a style built out of Cezanne towards cubism proper. It is estimated to sell for more than £500,000, as is Mondrian's "Composition in Grey Blue".

Church news

Retirements and resignations
The Rev D C Argyle, Priest-in-Charge of Eastleach with Southrop, diocese of Gloucester, to resign on January 31.
The Rev F J Chase, Priest-in-Charge of St George, Arreton, Isle of Wight, diocese of Portsmouth, to retire on May 31.
The Rev A J Day, Vicar of Measham and Willesley, diocese of Leicester, to retire on January 31.
The Rev C J Hall, Vicar of Newbold *Verdon, diocese of Leicester, to retire* on January 31.
The Very Rev M J Nott, Provost of the Cathedral Church of St Thomas of Canterbury, diocese of Portsmouth, to retire on August 31.
The Rev C Wall, Vicar of Syston, diocese of Leicester, to resign on February 28.

The Ven C W Borrett, Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent, and Priest in Charge of Sandon, diocese of Lichfield, to retire on July 31.

Canon C Bowkett, Rector of St *George the Martyr*, Southwark, diocese of Southwark, to retire on May 31.

The Revd P G Cane, Vicar of Hyde, Fordingbridge, diocese of Winchester, to retire in June.

The Revd C Cartwright, Vicar of St Augustine, Grove Park, Lee, diocese of Southwark, to retire on June 31.

The Revd J W Earp, Vicar of Hartley Wintney with Elvetham and Winchfield and Dogmersfield, and Rural Dean of Odiham, diocese of Winchester, to resign his Rural Deanery on February 28.

The Revd D G Hosie, Vicar of The *Winterbournes and Compton Valence*, diocese of Salisbury, to resign on January 31.

The Revd A J Lee, Vicar of East Boldre and South Baddesley, diocese of Winchester, to retire on August 31.

The Revd P D May, Vicar of Netherbury with Solway, Ash and Rector of Stoke Abbott, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on April 30.

Canon C I Pettitt, Rector of St Peter and St Paul, Chingford, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire on July 31.

The Revd K E C Williams, Vicar of Walton-le-Soken, diocese of Chelmsford, to retire on June 30.



Commissions at Sandhurst

The following student officers at Sandhurst have successfully completed Post University Course 10. Their commissions *are confirmed in the regiments* or corps shown.

M J S Aldridge, Gordons; P R Ashley, REME; O R H Baker, 5 Innis DG; C W N Bankes, 14/20 H; D M Baugh, 6 GR; H E S Beaumont, RWF; C J R Bedford, *RAPC*; A J E *Berger, Int* Corps; R A Bliss, RRF; S J Block, RE; S H Bowns, R Anglians; W H Buckley, Para; N G Burrell, R Anglian; G C Calvert, RE; H C D Cameron, RHF; R W Caton, RGJ; R A Charnock, RTR; C C M Chitty, RGJ; S P Christie, 10 GR; N R Clark, RE; C B L Cohen, RGJ; E A C Cottrell, SG; D A Crawford, R Signals; R J Davie, D and D; N G Davies-Scourfield, RGJ; S F Deakin, Queens; S L C Diggins, RRF; M P Dodworth, 14/20 H; I J V Doherty, RA; A R Duffield, R Anglian; I W Duncan, REME; R J Elliot, 4/7 DG; K P Fisher, R Signals; J S Furness, RE; N D Gibson, R Signals; J R E Gladstone, RGJ; R C P R Gordon, 4/7 DG; G C R Gottlieb, Gren Gds; A L Grew, RA; N J R Haddock, RGJ; N K Hibbert, RE; A C H Holland, Int Corps; J C Hopkins, LG; J W Hopkins, LG; J W Hopwood, RE; S P Hunt, R Signals; S G James, RA; I D Jefferies, Int Corps; M W Joynson, SG.

S P B Kilpatrick, Queens; T D Kluvert-Jones, RWF; M J Knowles-Brown, 16/5 L; H R Lawford, RA; F J Lindley, R Irish; P M Longley, RRF; A J Louden, KOSB; D R Maclennan, QO Hldrs; V J T Maddison, QRIH; P Maddock, RE; W Maxwell, R Irish; C W H McFall, Scots DG; J A McNaught-Davis, 13/18 H; W J C Meath-Baker, 2 GR; J P Miller, RE; A M Mills, RE; C G Morgan, RAOC; R J D Mosley, RE; A H Munday, RH; M P J O'Hanlon, R Irish; P Owen-Edmunds, WG; J D Page, Para; J B Parish, AAC; H R L Parker, Coldm Gds; T D E Parker, Coldm Gds; V J *Pearson, ACC*; N C Pedley, RWF; C M Pelling, RTR; M I Phelps, RRF; N J Price, RE; M R R Ramirez, Para; J D A Ramsbotham, RGJ; T O R Rees, RWF; W P S Richards, RGJ; C B S Richardson, RS.

P A Robson, RWF; M Rodham, RA; M C Ross, RA; D H A Rowe, RA; T O Scott, Queens; C B H Shaw, RTR; T J Simpson, RA; N Spinks, R Anglian; C B W Stock, RA; J P Storr, Kings; G S Summers, R Hamps; J L Sunnucks, LG; A J Tabor, 15/19 H; D H Thomas, RA; M G Tuley, DWR; C H Turner, R Signals; R P H Vickers, Scots DG; M A F Vincent, RA; A C Wareham, RE; P D Watkinson, 13/18 H; J F Watson, D and D; S W J Weston, RRF; C L Wilks, RE; G E Wilmshurst-Smith, RE; K S Wilson, RE; A W L Wolstenholme, QRIH.

The Night Sky in February

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be at inferior conjunction on the 1st and maximum morning elongation (27°) on the 26th. It will be very low in the south-east and will rise barely an hour before the Sun, but it will be brightening day by day.

Venus is a bright morning object rising about two hours before the Sun. It will reach its greatest brilliancy at magnitude −4.3 on the 25th and its crescent *phase will be visible in binoculars* when the dawn has brightened.

Mars is not far from Spica and rises before midnight but is not quite on our map. Moon near it on *the 12th. The planet* will be stationary on the 21st, and thereafter its motion among the stars will be retrograde — east to west.

Jupiter is somewhat to the east of Mars and rises about an hour later. It will be stationary on the 24th. Moon in the area on the morning of the 14th.

Saturn is quite close to Spica and Mars; it is rather less bright than the latter but whiter in colour. The Moon will be to the west of the trio on the morning of the 12th and east of them on *the 13th. Saturn will be stationary* on the 1st.

Uranus is a morning star rising at about 02h in mid-month, and Neptune is also a morning star *rising about two hours later.*

The Moon: first quarter, 1d14h; full, 8d08h; last quarter, 15d20h; new, 23d21h.

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at *the beginning, 22hr (10 pm) in the* middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Time. At places away from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so *that the horizon the observer is facing* (shown by the words around the *circle*) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Algol: approximate times of evening minima are 15d22½h and 18d19½h.

This monthly feature is intended to help the reader to study the night sky, and in general deals only with objects or events that he can see for himself. Advances in the science of astronomy can be found elsewhere. This column is not intended either for book reviews, though from time to time sources of information such as maps and almanacs are mentioned. Another source of information will be mentioned now.

Advances in astronomy over the last 20 years have been enormous, and so has been the flood of books. Changes have been so rapid that an "up-to-date" book including the latest event — another space shot for instance — is out of date almost by the time it reaches the shops. Readers of this column who have been following developments, particularly over the Moon and planets, must have accumulated quite a library by now.

At the moment there is a lull in new projects (other than the space shuttle, which is not primarily astronomical) and the next important event is the rendezvous of Voyager II with Uranus in 1982. In recent years astronomers have accumulated enough data to keep them busy for some time, and now is an opportunity for a book on the solar system that will not date quickly.

The New Solar System (edited by Beatty, O'Leary and Chaikin, published by Cambridge Press, £9.95) is such a book. It discusses our present knowledge of the whole system, incorporating the contributions of space craft up to the Voyager I encounter with *Saturn in November, 1980*, with the possibility of a second edition including Voyager II. It is written clearly, but some of it is rather involved and requires of the reader some scientific background. It is profusely illustrated, and the pictures and diagrams are so fully captioned that they almost tell the story on their own.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Clement, Mrs Kathleen Irene, of Troutbeck, Cumbria £296,347
Dercksen, Mr William Anthony, of Leigh on Sea, Essex £237,864
Digby Miss Monica, of West Mersea, Essex £215,982
Don, Mr Kaye, of Chobham, Surrey, the racing driver. £251,083
Goring, Mrs Princess May, of Honiton, Devon £204,788
Low, Mr John Evelyn Ashby, of Winchester £211,433
March, Mrs Laura Vera, of Bristol £200,609
Miller, Mary Furness Miller, of Newcastle upon Tyne £583,357
Vivian, Mrs Alice Winifred, of Bexhill, East Sussex £271,098

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Like any able-bodied journalist, I am busy working on a book about Princess Diana. It will be called the *Princess Diana Cook Book* and should make me a fortune — I only wish I could pass on some of the money to her, but delicacy forbids.

Unfortunately, like many experts on *Princess Diana*, I have not had the benefit of actually meeting her, so my recipes at the moment are somewhat restricted to obvious items like Quick Venison Dinner for 500, Brown Windsor Soup, Buckingham 'n' Veal Pie, etc. With *only enough* ideas to fill 20 pages, I was enormously relieved therefore to read in *The Times* on Monday the following item:—

"The Prince of Wales bought a 10p tin of baked beans and a mango for £1.50 at a school fair in Brixton, south *London*, on Saturday and told pupils: 'The Princess loves them'."

Armed with this information I have already devised, tested and perfected an enormous amount of new recipes, of which the following are a tiny selection.

Beans and Mango on Toast
1 tin of baked beans
1 mango
1 slice of bread

A personal favourite of the Princess's, this is a tasty variation on the more conventional beans on toast. Grill the bread lightly on both sides. Meanwhile, warm the beans gently in a pan and cut the peeled mango into dice. Pour the beans over the toast, add the mango chunks and serve immediately. Enough for one, or for two, if one is not very hungry.

Glazed Roast Chicken, Brixton Style
2 tins baked beans
2-3 mangoes
1 roasting chicken

A wonderful new way to make roast chicken exotically different. Simply stuff the chicken with as many beans as possible (you may have to sew up the entrance to prevent bean overspill) and roast in the normal way. The tomato-based sauce from the beans will mingle with the chicken juices to make a delicious gunge. Half an hour before serving, place strips of mango across the chicken, then baste frequently. A good mango costs anything from £1.50 at a Brixton school fair down to 80p at *Harrods*.

Veal, Yam and Egg Pie

This is made in exactly the same way as veal, ham and egg pie, with yams for ham. It is *absolutely delicious* as part of a Norfolk picnic. As a snack, it is ideal for that quick helicopter trip or boring tour of a factory, while on a Highland fishing expedition a block of veal, yam and egg pie makes very good bait, or would stun a trout with one blow.

Serve with cold beans and mangoes.

Caribbean Sauce
10-12 oz beans
mangoes cut small
seasoning

If, like me, you often find yourself with lots of left-over beans and mangoes, here is a handy tip for using them up. Put the beans in the *liquidizer* and make them into a purée. Add the mango bits and amalgamate them with the bean purée till you have a wonderfully maroon mixture tinged with green. Leave for an hour or so until it is beginning to set, then simply stuff it into the crevice, wall cracks or masonry fault that needs treating. When dry, it can be sanded and painted. It's also perfect for plastering, draught-proofing windows or hand-thrown pottery.

Seasoning can be omitted, if preferred.

University news

St Andrew's
The Gifford lecturer for 1982-83 is to be Professor Donald G. Charlton, chairman of the Department of French Studies and of the Graduate School of European Cultural History at Warwick University.

Manchester
Mr Maurice Longson, BSc, MD(Manchester), honorary lecturer in virology in the university, consultant virologist in the North Manchester Regional Virus Laboratory, the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Booth Hall Children's Hospital, and consultant virologist to the Manchester Public Health Laboratory Service, has been appointed Professor of Virology. The Chair was previously held by Emeritus Professor T. S. L. Beswick.

Other appointments
Senior Lecturer: Pamela Buck, MB, BS (Newcastle), MRCOG (obstetrics and gynaecology).
Lecturers: J Sirak, BSc (Agric) (Aberdeen), MA (Econ), PhD (Manchester) (agricultural economics); Anne A Hudson, BSc, MSW (Sussex) (social work); Lizbeth Stanley, BSc (Econ) (London), MSc, PhD (Salford) (sociology); R A Metcalfe, BA, MB, BChir (Cambridge), MRCP (neurology); B C Collister, DipNurs (London), DANS, MSc (Manchester), RMN, SRN, RCNT, RNT (nursing); Karen R Lowe, BSc (CNAA), SRN (nursing); Rosanne McNamee, MSc (Manchester) (occupational health); D Thurnfield, MB, ChB (Birmingham), DPM, MRC Psych (child and adolescent psychiatry); N F Hayes, BDS (NUI), FDSRCPSGlas (oral pathology); G S Beddard, BSc, PhD (London) (chemistry); I D Cottam, AMBCS (computer science); M Beale, BSc (Kent) (electrical engineering).

Grants
Cancer Research Campaign: £111,765 to Professor *Derek Crowther for the* support of the Manchester Medical Oncology Unit.
Health Education Council: £180,983 to Mrs Millicent A Faulkner for research into health education in nursing.
Science and Engineering Research *Council: £474,384 to Professor* F G Smith for research into radio astronomy. £394,945 to Dr J R Gurd and Dr Ian Watson for research into a multilayered dataflow computer system: £358,210 to Professor P G Murphy, Dr R J Ellison and Dr Michael Ibbotson for research into elementary particle physics.

Wales
Professsor Brian Leonard Clarkson, Professor of Vibration Studies in the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University, has been appointed Principal of the University College of Swansea *from October 1, 1982*, in succession to Professor Robert W. Steel.

Honorary degrees are to be conferred upon the following:
MA: Mr John Handel Clement, Mrs Eluned Ellis Jones, and Mr Arthur Rees Rowlands.
LLD: Dr David Geraint James, Mr Robin Huws Jones, Mr John Gareth Thomas, and Mr Merfyn Lloyd Turner.
DSc: Mr James Anthony Gafney, Dr Kenneth Fitzgerald Stanislaus King, Professor Emeritus William Woolf Mushin, and Colonel H. Morrey Salmon.
DScEcon: Mr Edgar Jones.

The Ellis Griffith Memorial prize for 1981 for the best recent work in Welsh has been won by Mr Hywel Teifi Edwards.

Birthdays today



Mr Arthur Rubinstein, the pianist, who is 95.

Mr Mikhail Baryshnikov, 34; Sir Oliver Chesterton, 69; Major-General W. A. F. L. Fox-Pitt, 86; Miss F. J. Gumley, 27; Mr J. D. Hughes, 55; Professor Lucy Mair, 81; the Rev B. R. White, 48; Lord Windlesham, 50.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday, January 26, 1957

Russian spy ring in US

New York, Jan 25. — The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested here today three persons alleged to be members of a "highly organized" Russian spy ring that had been in operation for "at least 10 years". The arrested persons were Jack Soble, his wife Myra Persaya Soble, and Jacob Albam, all middle-aged residents of *this city. They were arraigned* before a United States commissioner who ordered them to be held in $100,000 bail each pending a hearing on February 1. *The FBI accused them of* "conspiring to receive and obtain documents, writings, photographs, photographic negatives, and notes of things connected with the national defence of the United States" and to transmit them to Russia or to Russian agents.

OBITUARY

DR COLIN KRAAY

Important work on Greek and Roman coins

Dr Colin Kraay FSA, FBA, who died yesterday at the age of 63, was one of that number of classical numismatists who, based upon a sound knowledge of Greek and Roman history, were nurtured and trained by teaching and experience in the Heberdeen Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum in recent decades. His special and widely recognized contribution as a scholar lay in his studies of ancient Greek coinage.

Born on March 23, 1918, the son of C. A. Kraay and the grandson on his mother's side of Sir Bertram MacKennal Kraay, designer *of the effigy* for the coinage of King George V, Colin MacKennal Kraay was educated at Lancing College and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was an exhibitioner, reading Literae Humaniores, interrupted from 1940-1945 by war service ending in Italy.

From an early age he had shown deep interest in archaeology (especially Egyptology) and in numismatics; *and after his final schools in* 1947 he made close contact with the Ashmolean Coin Room as a base for his D Phil thesis on the bronze coinage of Galba, in which he showed the future qualities of his expertise in a remarkably exact die-study of this difficult series. In the same period he won the Barclay Head Prize for Ancient Numismatics (1948) and the Conington Prize (1951) and soon, while working parttime in the Coin Room (gaining thereby a sound knowledge of its collections), he was also acting as lecturer in Ancient History at Wadham and Keble Colleges.

In 1952 he was finally established as Assistant *Keeper in the Ashmolean* Coin Room, becoming Senior Assistant Keeper in 1962 and Keeper in 1975; with the retirement of E.S.G. (later Sir Edward) Robinson from the Readership in Greek Numismatics, Kraay succeeded in 1959 as University Lecturer, *thereby continuing* the tradition, then current in that section alone of the Ashmolean, by which curatorial and teaching duties were combined, to their mutual benefit. It was quickly evident that the choice and the promotion were well justified.

Stimulated at all stages by Robinson, Kraay mastered the essential theories and the complex structure of Greek coinage with confident determination that did not, however, prevent his realising that new techniques of dating, especially through the comparative study of coin-boards, must inevitably vary or upset many hitherto accepted chronologies. There now followed an increasing stream of articles on Greek coinage in learned journals mainly on problems of the 6th and 5th Centuries B.C., and with emphasis at first on Athens and south Italy. Nor did he yet abandon his first love, Roman coinage, on which he contributed work of primary importance.

Kraay was, by nature, energetic, cheerful sympathetic and sociable; and he had become a clear-sighted *administrator, with* qualities recognised by the constructive part he played after his election in 1965 as Fellow of the newly founded Wolfson College, which became the focus of his genial hospitality and of which he was to serve as Vice-gerent in 1971-3.

The same qualities led to his election as President of the Royal Numismatic Society (1970-4) and of the Centro Internazionale di *Studi Numismatici at Naples* (1974-9).

His purely academic distinction, made clear beyond doubt by the comprehensive sweep and judicious treatment of his *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins* (1976), which reflected some twenty *years of deep thought* and constructive research, was acknowledged by his election in 1978 as Fellow of the British Academy. His output in later years included much else. He contributed substantially to the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, *writing* a series of Ashmolean fascicules single-handed; he was a major collaborator in the important *Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards* (1973); and he wrote very many of the contributions to the Italian fascicule of the revised *Historia Numorum* planned and begun by Robinson, and now nearly complete.

Besides all this, however, he was always ready to take pleasure in visiting some local numismatic or archaeological society to give an illustrated talk and to arouse interest and enthusiasm. And in the Ashmolean Coin Room his influence on the pupils who sought his guidance was invariably strong and productive: he would spare no effort to help them. He was recently awarded the medal of the American Numismatic Society, of which he was a Corresponding Fellow.

Kraay married Margaret (Peggy) Prince in 1945, there is one son of the marriage.

IAN WELLS

Harry Golombek writes:

With the death of Ian Wells at Rio De Janeiro on January 25 at the age of 17, the future of English chess *has suffered its heaviest loss* since 18 year old Gordon Crown died under an operation in 1947. Oddly enough, both came from Lancashire, Crown from Liverpool and Wells from Morecambe.

Ian Wells was born on June 22, 1964 and his chess playing career *began at the age of ten* when he became winner of the Morecambe Club Championship and holder of the unofficial English Under 11 Championship.

The following year he was winner of the London Under 12 Boys Championship, an *event which involved about* a hundred children. At the age of 12 he was the Merseyside under 15 champion.

By the age of fourteen he was taking part in senior events and beating international Masters. In 1979 he qualified for the British *Championship, scoring six* points out of 11 in that event. In that year, too, he defeated the Soviet Grandmaster Alexander Kotov in a short match 2-1 and was a member of the English Under 16 team that won the World Boys Championship in Denmark.

In 1980 he tied for first place in the Robert Silk Young Masters Tournament in London and also won the Lloyds Bank Jersey International Open Tournament.

In 1981 he drew with Tony Miles in the Arc Young Masters Tournament at Westergate and obtained the title of FIDE Master at the Benedictine Tournament in Manchester. His final tournament in England was the very strong Islington Open in *December when he tied for* first place with four players, two of whom were Grandmasters Miles and Nunn.

A pleasant and modest personality, Wells will be remembered as one who, had he lived only a few more years, would have become a great master.

SIR ERIC DE NORMANN

Sir Eric de Normann, K.B.E., C.B., who died on January 25 at the age of 88, was Deputy Secretary at the Ministry of Works from 1943 until his retirement in 1954.

He was the son of Albert de Normann of an ancient Jersey family, and Irene *Wood. He was born on* December 26, 1893, and educated at the Château du Rosey in Switzerland and at University College of South Wales. He served with distinction in the First World War and was mentioned twice in dispatches. He entered the Office of Works in 1920, and with an interval at the Imperial Defence College, by successive steps reached the position which he held at his retirement. He was made a C.B. in 1941 and a K.B.E. in 1946.

De Normann was a man of great general accomplishment and a linguist with a wide knowledge of foreign cultures and literatures. His special province at the Ministry *was the upkeep of public* buildings, ancient and modern, and the London parks were his special interest and care. There was nothing bureaucratic in his make-up and he was always accessible to new ideas or suggestions, either from colleagues or members of the public, and he would take pains to satisfy enquiries by those seeking *information respecting* historic monuments under his care.

Away from the office, his hobby was his own garden. He was for many years a well-known member of the Athenaeum and the founder there of a loosely composed gathering of "The Sofa", where after luncheon good talk and good fellowship made a pleasant break in the day's work and where de Normann's genial and astringent humour was seen at its best.

He was chairman of the Ancient Monuments Board for England 1955-64.

He married in 1921, Winifred, daughter of the *late I. L. Leigh, of Stockport*. They had one son. His wife died in 1968.

MRS DAVID LEWIS

Mrs David Lewis died on January 22 in her 96th year. The daughter of the Rev Henry Babb, Mildred Clarissa Lewis was educated at Trinity Hall, Southport and was the widow of David Lewis JP, who died in 1942. Her early life was much involved with educational work in Staffordshire.

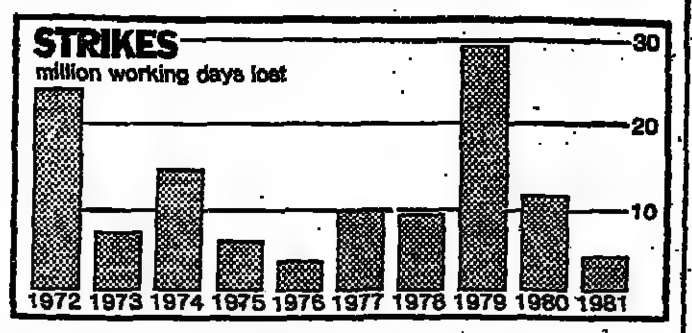
A woman *of great energy*, imagination and enthusiasm, she had the keenest sympathy for all young people and was a Life Governor of the National Childrens Home. She was for many years a member of the Methodist Education Committee and a Governor of Southlands and Westminster, the two Methodist teacher training colleges.

She will particularly be remembered for her vice-presidency of the Methodist Conference in 1948 and was the first woman to *hold* that position.

She leaves two sons and a daughter.

BUSINESS NEWS

Fewer strikes last year



The number of working days lost through strikes last year was 4.2 million, the Employment Department said yesterday. This is less than a third of the 13 million average over the previous decade and, apart from 1976 when only 3.3 million days were lost, represents the lowest yearly total since 1967. The number of strikes in 1981 is provisionally put at 1,280, down from 1,330 in 1980 and the lowest recorded since 1941. The Civil Service dispute alone accounted for a quarter of the days lost. A miners' strike and four stoppages in the car industry accounted for a further 15 per cent.

Romania to seek aid

Romania is expected shortly to seek the aid of its western bankers in restructuring its debt. Bankers in West Germany believe that the authorities in Bucharest are at present working with representatives of the International Monetary Fund on a declaration of intentions that could be published either this week or next. The bankers stress that Romania is unlikely to follow Poland's example and seek a thorough-going rescheduling of its debts. But it is thought to want a partial restructuring to eliminate a bulge in repayments due over the next few months.

Greek oil takeover

Greece's Socialist Government has announced its decision to begin talks with Exxon Corporation for the transfer of its Salonika oil refinery and related petrochemical industries which are to be placed under the control of the Greek state. Mr Sakis Peponis, the Minister of Industry, who claimed that the American owners had "responded willingly" to the Government's request said this takeover would not set a prcedent for government policy towards other oil refineries.

Tobacco price rise

Gallaher, Britain's second largest tobacco manufacturer whose leading brands are Benson and Hedges and Silk Cut, is raising all its prices on February 8 with cigarettes increasing by 2p for a packet of 20. This is in line with increases already announced — also applying from February 8 — Imperial Tobacco, part of Imperial Group, which is the largest manufacturer. Other manufacturers are expected to come into line before the Budget.

W German surplus

West Germany turned in a record surplus of DM4,900m on its current account balance of payments last month, according to provisional figures released by the Federal Statistics Office. The countries visible trade balance was also in surplus to the tune of DM5,100m after DM3,900m in November and October's DM5,300m surplus.

● Japan's current account surplus in the fiscal year 1982, from April, will probably be $9,500m.

MARKET SUMMARY

Reflections on the Union

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.9 unchanged
FT Gilts 64.25 up 0.45
FT all-share 326.42 up 0.69
Bargains 21,171

In an easier market after the previous day's rally a bearish view on interest rates from the senior managing director of Union Discount held equities back leaving the market which closed with the FT Index unchanged at 568.9 after being up 3.6 at 1pm.

The gilt market reflected President Reagan's State of the Union address with longs £1⅛ down at the close and short dates closing unchanged.

Glaxo fell more sharply than other leading stocks, dropping 10p to 470p after adverse press comment. Elsewhere, leading industrials ended mixed, with BAT down 2p to 383p, GUS up 2p to 505p and Lucas 1p off at 223p. Lucas Industries with figures due and fears in the market of a rights issue was the subject of a bearish circular from brokers Savory Milln.

Buildings were in demand, and there were a number of notable gains. BPB Industries improved 18p to 364p, Rugby was up 2p to 90p, and Redland was up 8p at 187p.

Norcros' decision to shut its Hygena operation after five years of losses and attempts at cost cutting was small comfort to its 640 employees but the market responded by marking up Norcros shares 5p to 102p.

On the bid front, Huntley & Palmer lost 6p to 108p on rumours that Allied Lyons had disposed of its 5 per cent stake and would not be making a rival bid to the Rowntree offer. Allied Lyons shares were up 3½p at 74p.

Meanwhile Hopkinsons Holdins were up 5p at 112p on rumours of a bullish circular from brokers Capel Cure Myers. RTZ attracted support after it announced it now had more than 70 per cent of Thos W Ward and the shares were up 12p at 449p. Ward shares put on 3p to 231p while Tunnel closed unchanged at 550p, still awaiting terms from RTZ.

Union Discount jumped 15p to 453p following a 21 per cent improvement in profits with Gerard and National up 18p to 287p in sympathy.

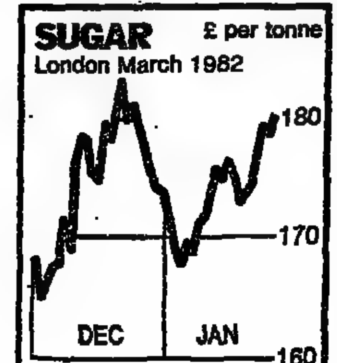
A cautious chairman's statement accompanying half-year figures left Associated Dairies 4p down at 140p. Somportex rallied 15p to 90p after yesterday's depressing figures while further consideration of good figures earlier in the week boosted Rank Organisation by 1p to 196p.

Shares of Queens Moat Houses were suspended 34½p, just 3p short of the high, following the purchase of 26 provincial hotels from Grand Metropolitan for £30m. The shares will be requoted once the deal has been signed. Grand Metropolitan were up 1p to 198p.

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Buoyed by reports of a poor Soviet beet crop and by agreement between the International Sugar Agreement and the European Community on cane prices, sugar held its recent gains. March contract rose by almost £2 to £180.325 a tonne.



● In a tight technical market, cash tin traded at more tha £8,800 a tonne, a record, before ending the day at £8,772,50. The backwardation widened further, three months tin fetching £8,030,50, as speculators tried to cover their positions ahead of meeting obligations due at the beginning of February.

TODAY

Energy trends
Salesman of the year presentation, London.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong closed
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow-Jones 7,926.55 rose 63.15

CURRENCIES

● The dollar, easir initially on interest rate considerations, rallied in the afternon. The pound touched $1.8810 before falling back. It gained ground against continentals.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING
$1.8675 down 30 points
Index 91.3 up 0.4
DM 4.3375
Fr.F 11.0425
Yen 428.50

DOLLAR
Index 109.8 down 0.3
DM 2.3192 up 55 points

GOLD
$381.50 up $3.75

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates eased slightly in response to lower dollar rates. The Bank again bought bills at 13⅞ per cent

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14 7/16-14⅜

Euro-currency rates:
3-month dollar 14¾-15
3-month DM 10¼-10⅛
3-month Fr.F. 15 13/16-15 9/16

Edwardes sees BL on road to recovery

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Loss-making British Leyland is firmly set on the road to recovery, will make a trading profit in 1983 and from then onwards will need no further injections of taxpayers' money, Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman, told MPs yesterday.

Delivering the most optimistic set of forecasts since taking over at the ailing motor group, Sir Michael disclosed to the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade that the company had completed negotiations this week for a series of private sectror bank loans totalling £277m.

The money, which will supplement the £990m of state funds pumped in by the Government for 1981 and 1982 and will help to pay for BL's re-equipment and new model programme over the next two years, reflected the growing confidence of the banks for the company's recovery strategy, Sir Michael said.

The latest loans, — among the largest to be negotiated by BL — are with a group of six United Kingdom and four North American banks. They are for repayment over the next 8 to 10 years and the banks have not insisted on United Kingdom Government guarantees. Sir Michael said the deal had been struck at "very competitive" interest rates.

He added that redundancies already announced affecting 5,000 cars group workers and 4,100 in the truck division which are to be implemented this year would reduce the United Kingdom workforce to about 87,000 and bring to an end the heavy erosion of the company. "The over-manning in our business will no longer exist at the end of this year and we will then be dealing with straight market forces."

Recruitment of new workers could begin as new models were produced, particularly the LM10 saloon in 1983. This year, a total of 10 new cars and Land Rover models would be introduced.

Sir Michael, making his last appearance at the select committee before his contract with BL expires at the end of the year, said the company would need all the £990m and a further £150m of state cash for 1983-85 which had yet to be approved. But if they were successful in breaking even, the cash needs from Government showed "a heavily diminishing burden on the taxpayer." He added: "In 1983 we will be free-standing."



Sir Michael: optimistic mood

The one big concern in the company is the continuing loss being made by the troubled truck division. Sir Michael said that a significant increase in performance and productivity in the cars group had reduced the losses of BL Cars in 1981 by £100m but this had been offset by the deficit in commercial vehicles.

BL is sticking to its 1983 break-even forecast although in the 1982 corporate plan, the directors lowered their profit expectations for the 1982-85 period by £300m.

Sir Michael said balancing the books in 1983 would depend on there being no big exchange rate fluctuations and no serious labour disruptions.

Capital spending for 1982-86 is forecast to be £1,439 with "unprecedented" levels of investment reached this year. This is to be financed by internally generated funds and the bank loans as well as state aid. The company also hopes to raise £15-£20m in the next two years from the sale of fringe activities following the £75m it has realized from disposals in 1980 and 1981.

Sir Michael also praised workers in the cars group for last year's biggest increase in productivity in BL's history. The performance at Longbridge had improved by more than 100 per cent.

Meanwhile, Japan's Suzuki motor company said in Tokyo yesterday it had reached basic agreement with La Rover Santana of Spain to make and sell Suzuki's Jimny, a mini four-wheel drive vehicle. Industry sources said Suzuki would use the Spanish facility, partly owned by BL, as a springboard into Europe. The Jimny is the best seller of its type in Japan.

Co-op bank springs £18 surprise charge

By Lorna Bourke

To obtain free banking, holders of the Co-operative Bank's new interest — bearing current accounts will have to maintain an average credit balance of £180 a year to cover the annual flat service charge of £18. This is at the current interest of 10 per cent.

Customers of Barclays and National Westminster have to maintain a minimum credit balance of £50 to qualify for free banking whilst Lloyds and Midland require aminimum balance of £100. Such current accounts do not, at present, pay interest.

Terms of the new Cheque and Save scheme from First Co-operative, the finance house subsidiary of the Co-op Bank, were announced yesterday.

Interest will be payable on the account, calculated on a daily basis from the publish notional interest rate. There will be a deduction from this interest of £1.50 a month or £4.50 a quarter as a service charge to cover the cost of processing the cheques. The current notional interest rate is 10 per cent.

The £1.50 a month service charge is a flate rate and remains the same irrespective of the number of cheques written.

When Co-op announced the new interest-bearing account before Christmas, it was talking in terms of charging 18 to 20p for each cheque, and the flat charge comes as a surprise. The other High Street banks charge between 15 and 20p for debit entries but maintain that the true cost of processing a cheque is around 50p, the fee Barclays introduced last September, for cashing the cheques of its competitors.

First Co-operative has received several thousand inquiries about its new account, which will be available from Monday, February 1. "We expect other financial institutions to follow our innovation by introducing similar services" said Mr Terry Thomas, Co-op Bank's joint general manager.

Customers will have a normal cheque book and cheque guarantee card ad will be eligible for personal loans, budget accounts and deposit services in the usual way. "We want to encourage people who want to transfer all their business from another bank or building society to First Co-operative" Mr Thomas added.

Grand Met sells £30m hotel chain

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan group is selling virtually all its regional hotels — among them the Elizabethan Falcon at Stratford upon Avon to the Queens Moat Houses chain for £30m.

The deal, subject to contract, is expected to be substantially in cash, with Grand Metropolitan getting a Queens Moat stake of around 7 per cent which it expects to hold as a growth stock.

The 26 provincial hotels in Grand Metropolitan's County Hotels division will more than double the size of Queens Moat, an expanding chain based at Romford, Essex whose chairman and joint managing director is Mr John Bairstow.

The sale makes no change to Grand Metropolitan plans already announced to sell up to ten of its 19 London hotels. That decision followed the buying from Pan Am of the Intercontinental chain. Grand Metropolitan is already negotiating with a number of potential buyers for some of its London properties.

Grand Metropolitan originally contemplated expansion of its provincial chain. A comparitively small number of hotels owned by Grand Metropolitan's brewing arm and the Berni Inns were not involved and are not included in the sale.

But expansion of the county hotels chain, which includes three four-star hotels and 16 three-star properties, would have cost some £30m over three to four years, Mr John Travers Clarke, chief executive of the hotels division, said. "Queens Moat and County together make a more sensible unit than either separately", he added, pointing out that Queens Moat would not need to spend that amount of money because its existing chain gave the right degree of expansion.

Queens Moat has been buying new properties over the last few years and putting them under the Moat House banner. It currently has 24 hotels with a total of more than 1,500 bedrooms. It also has five restaurants and public houses.

The County Hotels chain amounts to 1,874 bedrooms, of which 1,702 have private baths. The geographical coverage ranges from Edinburgh to Ssouthampton, with hotels in key provincial areas. The properties include the Viking, at York, Europa Lodges at Oxford, West Bromwich and Newcastle upon Tyne.



One of Massey-Ferguson's new range of tractors, the MF 250

M-F offers leasing on new tractor models

By Bill Johnstone

Massey-Ferguson has launched a new range of tractors which is expected to increase the company's share of the world market from its present 16 per cent and maintain the group's Coventry plant as the biggest tractor manufacturing unit in the western world.

The anticipated success of the new range is, however, not expected to offset the redundancies the group may seek this year. Already the workforce at Coventry has been reduced over the last two years by 1,000 to 5,000.

Massey-Ferguson, like the other principal manufacturers of tractors in the world (Ford, John Deere, International Harvester, Fiat and David Brown), has been fighting to maintain a share in a contracting market.

The market in the United Kingdom in 1981 shrunk by about 50 per cent in comparison to the mid-1970s, from about 40,000 units to 20,000. In North America the annual rate of tetail sales in the industry dropped by 40 per cent in 1980 compared to that of 1979. In Europe the market dropped by over 30 per cent compared to what it had been in the mid-1970s.

The contraction in the market has been due to general recession, high interest rates and a trend in the western world for farmers to purchase fewer tractors but with greater horse power. The average tractor now sold in the United Kingdom is about 80 hp in comparison to 50 hp in the 1960s.

The company has also announced a new finance company, in conjunction with Barclays Bank, which will allow farmers to lease. It is expected to be operational from February 1.

According to Massey-Ferguson, over the past five years the demand for lease finance has grown considerably as more farmers have recognized the cost and tax advantages.

The competition for the tractor business, particularly in Third World countries, has intensified in recent years. Even in the United Kingdom the competition is considerable. Over 30 manufacturers are competing in Britain, offering a range of over 300 different units. Only five of these manufacture in the United Kingdom on a large scale. They are Massey-Ferguson, Ford, International Harvester, David Brown and Leyland, which has sold out to Marshall of Gainsborough.

The Third World countries have been hit by the increasing cost of energy which in turn has reduced their purchasing power for agricultural equipment. These overseas markets are crucial to the tractor manufacturers. Out of a 1980 turnover of £556.9m, Massey-Ferguson exported £428.3m worth of equipment.

The company has plants in Italy, Brazil, Argentina and Detroit as well as associated companies in India, Libya, Morocco and Peru, with licensed operators in 14 other countries.

£10m credit rescue line for ACC

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

Fears that some financial support for Associated Communications Corporation could be withdrawn this week has led Mr Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group to give Lord Grade's former empire £10m worth of standby credit.

Bankers have already refused to continue £3m worth of loans.

The credit line is part of Mr Holmes à Court's rescue package for the entertainments empire for which he is bidding £36m. His offer is being challenged by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation which is offering £46m. ACC told shareholders last night to do nothing on the Heron bid.

Heron is trying to stop Mr Holmes à Court pulling off a quick victory by means of a High Court injunction blocking the transfer of ACC directors' voting shares to the Bell Group,

Judgment on this "unusually difficult case" will be given at 2 pm today.

Lawson attacks reflation lobby

By Melvyn Westlake

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary and one of the most uncompromising hawks in the Cabinet, j;sought yesterday to rally resistance to the mounting pressure for a reflationary Budget in March. Less than 24 hours before the Cabinet was due to discuss Budget strategy. Mr Lawson poured scorn on the siren voices urging the Government to throw away all the hard-won gains by indulging in a big programme of reflation.

Although Mr Lawson did not refer specifically to his own Cabinet colleagues, there are several who are known to be increasingly anxious about the level of unemployment and keen to see Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, give some boost to the economy. The rise in the jobless total to over three million has given a new force to their arguments.

Mr Lawson was, however, undaunted by the lengthening dole queues. The Government was fighting a war against inflation, he said, and added: "In war, casualties are inescapable. they are neither intended , nor are they unexpected. They are a

Mr Nigel Lawson: rallying resistance to reflation.

sign neither of wickedness nor incompetence. The object is quite simply to win the war while minimising the casualties incurred."

The Energy Secretary made it clear that the Government would not be deterred by the mounting jobless toll. There should be no doubt, he said, that the Government intended to stick to its course. He was addressing the Association of Economic Representatives of London.

The content of the speech, which Mr. Lawson wrote himself, appeared to be aimed at a wider audience. The Chancellor may have scope to give modest tax cuts, amounting to about £1,000m, in the Budget without pushing government borrowing above target. But this is less than many Tory "wets", including a handfull in the Cabinet, would like

In a stout defence of Government policy during the last three years, Mr. Lawson blamed much of today's economic troubles on the Keynesian policies of earlier governments, and fiercely attacked the Government's Keynnesian critics. He said they had predicted that the recession would intensify as a result of the £4,000m of tax increases the Chancellor had imposed in the last Budget, at its depth. Mr. Lawson said he claimed at the time that the Budget was not contractionary and that some recovery would follow and events had vindicated his view.

If the Government's critics had been right, the modest recovery now takong place could never have occurred, he asserted.

Kitchen furniture maker's dramatic decline in trading

640 jobs axed as Hygena shuts down

By Margareta Pagano

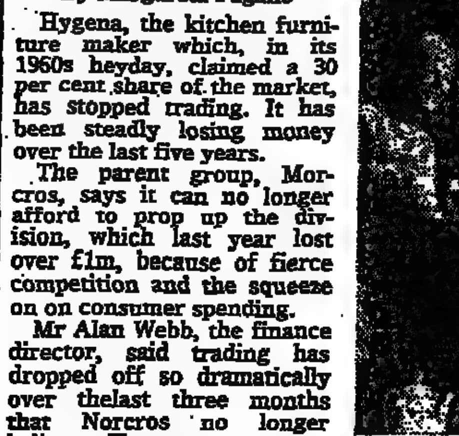
Hygena, the kitchen furniture maker which, in its 1960s heyday, claimed a 30 per cent share of the market, has stopped trading. It has been steadily losing money over the last five years.

The parent group, Morcros, says it can no longer afford to prop up the division, which last year lost over £1m, because of fierce competition and the squeeze on on consumer spending.

Mr Alan Webb, the finance director, said trading has dropped off so dramatically over thelast three months that Norcros no longer believes Hygena can return to profits. Only last June the group forecast improvements this year, but estimates now are for a larger deficit.

Redundancy notices were yesterday served on the 640 employees at Kirkby on Merseyside, one of the country's highest areas of unemployment. Mr Webb said there were no plans to sell the business but they were not abandoning the Hygena trade mark

At one time Hygena employed over 2,000 but, with mounting losses the workforce, has been cut back over recent years. Last year another 300 jobs were axed and production concentrated on the one site at Kirkby.



The Hygena image: dream kitchens hit hard times

Mr Webb explained that Hygena's order book had tailed off to only a few days' work. "We have made every effort to make Hygena profitable but projections are that losses would continue to increase this year. This does not justify the level of ongoing investment required to continue operations."

The group will not disclose the extent of losses over the last five years but they are substantial and Hygena is believed to have last made money in 1973. At its peak the group had sales of £26m and was one of the first market leaders with self-assembly kitchen furniture at the higher end of the market.

With sales of kitchen furniture tailing off generally, the group has had to contend with flat-pack kits, now estimated to take 80 per cent of the £500m market. Imports from German and French competitors have also presented problems.

News of the closure, which the City regards as not soon enough, saw Norcros shares gain 3½p to 105½p. With estimates for Hygena's closure and redundancy costs of some £2.5m for the present year, the group's results have been downgraded to £23.5m.

BELGIUM

The EEC commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty of 29.2 per cent on imports of oxalic acid from Czechoslovakia and China. The commission was acting on a complaint from the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations of dumping by China and three East bloc countries. However, the commission exempted Hungary and East Germany from its investigation

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES GROUP

Asda set to recapture its momentum

Investment income at cash-rich Associated Dairies Group has done most to rescue the Leeds-based company from another pedestrian profits performance (Derek Harris writes). The group's first-half pre-tax profits were up 25 per cent, it was revealed yesterday. But higher than expected trading profits from the superstores chain and the fresh food operation (mainly meat going largely through these stores) have also offset the 80 per cent plunge in profits from the beleaguered furniture and, especially, carpets division.

It could be the first bottom-line sign that the Asda superstores division, pioneer of the edge-of-town stores, is poised to fight the current ascendancy of J. Sainsbury. Asda as well as Tesco stores has been losing out to Sainsbury which has taken over the high-flyer role in grocery retailing which Asda enjoyed during the seventies and Tesco before that.

In the packaged grocery market Sainsbury currently has a share of 14 per cent, about a full percentage point ahead of Tesco with Asda at 8 per cent. Of the total food market — taking in the expanding fresh foods sector — the three probably have 20 per cent between them, with Sainsbury possibly having as much as 8 per cent.

It is axiomatic that a company concentrating on food, such as Sainsbury, is on a better base in recessionary times than multiples that have also gone for the higher-margin non-food items that have been hit by discretionary spending effects. That is part of Tesco's profits performance problem as well as its well-known financing difficulties.

Until last year Asda in particular, looked as if it were suffering from being too fat; its management team was largely unchanged after the period of rapid and successful growth. It needed new blood and ideas — and got them last year in a big management shake-up in the natural break offered by the retirement of the highly regarded Mr Peter Firmston-Williams. The appointment of Mr John Fletcher (from the Oriel group at 38 years old) to succeed as managing director was one of five top management changes.

Mr Fletcher is a marketing man, signalling a new drive by Asda to sharpen up and make its marketing more flexible.

Even Asda's near-sacrosanct policy of a single national pricing policy has been modified, with limited promotional pricing creeping into six of its more than 80 stores. These are at Coventry and Aberdeen. But Mr Noel Stockdale, the Associated Dairies Group chairman, maintains that essentially the national pricing policy stays.

It was this sign of more aggressive pricing which led to speculation that profits performance might suffer. But with volume in the stores and fresh food up possible 12 per cent in the first half the trading profit of £25.18m was up 18 per cent with sector inflation netting about 8 per cent, indicating real growth.

Asda relies by 23 per cent on the non-food sector but according to Mr Stockdale trade here may well have been down only about 2 per cent on last year.

He is sanguine about profit margins in the superstores and sees no change there for the time being. He also has some expectations of a better second half given recovery from sales declines brought by the bad winter and even though lower interest rates may nibble at investment income. Furniture sales are at last improving and Mr Stockdale describes them as surprisingly good in the now fully rationalized Wades operation and the two London U-Kay hypermarkets.

Sales at Allied Carpets await movement in the housing market and the summer is the earliest some real effects may come through, Mr Stockdale says.

After spending more than £50m in the last year on capital projects including extensive store revamps Associated is in a good position to take advantage of an economic upturn. But Mr Stockdale is looking hard at the store investment programme because in the 12 months from next May the incidence of planning permissions could lead to 11 new stores being built, nearly twice Asda's normal annual rate. Only three have been opened in the current 12 months. "We might have to slacken this next year's programme," said Mr Stockdale.

Even so Asda shows real signs of starting to get back again the momentum it had lost. At brokers Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee analyst Mr John Hewitt is looking for as much as a 10 per cent increase in dividend this year from the group which makes the present profits earning ratio of around 15 times look cheap. He expects a definite though not dramatic upward improvement although by no approaching that of Sainsbury at around 23 times.

Mr Noel Stockdale: sanguine about profit margins.



Endangered species in the High Street

The recession and the acute squeeze on consumer spending over the last couple of years is forcing the pace of change in Britain's high streets. Most at risk are department stores, a steadily shrinking group whose ostrich-like approach to retailing and failure to adapt to change is threatening to turn them into anachronisms. (Ronald Pullen writes).

The writing has been on the wall for years but the failure rate has been accelerating over the past year. In London, a number of well-known names have disappeared, including Whiteley's of Bayswater, Swan & Edgar has just shut its Piccadilly Circus doors and at this very moment Bournes (the old Bourne & Hollingsworth) is having its closing down sale.

Less well-known names elsewhere in the country have also given up the ghost, particularly in the hard-hit Midlands, while the House of Fraser recently shocked Princes Street by closing its Edinburgh flagship, Jenners. The big groups like Debenhams and House of Fraser are presently involved in a frantic race to change their retailing strategy to survive in the 1980s.

The growth of superstores, led by the likes of Asda and Tesco, and the discount chains has taken more and more business away from department stores. The upshot has been a steady erosion in their share of total retail sales from just over 6 per cent in the early 1960s to probably under 5 per cent at the moment.

Department stores are also particularly vulnerable during a recession. Because they concentrate on high-priced goods, this is just the area of consumer spending that falls when the pressure is on disposable incomes. In London their problems have been exacerbated by the sharp decline in the tourist trade which provided such a welcome boost in the late 1970s.

Most of the leading department store groups are concentrated in London, partly for historical reasons and partly because the Midlands and the North saw the development of superstores much earlier in the day. Almost a third of the sales of House of Fraser and Sears (dominated by its Selfridges store) are in London.

Meanwhile in a period of rapid inflation department stores find their costs rising rather faster as a percentage of sales than the rest of the retailing sector. Wages, rates, lighting and so on all hit department stores below the belt and gross trading margins of typically 6-7 per cent are well below other non-food retailers.

For the pure department store concerns like Debenhams' and House of Fraser, a great deal of effort has been put into trying to change their staid image. Debenhams' profit record has been poor for so long that it was felt to be wide open to a bid and over the last two years has gone hell for leather for volume, and developed the idea of stores-within-stores, with some success, judging by its recent performance. The pressure has been on House of Fraser from Lonrho and its new management is trying desperately to squeeze a better return out of its assets.

To many outsiders there is little conviction that the quality of management is good enough to see department store groups through. So the main interest in investment terms lies in their asset backing, given the high proportion of freehold property in their portfolios, rather than hopes that they will get their trading formula right.

It is hardly surprising then that Lonrho is trying to get its hands on House of Fraser or that the stockmarket every so often gets excited by rumours about takeovers for Bentalls of Kingston or Ely's of Wimbledon. If those assets could be unlocked for development purposes, a predator would be sitting on a gold mine.

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Japanese trading houses have rejected a Soviet request for a delay of up to six months in pay for millions of dollars in steel imports. Officials of C. Itoh & Co. and other trading houses said the request for payment deferment was made by Promsyrioimport, the Soviet Union's state-run steel export and import corporation, on shipments of stainless steel products from January to March.

●Sony is to market a wallet-sized black-and-white television with a two-inch screen named Flat TV. It will go on sale on the domestic market next month and will sell for 54,800 yen (£128). It will be introduced to the United States market within this year.

NETHERLANDS

The Dutch seasonally adjusted index of industrial orders in hand rose 6.6 per cent to 97, base January 1978, in December from 91 in November, the central statistics office said.

UNITED STATES

General Motors may postpone by one or two years the proposed late 1984 debut of its two-passenger electric commuter car. GM also plans to decide in the spring whether to approve corporate funds to retool by mid to late 1984 a Pontiac division plant to manufacture the Pontiac P-car.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's gold output fell to 656.9 tonnes in 1981, from 674.0 tonnes the previous year, the chamber of mines said. Expressed in imperial measure, production dropped from 21.669 million ounces to 21.121 million ounces. The drop in output is mainly the result of the lower grade of ore milled. Average grades slipped from 7.03 grams per ton in 1980 to around 6.92 grams per ton last year. Analysts expect production to rise slightly during 1982, but output will be lower than in 1980. No significant new mine capacity is scheduled to come on stream before 1984. South Africa's gold production reached a peak of 1,000 tons in 1970.

KUWAIT

Kuwait will indirectly be funding development of the North Sea through its ownership of Santa Fe International, the American energy company acquired last year by the Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation. Santa Fe Minerals, the British subsidiary of Santa Fe, has a 22.5 per cent stake in the North Halibut field, on block 211/18A, off the Scottish north east coast. The field is adjacent to, and believed to be a continuation of, the Thistle field. Santa Fe Minerals also has 16.3 per cent of Thistle. North Halibut has estimated recoverable reserves of 100m barrels, and Thistle reserves of 450m. The operator in both fields is the British National Oil Corporation.

UNION DISCOUNT

Leasing move aids profits

Net disclosed profits at Union Discount rose from £3.54m to £4.06m in the year to December 31, thanks largely to the tax benefits obtained from setting up a leasing division.

As one of the City's discount houses, Union is not required to disclose its true profits. But the group said yesterday that pre-tax profits on its traditional money market business were at roughly the same level as the previous year.

This was achieved in a period in which interest rates "did not follow their anticipated course and proved as volatile as ever".

The group admits that it read the market wrong during the Spring and got out of short Gilts later than it should but, even so, a good deal earlier than some, and certainly before the damage was significant. Profits were picked up elsewhere, probably on the group's investments in Government variable rate stocks, in which Union has always been a keen investor.

The proportion of Union's book held in short-dated Gilts has, in any case, become steadily less over recent years as the market has become more volatile and less easy to read. Mr Richard Petherbridge, senior managing director, stressed yesterday that the group's main business was very much concentrated now on providing a market in liquid instruments, in other words in short-term instruments discountable at the Bank of England.

The group's resource base has again increased — to a record level — but market conditions and the size of the Bank of England's operations in the markets meant that the size of the book varied considerably from day to day. Although Mr Petherbridge expected the Bank to produce new prudential rules for the houses shortly, he did not see them as likely to inhibit Union's business.

The final dividend has gone up to 17p a share to give a full year distribution of 26p against 23p. The group says that it has transferred 50 per cent of the tax relief on leasing to inner reserves. A further £1.5m has been transferred to reserve. Shareholders' funds at the yearend stood at £26.7m and current assets at £1,509m.

EUROTHERM INT.

Flying high

The high-flying technology Eurotherm International, which fell from stock market favour when profits dropped a year ago, looks set to return to a glamour rating.

Pre-tax profits for the year to the end of October rose 36 per cent to £3.2m on a turnover up from £24m to £27m, indicating a stronger second half which has continued into the first three months of the current year.



Dr Jack Leonard

Eurotherm has increased the final dividend 16 per cent to a gross 5p, giving a total payout of 7.142p.

The shares, nervous last week after a cautious half-time statement, rose 61p to 302p and were one of yesterday's most active stocks. The temperature control group, based in Worthing, whose lifeblood is new products, has got borrowings down to £2.9m, giving it a gearing ratio of 31 per cent. This is likely to rise to the low 40s this year as it doubles capital expenditure to £3m, much of this going on a new $2.7m (£1.437m) plant for its Eurotherm Corporation offshoot at Reston, Virginia.

Dr Jack Leonard, in his first year as chairman of the company, says profits for the current year should be significantly better after two years of disappointments.

The group has eliminated losses at its French company and has performed well in the United States and Germany, despite their sluggish economies. With a gain of £300,000 from France, the United States company contributed £900,000 this year against £200,000 last time.

New products include a device for controlling the burning of fuel in industrial boilers. The group has also started its first distribution company, Hero Electronics, where margins are lower than in its traditional manufacturing businesses, and which is expected to contribute to profits in its third year.

BULLOUGH

Profits fall

Bullough, the Epsom-based engineering and furniture-manufacturing company has seen a 21 per cent fall in pretax profits and a 12 per cent fall in sales for the year to October.

Profits fell from £4.18m to £3.44m and turnover dipped to £43m from £49m. Earnings per share dropped from 28.1p to 23.8p, but dividend has been held at 9.35p gross, making a total payout for the year of 15.35p gross. The price of the ordinary shares rose 2p to close the day at 160p, which gives Bullough a market capitalization of around £14m.

The company said its net borrowing position has improved by about £3m, leaving it with net balances in hand of nearly £1m. This leaves the company free to consider further acquisitions, it said.

The level of profit is 36 per cent below the 1979 record level of £5.4m, but management believes the business is surviving the recession comparatively well. Mr Derrick Battle, managing director, said the outlook was marginally better than six months ago.

Electrical and special products divisions maintained profitability, and though profits fell at the Project Office Furniture subsidiary, its direct selling approach lessened the effects of adverse market conditions.

Two other subsidiaries, B and B Trailers and Beanstalk Shelving, were hit by lower demand and the high level of sterling and reported disappointing profits.

FLEMING TRUSTS

Plan change

Robert Fleming Investment Management is not for the present pursuing plans announced in outline just before Christmas to reorganize the Fleming trusts. Instead it will consult key institutional shareholders, which may involve Fleming acting as an arbiter if they disagree among themselves about what to do with them.

Three of Fleming's trusts with only a third of their assets in Britain were to have been amalgamated into Fleming Sterling, with the aim of investing its funds wholly in Britain. Another trust, United British Securities, was to become Fleming Overseas and have at least 70 per cent of its money abroad. Investment trusts involved in proposed mergers were Guardian Investment Trust, Sterling Trust, London and Montrose Investment Trust, London and Holyrood Trust, Capital and National Trust, and United States and General Trust Corporation.

Yesterday, Mr Ian Henderson, a director of London and Manchester Assurance, said: "We originally had 17 per cent of United States and General but the merger plan would have shrunk us to 7 per cent. We also did not want a trust in which we invested for overseas exposure to change into one with a domestic bias.

He added: "We got together with other leading shareholders, including the Prudential, the Post Office Superannuation Fund and Save and Prosper, and found that we were in broad agreement, though with differences of emphasis. Save and Prosper is 60 per cent owned by Fleming, but it has regard to the interests of its own unitholders. Together we can black the present Fleming proposals."

WINTRUST

High taxes

Wintrust, whose banking subsidiary Wintrust Securities has just been granted full recognition as a bank by the Bank of England under the 1979 Banking Act, reports half-year profits up from £782,000 to £906,000 in the period to September 30.

The second interim dividend is 1.57p gross, making a total interim of 1.7p, a 13 per cent increase over the previous year. This is despite a drop in post-tax profits from £466,000 to £426,000, reflecting an unusually high tax charge. But Wintrust expects the full-year tax charge to be considerably lower as leasing business is booked and profits for the year are also expected to be at record levels.

BIDS AND DEALS

London and Scottish Marine Oil's U.S. offshoot, Bates Oil, has concluded terms for the acquisition of production assets in Kansas, Louisiana and Texas for £15.5m, and for participation in a new exploration venture in Texas, Louisiana and Montana. These deals will be financed out of the Lasmo group's available funds.

Taken together with Lasmo's existing US business, including the joint exploration venture with Mapco in the Williston Basin of North Dakota, these deals will increase the value of Lasmo's oil and gas-production assets and exploration acreage in the US to a total of about £53m.

Lasmo's net production will immediately be increased to a level of over 2,000 barrels per day. Further increases in production of both oil and gas are expected.

Rediffusion Limited's offshoot, Rediffusion Simulation, has acquired 20 per cent of the equity in a newly-formed computer graphics firm, Cambridge Interactive Systems (Products), for £125,000 cash. CIS (P) was established during 1981 to market packaged computer-aided design-systems, based on software developed by its parent company, Cambridge Interactive Systems, and hardware designed by a number of specialist manufacturers.

EIS Group: EIS Group and Rubery Owen (Holdings) announce that the trade and assets of Rubery Owen Hydraulics have been sold to Kontak Manufacturing, an offshoot of EIS, for £420,000.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Volvo of Sweden plans a one-for-five rights issue at 100kr. a share to raise kr.657.6m (about £53m). Group profit for 1981, after financial items, excluding Beijerinvest, rose to kr.1,410m, against kr.1,010m.

The Council of Europe formally launched its DM125 bond issue yesterday morning. The terms were a maturity of 10 years, priced at 99.5 per cent with a 10 per cent coupon. Managed by Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank, the yield was 10 per cent. But in the quiet trading common to European markets, the bonds slipped about 1.2 points from the issue price to yield 10.2 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Merrill Lynch's securities commission receipts fell by 9 per cent in 1982 to $922m (£493). The company said, however, that the drop in commission revenues from the extraordinary levels of 1980 was more than offset by substantial increases in every other major revenue category. It had sharp profit improvements in its government securities and international merchant bank subsidiaries. Net profits for 1981 reached $202.9m on revenues of $3,020m in 1980.

Exxon Corporation's operating earnings declined by 13.2 per cent to $5,520m (£2,952m) in 1981. The decline reflects the depressed petroleum and chemical markets Exxon has experienced since the first quarter of 1980.

Standard Oil of California, reporting a one per cent decline in 1981's net profits, said US petroleum earnings rose by 34 per cent, but foreign petroleum profits declined by 24 per cent. The US petroleum profits, which accounted for 52 Per cent of the worldwide total, were $1,230m (£658m), against $920m in 1980.

Foreign petrol earnings fell to $926m from $1,220m.

Kaiser Aluminium has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share. This was despite expectations by some analysts that Kaiser might cut the dividend due to recent losses in its aluminium operations, which are expected to continue into 1982.

Kaiser's aluminium losses in the fourth quarter amounted to $26m and were the main factor in the company reporting a fourth-quarter loss of $16m, equal to a deficit of 38 cents a share, compared with a profit of $43m, or $1.00 a share, the year before.

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 27. — Stocks were narrowly higher in moderate early trading and analysis said technical factors were the main factor behind the firming. The Dow Jones industrial average was up about a point, advances led declines by three to four and volume totalled some 11 million shares.

Mr Michael Metz, of Oppenheimer and Co, said the market appears to be "shrugging off" President Reagan's State of the Union address last night. "I think the market is reaching fairly well considering the disappointment over the speech."

	Jan 26	Jan 25
Allied Chem	33½	33½
Allied Stores	26	26⅛
Allis Chalmers	14	14¼
Alcoa	22¼	23¼
Amax Inc	35½	36¼
Amerada Hess	30¼	30⅝
Am Airlines	9⅛	9⅛
Am Brands	37½	36⅞
Am Broadcast	30¼	30⅝
Am Can	32¾	32⅝
Am Cyanamid	25⅜	25¼
Am Elec Power	16⅜	16⅜
Am Home	34½	34¼
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	32⅛	33⅜
Am Standard	25½	25⅜
Am Telephone	59½	59¾
AMF Inc	22¼	22¼
Armco Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Asarco	23¾	24½
Ashland Oil	26⅝	26⅞
Atlntic Richfield	41⅞	41½
Avco	17	17
Avon Products	29½	29½
Bankers Tst NY	30¼	30⅞
Bank of America	18	18
Bank of NY	39¼	39⅝
Beatrice Foods	17⅛	17
Bendix	53⅞	54⅝
Bethlehem Steel	21¼	21⅛
Boeing	20⅝	20⅝
Boise Cascade	30⅞	30½
Borden	28	28
Borg Warner	23¾	25⅛
Bristol Myers	53¾	52½
BP	23½	22¾
Burlington Ind	20¼	20
Burlington Nthn	49⅞	50⅜
Burroughs	31⅛	31⅞
Campbell Soup	34¼	34¼
Canadian Pacific	30⅝	30¼
Caterpillar	48	48⅝
Celanese	52¼	52¼
Central Soya	11⅜	11⅛
Chase Manhat	55⅝	56⅝
Chem Bank NY	47	47½
Chrysler	4⅛	4⅛
Citicorp	23¾	24¼
Cities Service	36¾	37½
Clark Equip	27⅝	27⅝
Coca Cola	31⅛	30⅝
Colgate	16⅜	16⅜
CBS	42	42⅞
Columbia Gas	30½	30⅝
Combustion Eng	32¼	31¼
Comwlth Edison	19⅜	19⅜
Cons Edison	22½	22¼
Cons Foods	30½	30
Cons Power	16½	16⅝
Continental Grp	30⅜	30⅛
Control Data	32½	32⅝
Corning Glass	47⅞	47½
CPC Intnl	37	37¼
Crane	30½	30
Crocker Int	28	27⅝
Crown Zeller	25	24⅞
Dart & Kraft	50	49⅝
Deere	33⅜	33¼
Delta Air	22¾	25¼
Detroit Edison	11¼	11¼
Disney	48	47⅞
Dow Chemical	23⅜	23⅝
Dresser Ind	26⅝	27
Duke Power	21⅝	21½
Du Pont	35½	35⅝
Eastern Air	5	5⅛
Eastman Kodak	70⅝	71
Eaton Corp	28⅝	29¼
El Paso Nat Gas	26⅝	26¼
Equitable Life	9½	9⅝
Esmark	47⅞	47⅞
Evans P. D.	14⅞	15
Exxon Corp	30	29⅝
Fed Dept Stores	33½	33¼
Firestone	12½	12⅝
Fst Chicago	17	17½
Fst Intrst Bncp	31¼	32¼

	Jan 26	Jan 25
Fst Nat Boston	41⅞	42
Fst Penn Corp	2⅞	2⅞
Ford	17½	17¼
GAF Corp	12⅞	13
Gen Dynamics	22	22⅝
Gen Electric	59½	58⅞
Gen Foods	29½	29⅝
Gen Mills	33¾	33⅞
Gen Motors	37½	38⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	6¼	6¼
Gen Tel Elec	30⅝	30⅛
Gen Tire	19	19⅛
Genesco	5⅛	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	17⅞	17⅞
Getty Oil	58	58⅛
Gillette	30⅝	31½
Goodrich	20	20¼
Goodyear	18⅝	18⅝
Gould Inc	20½	21
Grace	42⅞	42⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	4⅛	4½
Greyhound	14½	14⅛
Grumman Corp	25⅜	25¼
Gulf Oil	30⅛	30⅛
Gulf & West	16⅛	16⅝
Heinz H. J.	26¼	26
Hercules	20	20
Honeywell	68⅝	68½
IC Inds	31⅛	31⅞
Ingersoll	50½	51¼
Inland Steel	22½	22⅝
IBM	61¼	62⅛
Int Harvester	7¼	7⅛
INCO	12⅝	13
Int Paper	36	35⅞
Int Tel Tel	28⅛	28⅞
Irving Bank	46	44⅛
Jewel Co	32	32⅜
Jim Walter	18⅝	18½
Johnson & John	36½	37
Kaiser Alumin	14⅛	15
Kerr McGee	37	36½
Kimberly Clark	62¼	62¼
K Mart	15⅜	15⅛
Kroger	24⅛	25
L.T.V. Corp	13⅞	13⅞
Litton	51	51¼
Lockheed	45⅞	46⅛
Lucky Stores	12⅞	12⅞
Manuf Hanover	32⅛	32⅞
Manville Cp	15	14⅛
Mapco	29⅞	30⅛
Marathon Oil	77⅛	72⅝
Marine Midland	22¼	22⅞
Martin Marietta	30⅛	30⅛
McDonnell	29⅝	29½
Mead	21⅛	21½
Merck	82½	81⅞
Minnesota Mng	54½	54½
Mobil Oil	23	23
Monsanto	64⅛	65½
Morgan J. P.	53¾	53¼
Motorola	54⅝	54
NCR Corp	40⅝	40½
NL Industries	31⅛	31
Nabisco	30⅞	30⅛
Nat Distillers	21	22⅝
Nat Med Ent	15⅜	15½
Nat Steel	22⅝	23
Norfolk West	48⅝	47⅞
NW Bancorp	23½	23⅛
Norton Simon	19	19¼
Occidental Pet	21⅞	22
Ogden	23½	23¼
Olin Corp	20	20⅝
Owens-Illinois	27	27⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	20¼	20⅜
Pan Am	3⅞	3⅞
Penney J. C.	28¾	28¼
Pennzoil	37½	38⅜
Pepsico	34⅛	34⅞
Pfizer	53⅞	53
Phelps Dodge	31¼	32⅞
Philip Morris	47½	47⅞
Phillips Petrol	38⅝	39
Polaroid	20	19¼
PPG Ind	32	32¼

	Jan 26	Jan 25
Procter Gamble	83⅞	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅜	18
Raytheon	34½	[illegible]
RCA Corp	17	[illegible]
Republic Steel	22	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	45	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	20¼	21
Rockwell Int	30⅝	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	32⅞	[illegible]
Safeways	30½	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	27⅞	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	16⅜	[illegible]
SCM	20⅞	[illegible]
Schlumberger	49⅛	[illegible]
Scott Paper	16	[illegible]
Seagram	51⅜	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	16½	[illegible]
Shell Oil	36⅞	[illegible]
Shell Trans	29½	[illegible]
Signal Co	26	[illegible]
Singer	12⅞	[illegible]
Sony	16⅜	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	28½	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	36⅝	[illegible]
Southern Rly	57⅝	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	33⅜	[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	36⅞	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	44⅞	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	34⅜	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	23⅞	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	14⅝	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	27⅞	[illegible]
Sun Comp	38⅝	[illegible]
Teledyne	130¾	131
Tenneco	30¼	30
Texaco	30⅝	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	48⅝	[illegible]
Texas Inst	77⅞	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	20⅝	[illegible]
Textron	24⅝	[illegible]
TWA	14⅞	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	45⅞	[illegible]
TRW Inc	50⅞	[illegible]
UAL Inc	15⅜	[illegible]
Union Carbide	45⅞	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	32⅝	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	44⅛	[illegible]
Uniroyal	6⅞	[illegible]
United Brands	10⅝	[illegible]
US Industries	8⅜	[illegible]
US Steel	28½	[illegible]
Utd Technol	37⅞	[illegible]
Wachovia	22½	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	21⅜	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	25¾	[illegible]
Westnghse Elec	23½	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	25⅞	[illegible]
Whirlpool	26¼	[illegible]
Woolworth	17⅞	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	36⅝	[illegible]
Zenith	10½	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Jan 26	Jan 25
Abitibi	26½	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	22¾	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	41	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	17⅝	[illegible]
Cominco	48	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	17½	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	13⅝	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	11	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	22¼	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	48½	[illegible]
Imasco	30⅝	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	21⅛	[illegible]
Int Pipe	14⅛	[illegible]
Mass.-Ferguson	2⅞	[illegible]
Royal Trust	14⅝	[illegible]
Seagram	63⅛	[illegible]
Steel Co	26⅛	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	22⅛	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	18⅝	[illegible]
WCT	12	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11¼%, £10,000 up to £50,000 12¼%, £50,000 and over 12¾%.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Assoc. Dairies (I)	663(598)	28.5(22.7)	3.74(3.31)	1.3(1.3b)	16/3	—(2.8b)
Ashdown Inv. (F)	—(—)	1.15(1.14)	6.74(6.69)	4.8(4.4)	26/3	6.6(6.2)
Bullough (F)	43(49)	3.44(4.18)	23.8(28.1)	6.5(6.5)	25/3	10.7(10.7)
Branon (I)	4.6(5.06c)	0.02(0.06c)	0.7(1.7c)	—(—)	—	—(1.0)
Dunbar (F)	—(—)	0.85(0.56)	36.2(31.4)	3.7(3.1)	—	7.5(6.2)
Eurotherm (F)	27.5(24.8)	3.26(2.4)	15.3(14.84)	3.5(3)	—	—5(4.5)
R. & J. Pullman (I)	11.3(10.1)	0.74(0.66)	3.58(2.7)	1.03(1.03)	—	—(3.81)
Scot. Amer. Inv. (F)	—(—)	2.5a(2.3a)	4.46(4.13)	3.1(2.7)	25/3	4.4(4)
Stewart Plas. (I)	4.53(4.17)	1.4(1.2)	—(—)	0.7(0.6b)	24/3	—(1.9b)
Union Dis. (F)	—(—)	4a(3.3a)	—(—)	17(14)	—	26(23)
Wintrust (I)	—(—)	0.91(0.78)	4.38(4.86)	1.2(1.07)	15/3	—(3.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News, dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Net profit; b=Adjusted for scrip issue; c=For 6½ months.

COMMODITIES

COPPER was largely steady.—Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £857-57.50: three months £883-84. Sales: 5,400 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £852-54: three months, £878-80: Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £863-64, three months £888.50-89.00. Settlement, £864. Sales: 13,400 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £860-61: three months, £885-86. Settlement, £861. Sales: 325 tonnes.

TIN was firmer.—Afternoon.—Standard cash £8770-75 a tonne. three months £8025-35. Sales, 1,290 tonnes. High grade, cash £8770-75: three months £8040-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8760-80: three months £7960-70. Settlement, £8780. Sales, 1,390 tonnes. High grade, cash £8760-80: three months, £8015-20. Settlement, £8780. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM33.65 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £361.50-62.50 per tonne: three months £370-71. Sales, 4,300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £365-65.25: three months £373-74. Settlement £365.25. Sales, 5,150 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £447-48 per tonne, three months £454-54.50. Sales, 3,575 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £445.50-46.50; three months £455-55.50. Settlement, £446.50. Sales, 6,000 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £194.65 ($364) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 428.60p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 804): three months 442.75p (831.90c): six months, 457.75p (862.40c): one year 486.75p (920c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 430-30.5p; three months 444.5-45.0p. Sales, 57 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 432.5-33.5p. Sales, 86 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £600-601 per tonne; three months £622-23. Sales, 4,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £600-601: three months £621.50-22.50. Settlement, £601. Sales, 14,900 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash £3060-70 per tonne; three months £3105-10. Sales, 48 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3050-60; three months £3090-3100. Settlement, £3060. Sales, 354 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Mch 51.20-51.80; Apl 52.20-53.00; Apl-Jne 53.10-53.30; Jly-Sep 56.30-56.40; Oct-Dec 59.40-59.50; Jan-Mch 62.40-62.50; Apl-Jne 65.50-65.70; Jly-Sep 68.50-68.60; Oct-Dec 71.60-71.70. Sales: 210 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1,173-1,175; Mar 1,189-1,191; May 1,152-1,153; July 1,138-1,139; Sep 1,130-1,135; Nov 1,120-1,135; Jan 1,111-1,114. Sales: 5,208 lots including eight options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton): Mar 1,207-1,208; May 1,190-1,191; July 1,199-1,200; Sep 1,208-1,209; Dec 1,220-1,222; Mar 1,231-1,233; May 1,231-1,243. Sales: 1,840 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 26) 97.56c; indicator price (Jan 27) 5-day average 99.05c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £176; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £183. Futures (£ per tonne): Mar 180.25-180.40; May 181.65-181.75; Aug 184.40-184.55; Oct 187.80-187.90; Jan 188-190; Mar 193.50-194.75; May 194.50-196.75. Sales: 4,488 lots. ISA prices (Jan 26). daily 13.55c; 15-day average 12.84c.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

More jobs for the girls?

Gina Connolly and Dorothy Venables have the job of getting more ladies appointed as non-executive directors.

They are compiling a list of 100 women of "proven experience in a challenging field", which by the summer should be available to head-hunters and the like.

Ms Connolly is a consultant with Hay Management Consultants and Mrs Venables is in personnel. They are working on the project on behalf of the Fawcett Society, the group named after the suffragist Dame Millicent Fawcett, which has been campaigning for equality since 1866.

Ms Connolly tells me: "The number of non-executive directors being appointed is increasing quite considerably, but because they are appointed from the ranks either of executive directors or from the old-boy network,



Director action: Gina Connolly and Dorothy Venables

the net is not catching women."

The two women have about 30 names so far. If you think you have another, you contact *Gina Connolly, c/o* The Fawcett Society, Parnell House (5th floor), 25 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LW.

Halbert's hand off the tiller

John Halbert, who in the early 1970s clinched a deal to supply the Mexicans with 31 patrol boats, is to go back on the road.

Halbert, 54, will stand down as chairman of ABMTM, the London-based



machine tools, ships and education equipment group, to set up deals in marine engineering.

He will become president of ABMTM, a non-executive director and an advisor to the parent company, Edward Williams Holdings. He will be succeeded as chairman by Edward Williams's chairman Brian Williams.

Halbert, former president of the Machine Tools Trades Association and adviser to British Shipbuilders on defence craft for export, says the market for patrol boats in fishery protection and coastguard duties is holding up well.

Florida for beginners

Joseph Thompson, who is Southeast Bank's new man in London, has only had a few weeks here but already he has seen snow, railway strikes and a near-miss with the miners.

It is all very different from life in sunny, scarcely-unionized Florida, where Southeast is the state's largest Bank — but necessarily bad for business.

One of Thompson's priorities here is to find and to finance the acquisition of property in the Sunshine State for British investors. Life has been so hectic for Thompson since he left Miami, however, that he has yet to find a British property for himself. "I've got a hotel and a suitcase", he told me yesterday.

ROSS DAVIES

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Peter Mursell has been appointed vice chairman of **M F North.**

Mr Alan R. Brown, managing director and chief executive of **Matthew Hall Mechanical Services**, is, in addition, to becoming managing director and chief executive of **Holliday Hall & Co** succeeding Mr Michael J. Holliday. Mr Holliday is to become a non-executive director of **Holliday Hall.**

Lord Glendevon of Midhope has been appointed to the board of **Standard Telephones and Cables.**

Mr Tim Hedgcock has been appointed managing director of **International Thomson Business Press**, the European division of International Thomson Business Press, USA. Mr Hedgcock has relinquished the chairmanship of Computacar but remains on their board. He has also resigned from the board of Wigham Poland Holdings.

Mr Michel Dreux, who has completed 10 years as the **Yorkshire Insurance Company's** manager for France, has been appointed general manager for France.



Another 2 million jobs are needed by the mid-1980s, but companies have been holding back on investment.

German politicians give the jobs bandwagon another push

Peter Norman

Munich

The West German Government is committed to doing something about unemployment. But it is being forced into action that it does not really believe in and which it does not know how to finance.

The news earlier this month that unemployment had touched a 28-year-high of 1.7 million proved the catalyst that made some sort of government programme to deal with the problem inevitable. The figure had been forecast long in advance, just as it is assumed that by the end of this month the number on the dole will have risen to at least 1.9 million and that the dread figure of two million jobless will probably be reached in February.

But the pressure on the Government to act, stimulated by a six-month trade union campaign, built up as parliamentarians returned from their constituencies after Christmas and party strategists pointed to the four vitally important state elections due to take place this year.

Doubts may be harboured by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor; Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister; Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Free Democrat Economics Minister; and Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, the president of the Federal Bank, but the bandwagon is rolling, pushed along by a highly competitive Bonn press corps that avidly picks up and regurgitates, without digesting, every hint and snippet of possible action emanating from the bureaucracies of the Government or the political parties.

All that can be said about the unemployment programme is that it is bound to disappoint in terms of size and is unlikely to have any significant short-term impact on Germany's jobless problem.

The call by Herr Heinz Oskar Vetter, head of the German Trade Union Federation, for a DM50,000m (£11,500m) public spending programme spread over five years is a non-starter — and Herr Vetter knows this just as well as Chancellor Schmidt. West Germany, having pumped well over DM100,000m into the economy in tax cuts and job-creating programmes since the onset of the recession in 1974, simply has no more cash to spare.

Gone are the days when domestic economic and monetary policy could be conducted with a measure of autonomy. Although the German balance of payments may be improving, German interest rates are still governed by developments on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Federal Government believes that it cannot increase its net borrowing requirement above the DM26,500m budgeted for this year without risking a run on the mark and an increase in interest rates that would produce a vicious circle of greater economic slowdown and increased inflation. The upward movement of long-term bond yields in Frankfurt earlier this month as speculation grew about the possibility of increased borrowing substantiates this claim.

Nobody in the Bonn finance or economics ministries denies that there are projects that could be usefully undertaken to absorb some of the unemployed, even though the 1982 budget and the medium-term financial plan up to 1985 will channel more than DM26,000m into job-creating projects. The building industry is in deep recession, particularly that part normally employed by the public sector in projects such as road or underground railway building. The unemployment problem is aggravated by local authorities and state governments curtailing their investment spending at the same time as the Federal Government.

But the Government calculates that a 1 per cent rise in interest rates would add DM8,000m to the cost of industry and so outweigh the benefits that any programme financed through borrowing could produce.

Another problem *is* that companies have been holding back from investment in the hope that the Government might give way during the winter and produce new

> ‘Although the West German economy is still the strongest in Europe it is having to face up to major structural challenges arising from a high level of costs at home, increased competition in world markets and a rapid growth in the labour force’

incentives. For a short while Graf Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, appeared to be toying with the idea of a state premium towards new investments carried out in the first half of 1982 that exceeded the average of the last three years. No sooner was this pump-priming idea publicized than he retreated, because it would have to be financed through an increase in value added tax and political support was not forthcoming.

Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, also has a pet project for raising taxes and financing new jobs. He would like to raise petrol and mineral oil taxes, arguing that it is necessary to keep these prices rising to reduce Germany's dependence on imported energy. But such ideas have been received with horror by other politicians of both coalition parties in an election year.

Another fund-raising idea that has been roundly rejected at Cabinet level was put forward by Herr Vetter. The trade unions, with the support of Social Democrat left wingers, wanted a jobs programme to be financed by a tax on higher incomes, a suggestion rejected on the grounds that it would curb industry's already weak propensity to invest.

It appears that the only way to raise funds will be to rejig spending inside the existing budget. But this is a time and nerve consuming process. On past experience it is unlikely to yield more than a few hundred millions for a "fig leaf" programme, which would perhaps try to push a little more public money in the direction of small to medium-sized industries, aid young hopefuls set up their own businesses and perhaps pay for some environmental improvements. Such a programme would be bound to attract criticism for being a minimal response to the problem of record unemployment. But government officials argue that in many ways it would be the correct response.

The German economy is in a very different state than at the beginning of the world recession when the Government believed that it was sufficient to pump in money to boost demand in place of that siphoned off by higher oil prices. Although it is still the strongest economy in Western Europe, it is having to face up to major structural challenges arising from a high level of costs at home, increased competition in world markets, particularly from the newly industrializing countries, and a rapid growth in the labour force as the children of the 1960s baby boom complete their education.

Against the background of, at best, slow growth in the western industrialized world, government officials say that two million jobs must be created by the middle of the 1980s.

This is a daunting challenge that, officials say, can only be tackled through a medium-term strategy. Nobody quite knows what the medium-term strategy is, or if they do they are not saying it too loud. Alongside the established components that fit into any social democratic landscape — falling interest rates as the trade balance improves, a rejigging of working hours, moderation in wage settlements while not forcing a sharp drop in consumption — is the whispered belief that corporate profits must be allowed to rise. And they must *rise* sharply to create the investment on which a reduction in unemployment depends.

Although higher profits "for the bosses" have traditionally been a red rag to the trade union bull, there is a growing hope in Bonn Government circles that the message is sinking in with Herr Vetter and his colleagues. These people, after all, sit on the supervisory boards of German companies and cannot have been oblivious to the record 25 per cent drop in real corporate incomes that the Federal Bank says took place in 1980 and 1981.

Already some of the more progressive union leaders have suggested moving away from simple wage increases in the annual round of collective wage bargaining to seeking other benefits, such as greater worker participation in the productive assets of his or her company. Such a trend could get union leaders away from the annual confrontations over percentage wage increases that have resulted in higher costs and fewer jobs.

This spring's wage round should show whether the unions and industrial management are prepared to play their part in facing up to Germany's medium-term challlenge.

If so, the politically induced *job-creation* programme that is keeping West Germany's politicians fully employed, will be a worthwhile bit of window dressing to bolster the trade unions' prestige and reassure the public that Herr Sch . really is a *Macher* — a man who gets things done.

Stirring up a hornets' nest

PERSPECTIVE: PROTECTING INVESTORS

By Ron Pullen

For the past two decades the City has been steadfastly hanging on to its role as the guardian of the securities industry in this country. Through a delicate interplay of self-regulatory and non-statutory institutions like the Takeover Panel and more recently the Council of the Securities Industry, City bodies have staved off most of the attacks on their responsibility in this field and neutralized any concerted swings towards more statutory controls.

But no-one would claim that the system has worked perfectly. City authorities have been slow to take the initiative — it did after all take a rising tide of scandals in the takeover business before the Takeover Panel was created. And too often the impression has been left among investors, Whitehall, and other interested parties that the City's efforts have smacked of locking the stable door after the horse has bolted.

But given the historical sensitivities and complexities of London's financial institutions, the system has had a certain coherence even though each succeeding crisis has put it under more and more strain.

Against that backdrop, it is hardly surprising that Professor Jim Gower's proposal for improving the safeguards for investors is already stirring up a hornets' nest in the City.

Far from limiting himself to a parochial ramble around the subject, and perhaps some anodyne proposals for amending the Prevention of Fraud Act, Professor Gower has produced a root and branch plan to reform virtually the whole of the City's self-regulatory system.

The Stock Exchange has already reacted angrily to Professor Gower's plan that it should lose its power to regulate the investment advisory activities of its members. The implied shift in Gower's blueprint towards a more centralized regulatory body will also draw fire from those institutions which presently look after their own affairs.

At least, like the Wilson Committee on the functioning of financial institutions before him, he shies away from a full blown Securities Commission, with the sort of statutory paraphernalia enjoyed by, say, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States. Though his sympathies evidently lie in this direction, he rejects *this solution* as politically impractical.

10.04 Defects in the System

(a) The perceived defects of the present system are complication, uncertainty, irrationality, failure to treat like alike, inflexibility, excessive control in some areas and too little (or none) in others, the creation of an elite and a fringe, lax enforcement, delays, over-concentration on honesty rather than competence, undue diversity of regulations and regulators, and failure overall to achieve a proper balance between Governmental regulation and self-regulation

(b). Most of the defects are unlikely to be cured without a redistribution of responsibilities between Governmental regulation and self-regulation and between statutory and non-statutory regulation

No quarter from the professor

Professor Gower has probably read the politics of a Securities Commission correctly given the degree of backbench opposition this would arouse and the fact that the present system is observably not rotten to the core. But it is worth remembering that Mr John Nott, when he was Trade Secretary, was openly critical of the City's handling of the Consolidated Gold Fields affair. And while not part of Labour official policy, there have been calls for an SEC-style body from some left-wing politicians recently.

Unlike much of the debate about City self-regulation, the issue of investor protection is not clouded by doubts as to whether the system works. Everyone agrees that it does not. And that conclusion was reached long before the series of scandals last year which prompted the Government to review the legislation.

Five years ago the Department of Trade conceded that such a review was overdue when it published a consultative document on amendments to the 1958 Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. And the City long argued that the statutory controls were insufficient to cope with a securities industry that had grown significantly in the 1960s and 1970s.

So the key area for debate is whether the ad hoc mixture of statutory and self-regulatory controls administered by a host of different financial institutions can be patched up, reformed or somehow be made to work more effectively or whether it all has to be replaced.

Professor Gower's preference is for wholesale reform through a new Securities Act which would fundamentally redistribute the balance between self-regulatory agencies and Government bodies. However unwelcome that may be to institutions like The Stock Exchange, who may feel that they are able to look after themselves, past experience in other areas of the City suggests that the world has changed dramatically in the past 20 years and the old cosy structures are unable to cope with the new professional world.

The banking system had to learn this with the passing of the 1979 Banking Act, which for regulatory purposes cannot give preferential treatment to the clearers, however much they might have wanted it. The Lloyd's insurance market is also having to come to terms with fundamental reform as, in a lesser way, are insurance brokers. If the proposals to control licensed dealers (published this month) are put into effect, licensed share dealers will also have to concede that the world has changed.

A great deal of the success or failure of the Gower proposals will depend on the fine print, the precise powers of the new self-regulatory bodies he proposes and the relationship between these bodies and the statutory authorities.

The trouble is that Professor Gower has spelt out too clearly that he wants self-regulation in a rather wider statutory framework. City institutions, jealous of their independence, were unlikely to take kindly to that but it would be a pity if his generally constructive approach was discarded because of this.

Although the Government moved quickly in setting up its review of investor protection when a number of collapses threatened to black the name of investment management, this issue does not have high enough priority for the Government to give it special parliamentary attention so that any legislation is unlikely before next year at the earliest.

It will be much longer — and the possibility of tighter statutory controls that much greater — if the City deliberately stands in the way.

Business Editor

US policy still lacks conviction

Federal Reserve chairman Mr Paul Volcker has certainly taken some of the pressure off international interest rates with his hint on Tuesday that a *rise* in the discount rate was not on his immediate agenda. But the fact remains that President Reagan's State of the Union message coupled with Volcker's evidence to the Congressional joint economic committee scarcely add up to a consistent joint front that will dispel market fears for the medium term.

The President has indeed once again acknowledged the need to reduce the federal deficit in the years ahead. But he is not to raise taxes on consumers or cut back on defence expenditure, while shuffling certain budgetary items from federal to state agencies is bound to be taken as largely cosmetic.

In other words, supply side economics still appear to rule and markets are bound to remain sceptical that the medium-term figures will ever add up to a declining deficit.

As for Mr Volcker, he seems to have been keeping open his views on the Administration's approach to its goals. His main concern was to point out that one way or another both the Adminstration and Congress had to ensure that the Federal deficit fell back as the economy started to recover if there was not in due course to be a nasty crunch in credit markets.

His secondary aim was to hit back against critics who labelled the Fed a high interest rate institution that was largely responisble for the present recession. It was markets, not the Fed, that determined the price of money, he suggested.

One might argue that ad infinitum. But the pre-eminence of markets, particularly United States markets, as the finest arbiters of interest rates was also a theme of Mr Richard Petherbridge, managing director of Union Discount, when presenting the group's annual figures (see page 16) yesterday.

He had his doubts that the Bank of England, or other European central banks for that matter, could lead interest rated down independently of what was happening in the American markets. His own house's view of interest rates at the moment was "very cautious".

Little Neddies
Action time

Over the years the "little Neddies" working under the National Economic Development Council — 51 economic development committees and sector working parties — have churned out scores of reports on the industries they cover. Many contained excellent specific recommendations, but few have actually been taken up within individual plants and factories.

So it is refreshing to see that this year's work programme, published by the NEDC today, gives top priority to implementing the committees' suggestions. *The starting point* for that must be not just to publish and distribute reports, but to stimulate meetings between management and workforce to discuss them.

This sort of meeting has traditionally been held only at times of extreme crisis in British indusry, for example to draw up a "survival plan" that will prevent a plant closure. If the NEDC can stimulate factory-wide discussion about industrial practice — not just industrial relations — it will have performed a service whose benefits will last long after the individual reports are forgotten.

A promising method is to send in an "ambassador" — a respected senior (usually retired) industrialist — to hold a company meeting at which all parts of the workforce are represented. That has been tried successfully by the food, drink and packaging machinery sector working party. All five of the meetings held so far have been the first in the firms' history to involve such a wide range of managers and employees in joint discussion of all aspects of the company's performance. And was the first "vertical slice" meeting ever held in the company!

Co-op Bank
A good deal?

The Co-op Bank makes no bones about the fact that it aims to win customers from its competitors with the launch of its Cheque and Save, an interest bearing current account. "We want to encourage customers who want to transfer all their business from another bank or building society," said the Co-op's Terry Thomas, announcing the terms of the scheme yesterday.

Customers with a Cheque and Save account will be paid interest on their daily credit balances — currently at the rate of 10 per cent, though this will vary. But there will be a deduction of £1.50 a month as a flat service charge, irrespective of the number of cheques drawn.

The other high street banks maintain that Co-op must be running Cheque and Save as a loss leader, but Terry Thomas is adamant that First Co-operative Finance, the subsidiary through which the account is launched, expects to make profits from the new account.

Barclays and NatWest say they will be keeping a close eye on the Co-op, though they have no immediate plans to follow suit. Midland is more specific saying it intends to launch a similar interest bearing current account, some time before the end of the year.

The surprise in yesterday's announcement from Co-op was the departure from the original plan of charging 18 to 20p for each cheque drawn. The flat service charge of £18 a year may well render the new account considerably less attractive than the Co-op's existing current accounts when interest paid on Cheque and Save declines.

If, for example, the notional interest rate paid declines to 7 per cent, customers will have to keep an average credit balance of £257 in their account to qualify for free banking. This is considerably less attractive than the free banking while an account is in credit available on Co-op Bank's ordinary current accounts. Winning customers from its competitors might prove harder than expected.

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts easier

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1981/82 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
BRITISH FUNDS						
SHORTS						
[illegible]						
MEDIUMS						
[illegible]						
LONGS						
[illegible]						
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN						
[illegible]						
LOCAL AUTHORITIES						
[illegible]						

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
DOLLAR STOCKS							
[illegible]							
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS							
[illegible]							
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES							
[illegible]							

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL							
A — B							
104	75	AAH	85	-2	6.7	7.6	6.9
150	92	AB Electronics	130		5.7	4.4	..
55	34½	AE PLC	51½	-½	2.0	3.9	7.6
279	184	AGB Research	274	-5	8.3	3.0	28.8
25	10	AI Ind Prod	13		0.0e	0.1	..
298	183	APV Hldgs	258	+2	12.9	5.0	6.2
66	34	Aaronson Bros.	48		3.0	6.3	17.6
49	25	Acrow 'A'	49	+1	1.1e	2.2	..
[illegible]							
C — E							
[illegible]							
F — H							
[illegible]							
I — L							
[illegible]							
M — N							
[illegible]							
95	14½	Marling Ind	36	+1	1.4	3.9	25.2
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
275	178	Martin News	275	+5	13.9	5.0	5.9
270	209	Martonair	230	+2	10.9	4.7	13.5
74	45	Medminster	64		5.3	8.3	6.9
250	140	Menzies J.	228	+2	5.6	2.5	11.4
224	128	Metal Box	184		16.5	9.0	16.1
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	41	+1	3.1	7.6	6.7
25	12	Metloy	13	..	0.1	1.1	..
O — S							
[illegible]							
T — Z							
28	13	TACE	30				6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
25¾	10⅞	Takeda BDR	£24¾	-¼	17.6	0.7	26.9
6½	3½	Talbex Grp	5½				
426	316	Tarmac Ltd	426	+6	23.3	5.5	7.3
218	136	Tate & Lyle	216		16.4	7.6	5.8
607	441	Taylor-Woodrow	575	+15	19.0	3.3	10.3
400	250	Telephone Rent	353	..	14.6	4.1	17.6
[illegible]							
FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
[illegible]							
INSURANCE							
[illegible]							
INVESTMENT TRUSTS							
[illegible]							

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
SHIPPING							
365	267	Brit & Com	355	+4	[illegible]		
333	228	Caledonia Inv	333	+2	20.0	[illegible]	
176	135	Fisher J.	141		3.3	[illegible]	
42½	27	Jacobs J. I.	37½		3.5	[illegible]	
150	92½	Ocean Trans	128	+2	12.9	[illegible]	
164½	95	P & O 'Dfd'	140	-2	11.4	[illegible]	
MINES							
[illegible]							
OIL							
[illegible]							
PROPERTY							
[illegible]							
RUBBER							
[illegible]							
TEA							
[illegible]							
MISCELLANEOUS							
[illegible]							
148	93	Milford Docks	136		0.7	0.5	
193	122	Nesco Inv	133		10.0	7.5	
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33		500	15.2	

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	63
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 35p Ord (100)	98
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	228+3
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	85
Equipd 10p Ord (80a)	83
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	66+1
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	100+1
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	98
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£1.05)	208+1
Nitesto Int 0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	142
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	18½
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	9¼+1¼
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	97
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	122
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	33+1
Do 14/20% 1988-88 Ln (ak)	80
Treasury 3% 1987	£69¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Glass Glover (55‡)		58 prem
ICL (25‡)		44
Kwik Save Disc (180)	Feb 12	65 prem
MEPC (188‡)	Feb 26	36 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 27	Market rates (close) January 27	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8650-8810	$1.8670-8680	par-0.10c disc	0.27-0.37c disc
Montreal	$2.2325-2450	$2.2335-2365	0.08-0.18c disc	0.45-0.60c disc
Amsterdam	4.73-77fl	4.75½-76½fl	2-1½c prem	5-4½c prem
Brussels	73.40-90f	73.45-55f	10-30c disc	90-110c disc
Copenhagen	14.17-21k	14.19-20k	75 prem-10ore disc	90-225ore disc
Dublin	1.2270-2350p	1.2315-2330p	31-45p disc	115-131p disc
Frankfurt	4.32-35m	4.33½-34m	1½-1¼pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	125.25-26.50e	125.45-85e	40-160c disc	140-410c disc
Madrid	184.00-185.00p	184.00-20p	par-30c disc	60-95c disc
Milan	2318-28lr	2323½-24½lr	13-18lr disc	45-48lr disc
Oslo	11.02-09k	11.05½-06½k	270-165ore prem	335-125ore prem
Paris	10.95-11.06f	11.03½-04½f	½-1½c disc	4-5c disc
Stockholm	10.50-10.64k	10.59½-60½k	255-185ore prem	690-615ore prem
Tokyo	424-430y	428-429y	2.79-2.48y prem	7.79-7.68y prem
Vienna	30.20-45sch	30.23-38sch	14-8gro prem	37-27gro prem
Zurich	3.45-48½f	3.46-47f	1½-1c prem	4½-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.4 at 91.2

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14 Low 13½

Week Fixed: 14-13¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂	2 months	13¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	13⅞	3 months	13½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13²⁵⁄₃₂	1 month	14¾
2 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13²⁵⁄₃₂	2 months	14¾
3 months	13²⁵⁄₃₂-13²¹⁄₃₂	3 months	14⅝
6 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₃₂	6 months	14

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15-14¾	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	15-14¾	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	9 months	14⅝-14¼
4 months	14¾-14½	10 months	14⅝-14¼
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14⅝-14¼
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14⅝-14¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	6 months	14⅛-14¼
3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	14⅛-14¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¾-14½	3 months	14¾
7 days	14⅝	6 months	14¼-14⅛
1 month	14¾	1 year	14⅜-14⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14¾-14¼ Close 15-14½

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	14½-14⅜
1 month	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	14½-14⅜
3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⅜	12 months	14½-14⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

3 months 14¾ 6 months 15

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5885-1.7035
Bahrain	0.7045-0.7075
Finland	8.2815-8.3215
Greece	110.10-112.10
Hongkong	10.8870-10.9270
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5305-0.5335
Malaysia	4.2375-4.2675
Mexico	48.95-50.45
New Zealand	2.3160-2.3380
Saudi Arabia	6.3910-6.4310
Singapore	3.8685-3.8995
South Africa	1.8165-1.8315

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5190-1.5210
† Canada	1.1965-1.1967
Netherlands	2.5450-2.5500
Belgium	39.32-39.37
Denmark	7.3775-7.3800
West Germany	2.3185-2.3200
Portugal	67.05-67.25
Spain	98.20-98.30
Italy	1246.00-1247.50
Norway	5.8965-5.8985
France	5.9000-5.9050
Sweden	5.6575-5.6595
Japan	229.20-229.50
Austria	16.15-16.17
Switzerland	1.8510-1.8540

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8356-0.8358

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-13½; seven days, 13⅞-14; one month, 14⁵⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆; three months, 14¾-15; six months, 15¼-15½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $382.5 (an ounce); pm, $381.75; close, $381.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $392.5-394.5 (£209.75-210.75).
Sovereigns (new): $93.5-94.5 (£49.50-50.50).

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Football

Three more players surplus to Bristol City's requirements

Bristol City, the third division club facing bankruptcy, have put three players on the transfer list together with the eight they are trying to give away. Terry Boyle, who joined them from Crystal Palace in the autumn in an exchange deal which took Kevin Mabbutt to the London club, heads the list. The others are Harford, joint top scorer with 10 goals, and the Swedish goalkeeper Moller.

City's acting manager Roy Hodgson said yesterday: "I haven't a clue as to the side we will field against Newport on Saturday. I will have to wait and see who is left."

Colchester United, of the fourth division, face a financial crisis after losing a battle with the local council. The club, out of pocket by £1,600 a week and with an overdraft of over £70,000, appealed to the council to lift a restrictive covenant on their Layer Road ground to enable them to go ahead with a £500,000 improvement plan.

The council, who last year rejected plans for a new all-seater stadium in a £15m shopping complex, rejected the appeal because the club have not repaid a £30,000 loan from 1974. Maurice Cadman, the club chairman, said that unless the covenant was lifted to allow commercial activities, Colchester's future could be in serious jeopardy.

Wrexham made another appeal to the Football Association yesterday to change their decision that clubs playing at home to Chelsea in all-ticket matches (as stipulated by the FA) cannot sell tickets on the day of the games.

Norman Wilson, Wrexham's general secretary, said: "Despite the ban on them, hundreds of Chelsea fans were here on Tuesday night and the police instructed us to let them in through the turnstiles. It was better they were inside the ground than locked out and left to roam the town.

"From what I saw of them, these Chelsea followers were really kind, considerate and decent people. But I estimate we would have had up to 5,000 more spectators in the ground if people from this area had been allowed to turn up on the night and pay at the gate. This meant that football lost about £10,000 at a time when it needs every penny."

Originally, to give themselves an extra day for ticket selling, Wrexham arranged to meet Chelsea again next Tuesday but the FA pointed out yesterday that, according to cup rules, the second replay must take place on Monday so that if a fourth match is necessary it can be staged at Stamford Bridge next Thursday.

● Stuart Legastic, a Brentford supporter, won his race to get the Toronto Blizzards striker, Gordon Sweetzer, cleared in time for last night's third division match at Reading. Legastic, who works at London Airport, was on hand to collect Sweetzer's international clearance from a cargo plane when it landed from Toronto.

● Swansea City's manager John Toshack has been fined £200 by the Welsh FA for using foul and abusive language to the Neath referee Mr Davies at half time during a Southern Junior Floodlit Cup second round game

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FA TROPHY: First round, second replays: Witton Albion v Horden Colliery Welfare; Wycombe Wanderers v Walthamstow Avenue.

RUGBY UNION: Hospitals' Cup, second round: London v Guy's.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Huddersfield v Doncaster.

HOCKEY: Women's festival match: West v South (Weymouth, 2.0).

RACKETS: Army championships (Queen's Club).

SQUASH RACKETS: British Under 23 Open championships (Wembley Squash Centre); Army championships (Aldershot); Guernsey Open (King's Club); Women's inter-service championships (Portsmouth).

SNOOKER: Benson and Hedges Masters tournament



Derby do not tempt Clough

By Norman Fox

Brian Clough, the Nottingham Forest manager, said last night he would not be applying to Derby County for the vacant job as manager, nor for the position of managing director.

Bill Stevenson, chairman of Derby, said last night: "We shall make no move to try and change his mind. Knowing Mr Clough as I do, any statement he makes as categorical as this one is final."

Derby sacked their manager, Colin Addison, on Monday and said they wanted to appoint a chief executive, although they had no-one in mind. Geoffrey MacPherson, the Forest chairman, said suggestions that Mr Clough would return to the Baseball Ground were "poppycock".

Yesterday's brief statement from Mr Clough came from Spain where he is on holiday after hospital treatment. He is expected to arrive home tomorrow.

United rely on the mobility of Stapleton

By Leslie Duxbury

Manchester U 1 West Ham 0

Manchester United went to the top of the first division by beating West Ham United at Old Trafford last night. Macari scored the winner after 72 minutes.

United were plainly desperate to climb to the top of the League which is the one remaining interest left for the city of Manchester now. West Ham, on the other hand, were probably just out to purge themselves of the memory of Saturday's FA Cup defeat at Watford, although their side, with Devonshire still absent and the Scotsman, Orr, making his debut, had a shuffled air about it.

In the opening minutes Brooking sent over a perfect cross from deep on the right which Bailey had to watch in apprehension for several seconds before scrambling to catch it. United were goaded into increasing their own faltering momentum which managed to get a number of players forward without creating any clear-cut chances. However, Macari's header almost crept under Parkes.

Stapleton was perhaps their most dangerous player, his eagerness and his mobility taking him the breadth of the field and earning him one fierce shot from just outside the area. But West Ham tucked their chins into their chests and survived. Parkes dominated the air, Lampard sniffed out danger, sometimes before it happened, and Bonds looked even more gladiatorial than usual with his hand heavily bandaged.

West Ham even managed to sneak out of defence long enough for Cross to burst clear on the right, only to hesitate and allow Moran to clear. With United beginning to lose faith in themselves Pike, too, got as far as the penalty spot in another West Ham breakaway. At the other end Coppell almost scored just before the interval with a fine volley which Parkes saved high to his left.

West Ham resumed to the jeers of some Manchester fans, presumably because of less than friendly tackling, but there was possibly an element of frustration with their own heroes mixed in with the criticism.

The match settled into the same stilted pattern like a tired man into an armchair and again it was Stapleton who tried to break the mood with another long shot which bored balefully into Parkes's midriff.

The half was so determined to ape the first it produced a second brilliant header from Macari which again Parkes saved splendidly diving to his left. But paradoxically it was Brooking who had the best chance to end the deadlock with his head. Van der Elst was sufficiently inspired to dribble from the halfway line and almost drive a low shot wide of Bailey.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, G McQueen, B Robson, G Birtles, F Stapleton, L Macari, S Coppell.

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; P Brush, F Lampard, W Bonds, A Martin, N Orr, F van der Elst, R Stewart, D Cross, T Brooking, G Pike.

Referee: G Callow (Solihull).

Sydney, Jan 27.—The Hungarian national team has arrived here, planning to use their Australian and New Zealand games over the next three weeks as preparation for the World Cup finals in Spain.

The team will play six matches in Australia and two against fellow World Cup qualifiers New Zealand as part of the Sydney club St George-Budapest's 25th anniversary celebrations.

Kalman Meszoly, the Hungarian manager, said the team did not intend to make the same mistakes which led to their elimination from the 1978 World Cup finals in Argentina.

French fix date with Wales

France will play Wales in Toulouse on June 1 as part of their preparation for the World Cup finals in Spain. The French team's programme before the finals includes matches against Italy in Paris on February 21, Northern Ireland in Toulouse on March 24 and Peru on April 28 or May 14.

France were due to meet England in March but the game has been called off, with the two nations drawn together in group four in Spain.

Peru plan to make a short tour of Europe before the finals. Drawn against Italy, Poland and Cameroon in group one, Peru have arranged international fixtures against Northern Ireland and Czechoslovakia.

Brazil triumph: Brazil, the World Cup favourites, beat East Germany, who have not qualified for Spain, 3—1 in Natal on Tuesday. The visiting Germans opened the scoring through Doerner but Isidono equalized shortly before the interval.

Brazil spent most of the second half trying to unlock the German defence and did so through Renato and Serginho. Although in control, Brazil missed the injured Socrates, and Zico, who took over the captaincy, was below his best.

A cruel blow for Celtic

Dave Provan, Celtic's Scottish international winger, joined the club's growing casualty list yesterday when he underwent a cartilage operation. This came hard on the heels of a broken leg suffered by Scotland under-21 striker Charlie Nicholas and manager Billy McNeill's failure to sign Sandy Clark from Airdrie for £200,000.

Provan, aged 25, has been in and out of the Celtic team with a recurring knee problem this season and the operation will rule him out of Scotland's international against Spain in Valencia.

The Celtic manager said: "With a heavy spell of matches ahead it is a cruel blow to lose first Nicholas and now Provan. It's anyone's guess when either will be back, but meanwhile I've got to look towards strengthening the squad for the immediate future and long term. I won't be making any stop-gap signings."

● Southend's midfield player Terry Gray, currently valued at over £50,000, has asked for a transfer.

Tuesday's football and rugby

FA Cup

Fourth round

Huddersfield (0) 1 Orient (1) 1
Austin — Moores
13,623

Replay Monday. Winners away to Crystal Palace.

Replays

QP Rangers (2) 5 Blackpool (0) 1
Allen 4, Stainrod (pen) — Entwhistle
11,712

Winners at home to Grimsby.

Wrexham (0) 1 Chelsea (0) 1
McNeil — Mayes
8,655

After extra time. Score at 90 min: 1—1.
Replay Monday. Winners at home to Liverpool.

First division

Arsenal (0) 0 Brighton (0) 0
17,922

Birmingham (1) 3 Coventry (2) 3
Broadhurst, Evans 2 — Hunt, Hateley, Thompson
13,023

Notts County (0) 0 Liverpool (1) 4
14,407 — Whelan, Rush 3

Second division

Cambridge (0) 0 C Palace (0) 0
3,505

Watford (3) 6 Derby (0) 1
Armstrong 2, Blissett, Bolton, Barnes, Callaghan — Emson
12,643

Fourth division

Crewe (0) 0 Wigan (1) 1
3,874 — Methven

Peterboro (0) 0 Halifax (0) 0
5,016

Sheff Utd (0) 0 Darlington (0) 0
11,517

Scottish Cup

Second round replay

Berwick (0) 1 Clyde (2) 3
McGlynn — Marshall (og), Ervin, Reilly

Scottish first division

Ayr (0) 1 Qns of Sth (0) 0
Christie

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Gravesend 2, Barnet 3; Runcorn 2, Enfield 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup: Gloucester 1, Witney 1. Midland: Redditch 2, Banbury 1. South: Crawley v Tonbridge postponed; Welling United 0, Dover 0.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Luton 4, Reading 0; Bristol City 2, Norwich 2; Plymouth 3, Birmingham 3; Swindon 1, Watford 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton 2, Hayes 2; Hendon 3, Horsham 3. First division: Chesham 1, Maidenhead United 1; Clapton 1, Hornchurch 1; Farnborough 3, Wembley 0; Feltham v Lewes postponed; Hampton 0, Wokingham 2; Kingstonian 0, Metropolitan Police 1. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 2, Worthing 0; Epsom 1, Dorking 1; Finchley 1, Hemel Hempstead 1; Rainham 2, Eastbourne 1. Cup: Third round: Sutton 1, Leytonstone and Ilford 3.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Third round: Aylesbury United 0, Slough Town 0 (aet).

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Haringey Borough v Southall postponed.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Exeter 17, Barnstaple 3; Swansea 54, Ebbw Vale 3.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Reigate GS 3, Napier HS, New Zealand 9.

Rugby Union

France takes to the guillotine to spoil Welsh record in Cardiff

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

When the French selectors use the guillotine they rarely take half-measures. For the Welsh international in Cardiff on Saturday week they have despatched all but one of the back division which played against New Zealand in November, and brought the number of changes to eight by restoring a fit Jean-Pierre Rives (as captain again) and Pierre Lacans at loose forward. The No 8, Jean-Luc Joinel, is injured.

Serge Blanco is the only survivor behind the scrummage, where six of the players hail from the Basque region and the Southwest regional team which won the new provinces cup competition. Jean-Patrick Lescarboura (Dax) and Gerald Martinez (Stade Toulousain), both of them new caps, take over at halfback from Guy Laporte and Pierre Verbizier.

A third new cap is the centre, Patrick Perrier, from Bayonne, who will have two club colleagues in the three-quarter line. These are the wing, Laurent Pardo, who played against Australia last summer and Christian Belascain, a centre who was a regular member of France's championship teams in 1978 and 79. Roland Bertranne, the most capped of all French players, has now retired from international rugby.

The full back, Marc Sallefranque (Dax) and the No 8, Laurent Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan) will be making their first appearance in the championship. Sallefranque, who was capped in Australia, replaces Serge Gabernet, now a reserve. Rodriguez, who also played against Australia, as well as in both the recent internationals against France, continues to hold the fort for Joinel.

Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, has described his team as being quite revolutionary. "Behind a well-tried pack", he says, "we have picked young talent at half back and three-quarter. All the new men have flair and enthusiasm."

The front five in the forwards are the same as those who played in both internationals against New Zealand. The loosehead prop, Michel Cremaschi (Lourdes) and the lock Alain Lorieux (Grenoble) are due for their first taste of the five-nations championship.

Rives, in line for his 35th cap, missed the New Zealand games on account of a shoulder injury sustained in Australia. Robert Paparemborde, who took over the captaincy from Rives, will be playing his 37th match against an International Board country.

France—the last country to win a championship game in Cardiff (in 1968)—will journey there as Grand Slam champions, though their status has been somewhat tarnished by two defeats in Australia and then two more at the hands of Graham Mourie's All Blacks.

But they will be encouraged by what happened to Wales in Dublin last weekend and to judge from Fouroux's enthusiasm for his new back division, one may expect the added influence of Rives to ensure that France express themselves with the old joie de vie.

TEAM: M Sallefranque (Dax); S Blanco (Biarritz), P Perrier (Bayonne), C Belascain (Bayonne), L Pardo (Bayonne); J-P Lescarboura (Dax), G Martinez (Toulouse); M Cremaschi (Lourdes), P Dintrans (Tarbes), R Paparemborde (Pau), J-P Rives (Toulouse, capt), A Lorieux (Grenoble), D Revallier (Graulhet), P Lacans (Beziers), L Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan). Replacements: B Herrero (Nice), J-P Wolff (Beziers), M Carpentier (Lourdes), P Berbizier (Lourdes), P Mesny (Grenoble), S Gabernet (Toulouse).—Reuter.

☐ Both Scotland and England have decided not to award caps in their internationals against the touring Fijians next autumn. The Fijians will play 10 matches on their split tour.

FIXTURE LIST: Sept 15 v Edinburgh, at Murrayfield; Sept 18 v South of Scotland (no venue); Sept 21 v Anglo Scots (Glasgow); Sept 25 v Scottish 15 (Murrayfield); Sept 29 v North (Workington); Oct 2 v South and South-West (Redruth); Oct 6 Midlands (Leicester, floodlit); Oct 9 v Cambridge University; Oct 12 v English Students (Bristol); Oct 16 v England XV (Twickenham).

Scotland call Tukalo for France

Iwan Tukalo, whose father is Ukrainian and mother Italian, makes his international rugby union debut for Scotland in the B International against France at Lyons on February 7.

Tukalo, aged 20, born, bred and schooled in Edinburgh, and who regards himself as a fully fledged Scot, has scored five tries for his club, Royal High, this season.

He admits to having two ambitions: to see Royal High promoted and to play for Scotland. With his club currently lying second in division two of the Scottish National League, both those ambitions are closer to being fulfilled.

Captaining the Scotland team is West of Scotland loose head prop Gerry McGuinness, strongly tipped to replace the ageing Jim Aitken in the full Scottish team.

Scotland were convincing 18—4 winners in the corresponding fixture at Ayr last year.

SCOTLAND B: P Dods (Gala); A D Armstrong (Jordanhill), R J Gordon (London Scottish), J H Hume (London Scottish), I W Tukalo (Royal High); K D M Wilson (Boroughmuir), D Bryson (Gala); G M McGuinness (West of Scotland, capt), G J Callender (Kelso), B Campbell (Jordanhill), D B White (Gala), D J Turnbull (Hawick), T J Smith (Gala), R S Paxton (Gala), P M Lillington (Cambridge University).

FRANCE B: C Haget; J Begu, M Andrieu, P Chadebech, P Estève; D Camberabero, R Modin; J-M Romand, B Gallion, C Portolan, J-C Orso, J Condom, T Janeczak, E Buchet, B Champ.

When perseverance paid

By Tom Cooban

Lancaster Univ 6 Bristol Univ 3

Lancaster University sprang one of the surprises of the UAU competition by beating Bristol University yesterday. They needed extra time in which to do it, but perseverance paid. Dawes, who had kicked the penalty goal which tied the scores after 80 minutes, dropped a goal shortly after extra time started. The home supporters at last had cause for jubilation.

The winning score was a gift from Bristol. Their scrum half, Martin, was penalized for the ninth time for incorrectly feeding the scrum. Holmes, his Lancaster opponent, made the tap, and Dawes was on the mark with the drop.

Dawes's first penalty was kicked after 30 minutes. Taylor kicked the equalizer for Bristol soon after half time. Both teams started promisingly. Lineout play was often skilful, the scrummaging quick and clean, and the kicking of the backs long and reasonably accurate. Lancaster benefited most from these moves, but lacked the individual skills to turn pressure into points. Their grasp of the basics was admirable: their originality not noticeable.

Bristol's stand-off, Taylor, started confidently, but gained no great advantage from his strong kicks. Discouragement set in as he missed a string of penalty shots, some by narrow margins, and Bristol's play became loose and formless.

The greatest leveller for both teams was the mud. The pitch quickly looked as though galloped over by show jumpers at exercise, and both teams at least deserved something for slogging away in the mire. Lancaster also had the satisfaction of progressing further in the competition than they ever have before. Their next opponents will find them well-drilled, dedicated and with a team spirit which might upset stronger sides than Bristol.

LANCASTER: G Lane; C Ewen, C Hudson, C Rose, D Brand; F Dawes, P Holmes; C Elliott, D Harrison (capt), M Jeffreys, P Juneau, K Roberts, C Andry, M Weston, M Ballam.

BRISTOL: S Stott; P Cartwright, S Pillar, P Johnson, S Watson; M Taylor, J Martin; J Samuels, T White, W Cutler, C Mather, W Squires, A De'Nurman, M Johnson, M Littlewood (capt).

Referee: N Arnison (Manchester Society).

☐ After four successive defeats against the Anglo-Scots, Edinburgh, Australia and on Saturday against the South, the Glasgow selectors have made two changes for their teams to meet the North and Midlands in the district championships at the North Inch, Perth on Saturday. Both centres, Gossman and Barrie, have been dropped in favour of Williamson of West of Scotland and a newcomer to the district championship Brown of Ayr.

Chesworth was admirable

By Steve Elliot

Durham University 26 Loughborough University 16

Durham University and Loughborough University have met a dozen times in recent years and there has never been more than a few points in it, including a dour UAU final last year, in which Durham triumphed narrowly.

They met again yesterday at Durham in the quarter finals of the UAU tournament, on that most delightful of grounds, in front of a large and vociferous crowd which saw Durham win convincingly by two goals, two tries, a drop goal and a penalty to Loughborough's try, drop goal and three penalties.

Boyd, a native of nearby Hartlepool, the Loughborough fly half, contributed 12 of their points and looked a class player in all he did. But the speed and panache of Durham's backs and the cool, tactical control of their talented fly half, Chesworth, who kicked splendidly

Loughborough are a fine side and yesterday were particularly well served by their flanker, Porteos, powerful prop Davies, their scrum half Jeffery and full back McDonald. In order to demonstrate just how seriously Durham took the match, it is only necessary to record that Henderson, still in statu pupillari, was flown over from France,

Loughborough contributed obligingly to Durham's first score. They had a kick charged down in the centre. Fullback Clough dribbled on enterprisingly and from a set scrum almost on the losers' line the ball came out their side but Ellison was quickly round to score. Boyd coolly dropped a goal and followed it with a well taken penalty.

Chesworth set up Durham's first try. He launched a high kick, a full back's nightmare in the swirling wind. Durham won possession and efficient passing created an opportunity for the big and powerful Bailey to score. Chesworth converted.

Immediately Henderson caught the kick off and Clough, up from full back, showed speed and elusiveness to make a try for Ellison. Two further penalties by the seemingly infallible Boyd for Loughborough made it 12—14 at half time.

A penalty early in the second half by Chesworth for Durham was a blow to the losers, as indeed was a healthy right hook thrown by Nicholson, which might well have led to his departure. But a fine try by left wing Halsey which Chesworth converted stretched Durham's lead crucially and, even though Loughborough pulled back with a try by Davies from a tap penalty, the winners had the last word through a coolly taken drop goal by the admirable Chesworth.

Exeter find a platform on which to raise their spirits



By David Hands

The holders of the UAU rugby title, Durham, must meet Manchester in this year's semi-final round, as they did a year ago. On that occasion Durham won 12—7. In the other semi-final, Exeter will play Lancaster, both games to be staged on February 10.

There will be considerable satisfaction in the West Country that Exeter have reached the last four while their old rivals, Loughborough, have been knocked out. It was Loughborough who came away from Exeter a year ago with a one point quarter-final win.

Despite two tries from the Swansea club wing, Emyr, Exeter beat the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth 18—10 on a pitch made for a running game. Although the Llanelli lock, Phil May, gave Aberystwyth the edge in the lineout Exeter's scrummaging ability gave them the better platform to launch some telling attacks. Everell and his props took several heels against the head, and though Exeter lost their outstanding backrow man, Thornley, within five minutes of the start, they led 8—4 at the interval.

The wing, Drewett, picked up a chip ahead for the first try and the full back, Marment, was supporting his wing from the second. Emyr rounded-off a splendid handling move for the Welsh students' response. Exeter dominated the third quarter, scoring tries through the prop, Walker, from a lineout and the scrum half Hill after the ball had been worked back inside from a blind-side move.

The solitary conversion, of Walker's try, was kicked by the Devon centre, Hogg. Aberystwyth finished strongly, Emyr crossing after another fine move by the home backs, Clements kicking the conversion.

The game between Manchester and Nottingham was tighter, three penalties by Worrall giving Manchester their 9—6 win. Again conditions were ripe for an open game but the emphasis was on spoiling. Mistakes abounded but neither side was able to capitalize to any great extent, though the play of their coloured flanker, Emaru, and the hooker, Conlan, gave Manchester a distinct edge.

Manchester led 6—3 at the interval, Smith landing one penalty against Worrall's two. Smith was wide with an attempted drop goal which would have levelled matters and in the second half each player added a further penalty.

Tennis

Stricter code is promised after McEnroe verdict

John McEnroe will not escape so easily if he is punished for bad behaviour at Wimbledon again this summer. The 22-year-old American has avoided paying a fine of £2,500 imposed by the All England Club after his antics at Wimbledon last year.

A three-man tribunal, which heard McEnroe's appeal in New York, decided by a majority verdict that the fine should stand. But under last year's disciplinary code of conduct the appeal was successful because a unanimous verdict was required.

Fred Hoyles, the Wimbledon referee who was involved in McEnroe's arguments during last year's championships, is concerned about the decision. "Can justice really be seen to be done when the voting was 2-1 in the opposite direction?" he asked.

McEnroe, however, will find that the players' code of conduct has been tightened considerably if he puts himself in a similar position after this year's Wimbledon championships. David Gray, Secretary of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which governs the grand prix tournaments, said: "For one thing, the need for a unanimous verdict in such an appeal has been done away with. In future, a majority decision will be sufficient.

Man who lets his racket do talking speaks up for Borg

From Bryan John
Delrey Beach, Florida, Jan 27

Ivan Lendl decided fairly early in his career to follow the advice of his parents and the example of Bjorn Borg, and let his racket do all the talking. But occasionally he feels the need to express his opinions—politely and, of course, off court.

Yesterday, during the WCT £150,000 tournament here, proved to be one of those occasions. The subjects were WCT's breakaway from the official circuit and Borg's decision to qualify for the major tournaments rather than meet grand prix demands to play more events than he thought beneficial for either his game or his general wellbeing.

Lendl had just beaten American Mel Purcell in the first round when he was asked about the grand prix ruling that the 16-man tournament was an exhibition. "They might consider it an exhibition", he replied, "but I don't.

"I think it is a very good tournament and good for business. I'm not saying the grand prix circuit is bad but the competition from WCT events will improve it."

Then he switched his attention to Borg's plight. "He has done a lot for tennis over the last five or six years", he said, "and should be allowed to take six months' rest if he wants it. No one should push the top players to play more tournaments. They are only human beings and they will get tired and bored. That's what Borg did."

Finally, the 21-year-old Czech, who admits he learned to behave on court when he was briefly banned from the game by his parents only two or three years ago, talked about his plans. "If I don't want to play a particular number of tournaments I won't," he said. "I will do what I want and if I want to play golf, go skiing or on a safari, then I will".

Meanwhile, Christopher Mottram was still licking his wounds this morning after his defeat from a lead of 6—2, 5—2 by Spain's Jose Higueras yesterday. He said: "It still hurts, but at least I know now my father was right when he said I needed to play a lot more tournaments. That's the only way I'm going to get really match tight, so I've decided to stick to my plan to play another three weeks in the States, despite the fact that I don't really like staying away from England that long."

FIRST ROUND: P McNamee (Australia) beat V Amritraj (India), 6—2, 6—4.

Rowing

Four months ban upheld on Robertson and Rankine

By Jim Railton

The Amateur Rowing Association council upheld the four months ban from competition on Olympic oarsmen Robertson and Rankine at their quarterly meeting on Tuesday for "removing four special squad blades and four seats (rowing) from the ARA boathouse at Hammersmith at the beginning of August and retaining them until the equipment was recovered at the end of October".

The equipment was recovered as a result of police action. The ARA had reported the equipment stolen. By coincidence, a man arrested after a theft at London Rowing Club was questioned over the ARA equipment and was able to give information which led to the arrest of Rankine and Robertson. The ARA stressed in a press release yesterday, however, "The council wishes to make it absolutely clear that no question of theft on the part of the oarsmen arises" and the ARA were instrumental in having charges against the oarsmen dropped.

I think everyone would agree that the oarsmen in question acted foolishly in not returning the equipment sooner. But I still consider, as reported last week, that the whole matter has been blown up out of proportion. A four month ban, effective from January 1, 1982, eliminates the oarsmen from taking part in the annual Head of the River race and as they may have been selected for the ARA, the ban could be a proverbial case of cutting off the nose to spite the face.

The ban is, in effect, a shabby testimonial to an oarsman such as Robertson, who has competed in Great Britain's colours for no less than 12 years, winning a world and Olympic silver medal.

Robertson told me yesterday: "We did not expect the ARA to make a U-turn, but an appeal was necessary because everything was coincidental and unintentional."

The ARA's ban will generate resentment from the Thames Tradesmen club who have been a mainstay in the National team for more than a decade and paradoxically, from time to time, have actually lent the ARA National squad rowing equipment.

Golf

Breughel figures in Pacific landscape

From John Ballantine
La Jolla, California, Jan 27

Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson fit sharply, like sturdy Breughel figures, into seascape scenes of linksland golf, whether they are playing at Turnberry or Birkdale in our Opens, at Pebble Beach, Cypress Point or Spyglass Hill, in northern California next week competing in the Bing Crosby tournament, or here on the magnificent North and South courses of the Torrey Pines municipal club, in the San Diego Open.

Nicklaus, who was 42 last Thursday, won here in 1969, and Watson in 1977 and 1980. Nicklaus, after winning the US Open, and PGA Championships in 1980, finished title-less last season, even though he actually won £3,000 more prize money than in the year before.

"It was kind of frustrating to finish second in the Masters, the Canadian Open (behind Peter Oosterhuis) and the Inverrary tournament near my home in Florida, and I'm planning to do more positive things this year," he says.

Skiing

Bad turnout for new programme

From Dudley Doust
Schladming, Jan 27

A soft fall of snow, covering the tous prudently laid down by snow-making machines, has promised ideal racing conditions for the world alpine championships which begin tomorrow in the attractive Austrian town of Schladming.

The programme begins in controversy when tomorrow, the women and on Friday the men run their downhill races in the new combined events. In the past, combined titles were computed by results achieved in the existing downhill, giant slalom and slalom races but this year the Fédération Internationale de Ski, with a view to rekindling interest in all-round skiing, have set the events apart. Separate downhill and slalom runs will combine for the title.

The skiers are not much interested. It had been hoped that the women, less specialist by nature, were to take full part. That notion suffered a blow when the fine Canadian downhill specialist, Gerry Sorensen, withdrew from the discipline after handsomely winning the last training race prior to the event. She did so to allow her team mates a better chance of finishing well and, therefore, improving their FIS ranking in future starting positions in world cup races.

For the men, the turnout will be poorer still. Phil Mahre, of the United States who was all but certain to win the world combined title this season is not entered, nor are such downhill luminaries as Steve Podborski, of Canada, Franz Klammer of Austria, Harty Weirather or the Swedish slalomist Ingmar Stenmark.

FIS are putting a brave face on this rebuff, claiming partial victory because each nation has promised at least one entry and, besides, applications are not closed. "If the experiment fails, say a Mexican or a Chinese guy wins it", Gino-Franco Casper, their secretary general said yesterday, "It will be a logical decision to cancel the overall World Cup combinations in the future."

It is difficult to expand or divert interest from the men's downhill race, to be held on Sunday, over a course that was set by the host nation's team manager, Charles Kahn, who was known to fancy a fast track with few turns. The Canadian team, strong in downhill competitors, issued a few muffled grumbles over this Austrian track and today were still attempting to explain away Podborski's eleventh and Ken Read's twenty-third place finish in the World Cup last Sunday at Wengen. Fischer, the Austrian ski-makers, had given them inferior equipment, they reckoned.



Hoping that practice makes perfect. A woman skier sets off for a downhill run before today's event.

Fischer have since offered to test these faulty goods on nearby mountains. Meanwhile the psychological battle hots up with the home hero, Klammer, bursting with confidence today after achieving the fastest training run of the day.

Britain, for practice and in hope of improving their FIS rankings, are entering virtually all their skiers in the combined events. It is a nine-member team which, apart from Konrad Bartelski, a downhill veteran, "are here for the experience". The women are all young Scots girls: Monica Langmuir, whose father is a mountaineer in Aviemore; Clair Booth, from Perth; Lesley Beck, from Dumbarton, and Felicity Boythe of Edinburgh.

Behind Bartelski among the men are Frederick Burton who was reared in France and learnt to ski as a schoolboy in the Pyrenees; Ronald Duncan, a product of the Cairngorms; Nigel Smith, who learnt the sport on the plastic slopes of Surrey and Nick Wilson, a Canadian slalomist, who opted to ski for Britain by virtue of his British parentage.

Bartelski, whose Polish father flew with the RAF, comes with unique credentials: on the strength of his current form, which includes that fine World Cup second place last month at Val Gardena, he is the first male Briton to have earned a privileged place among the first 15 starters of a world downhill race.

Cricket

India win clinches one-day series

From Richard Streeton
Cuttack, Jan 27

India batted with splendid judgment and aggression here today to win the third one-day international by five wickets. Some wayward England bowling was mercilessly flayed as India reached their target of 231 with four overs in hand to clinch the one-day series 2-1. As India's remarkable and thoroughly deserved triumph was completed, spectators used newspapers to light dozens of celebratory bonfires in the stands.

This was a marvellous match of fine batting unmarred by umpiring controversies or any other disputes. For England, the acknowledged masters of limited overs cricket, to lose the first one-day series staged in India, was completely unexpected. India in recent weeks have shown that they have overcome any past apprehensions about this form of cricket and have improved match by match. On sheer merit today they emerged as the better side.

England, put in to bat, were confronted by a greenish pitch at its liveliest, but even so their start was always too slow. Although they scored 104 runs from their last nine overs, with Fletcher leading the way, it only brought them a score of 230 for six from 46 overs. It should still have been enough to defend but first Gavaskar and later Patil punished some loose bowling so assertively that India's victory looked certain long before it was finally achieved. India have already proved themselves the better team in the Test matches. Now they have made the same point unequivocably in instant cricket.

India had to score at five an over and they managed to do this from the start and thereafter never faltered. Gavaskar, who has a dismal one-day record, flung his bat fiercely time and time again to send the ball through the covers against Willis and Botham in their opening spells.

India had 54 runs on the board after ten overs, with Willis punished for 23 runs and Botham for 29 runs, and the innings never lost its momentum later. Whether a chance offered by Gavaskar when he was six and the score 15 if accepted would have changed the pattern will never be known. Gavaskar slogged the ball high above his own head and Botham, the bowler, dropped the swirling chance in the extra cover area. Arun Lal, India's new opener, soon edged a catch to second slip and Vengsarkar did not last long either, mistiming a catch to deep mid-off.



Gavaskar: punished Willis and Botham

Gavaskar, however, continued to punch the ball freely on both sides of the wicket against Underwood, Lever and Gooch as Patil, playing for his place in England this summer, gradually settled down. When Gavaskar was beaten by Underwood through the air India were 735 for three in the 7th over and dead on target. Gavaskar hit ten fours in an innings which showed he is not necessarily a batsman of great patience who can only settle issues in five-day Tests.

Patil, driving strongly, and Yashpal Sharma, playing all sorts of improvised shots, added 49 in eight overs with Underwood, Gooch and Lever all punished freely. England's rapidly fading hopes briefly flickered to life when Underwood dismissed Patil and the dangerous Kapil Dev in three balls. Patil, who hit eight fours and faced only 55 balls, jumped out to hit wildly and was bowled. Kapil Dev hooked a high catch to long leg. India at this stage required 47 from 11 overs, but Malhotra showed a cool head and Yashpal continued to find the gaps and the score mounted.

Gower drove and pulled in immaculate style and shared useful stands with Cook and Botham before he was out to the first false stroke he made. Trying to pull Patil to the legside Gower skied a high return catch. Botham judged the situation correctly and two huge hits brought him sixes over long on and square leg against Patil, who conceded 13 runs from two successive overs. Fletcher was fortunate when he was 11 and the total 159 when he mishooked against Madan Lal and Kirmani and Arun Lal let a high catch drop between them in the backward square leg region. In the same over Fletcher marked his escape by first ondriving Madan Lal for six and then stepping back he swatted him for another over extra cover.

Botham was bowled trying a left-handed reverse sweep, the fifth wicket stand having put on 80 in 10 overs. There was no stopping Fletcher though, who continued to score from almost every ball and hit another six over long on against Nayak. Fletcher, even in Sunday cricket has never hit more fiercely. In the last over he ondrove Madan for another six, survived a catch to midwicket that Gavaskar dropped before he was bowled having another swing.

At the time it was felt that his 69 in 52 balls had salvaged England's pride and match expectations, but before the end the Indian batsmen had far outshone him with their own brand of exciting stroke play, even if England's bowling was disappointing.

ENGLAND

G A Gooch, c Arun Lal, b Madan Lal	3
G Cook, c Nayak, b Patil	30
C J Tavaré, c Madan Lal, b Shastri	11
D I Gower, c and b Patil	42
I T Botham, b Nayak	52
*K W R Fletcher, b Madan Lal	69
M W Gatting, not out	8
† R W Taylor, not out	2
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 3)	
Total (6 wkts, 46 overs)	230

J K Lever, D L Underwood and R G D Willis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-13, 2-33, 3-86, 4-101, 5-181, 6-228.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 8-3-23-0; Madan Lal, 8-0-56-2; Nayak, 10-1-51-1, Shastri, 10-1-34-1; Patil, 10-0-53-2.

INDIA

*S M Gavaskar, st Taylor, b Underwood	71
Arun Lal, c Gooch, b Botham	9
D B Vengsarkar, c Willis, b Gooch	13
S M Patil, b Underwood	64
Yashpal Sharma, not out	34
Kapil Dev, c Gooch, b Underwood	0
A Malhotra, not out	28
Extras (l-b 7, w 2, n-b 3)	12
Total (5 wkts, 42 overs)	231

† S M H Kirmani, S Nayak, S Madan Lal and R J Shastri did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS. 1-16, 2-59, 3-135, 4-184, 5-184.
BOWLING: Willis, 6-1-29-0; Botham, 8-0-46-1; Lever, 10-0-55-0; Gooch, 8-0-39-1; Underwood, 10-0-48-3.
Umpires: K B Ramaswamy and P R Punjabi.

Highlights for West Indies

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Cuttack, Jan 27

The Benson and Hedges World Series Cup was won here tonight by West Indies, whose victory by 18 runs gave them a 3 — 1 winning lead over Australia in the best-of-five final. Australia, needing 235 to win, made 218 for nine. The West Indies victory, their first over Australia under the Sydney lights, was worth £18,000 to them.

Why no more than 19,984 people came to see the match is something of a mystery. Many seemed to be suspicious, though wrongly, of the way West Indies put Australia in to bat here on Tuesday and were then beaten. Bank clerks, lift operators, hairdressers and steeplejacks, believed that the West Indians threw the match.

It is more likely, I think, that those who have been coming to these matches either dislike the xenophobia they create or find the manners offensive, especially on the Hill.

Some, too, must be running out of money. Others may, for the moment, have had their fill of one day cricket. Certainly a total of 101,000 from the four finals — two in Melbourne and two here in Sydney — is a great many fewer than expected.

A second wicket partnership of 138 between Greenidge and Richards made sure of a good West Indian total, although, after 25 overs, the score was only 57. Richards played beautifully and Greenidge very well. They were heading for 250 or more when Richards, sent back by Greenidge, was run out from square leg by Laird. Being inadequately shod, Richards slipped, as seems to happen more and more.

In fact Richards was "run out" before he had scored. That he was given "in" means of course, that he was not out: it was simply the evil eye of television which showed that the umpire was wrong.

Lloyd, once again true to form, gave of his best and Bacchus played boisterously. Dujon, with no time to pay himself in, did as well as could be expected. The most economical of the Australian bowlers were Chappell with his gentle medium pace, and Lillee; the costliest was Thomson, who was left to bowl four of the last eight overs.

Australia were never in the hunt, at any rate after Chappell was second man out in the eighteenth over at 57. If anything, Chappell was playing a little better than he has been, one straight drive off Clarke being much more like his true self. However, after the first of the two drink intervals — these being mandatory in each innings — he mishooked Clarke to square leg.

Wood and Hughes put on a brave show, and while Border and Hookes were together, Australia were in with an outside chance. But Richards bowled the over-confident Border. If the final margin suggests that Australia were not that far from winning, it is misleading.

What surprises me when I come to think of it is that England came to within two runs of beating much the same West Indian side in the first of the one-day finals out here two years ago. Looking back on it, that was a good performance. On their showing today West Indies could beat the rest of the world put together — at one-day cricket anyway.

WEST INDIES

C G Greenidge, b Malone	64
D L Haynes, l-b-w, b Lillee	8
T V A Richards, run out	70
S F A Bacchus, b Thomson	17
*C H Lloyd, not out	41
† P J Dujon, b Pascoe	13
A M E Roberts, b Thomson	5
S T Clarke, not out	2
Extras (lb 14)	14
Total (6 wkts, 50 overs)	234

H A Gomes, M A Holding & J Garner did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-13, 2-151, 3-156, 4-198, 5-224, 6-229.
BOWLING: Lillee, 10-4-30-1; Thomson, 10-0-60-2; Pascoe, 10-1-46-1; Malone, 10-1-50-1; Chappell, 10-2-34-0.

AUSTRALIA

G M Wood, c Lloyd, b Holding	69
B M Laird, lbw b Garner	13
*G S Chappell, c Richards, b Clark E	10
K J Hughes, c Lloyd, b Richards	27
A R Border, b Richards	23
D W Hookes, c Greenidge, b Garner	17
† R W Marsh, c Gomes, b Roberts	6
L S Pascoe, b Roberts	7
J R Thomson, not out	19
D K Lillee, b Roberts	4
M F Malone, not out	5
Extras (b-4, lb-10, w-2, nb-1)	17
Total (nine wickets) 50 overs	218

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-37, 2-67, 3-102, 4-135, 5-163, 6-173, 7-176, 8-184, 9-198
BOWLING: Holding 10-1-36-1, Clark E 10-3-40-1, Garner 10-1-27-2 Roberts 10-0-48-3, Richards 10-0-48-2.

England win on a wide

Wellington, Jan 27. — A wide in the last over brought England a five-wicket victory over New Zealand in their 60-over women's World Cup match today. With England needing one run to win, Debbie Hockley was brought on to bowl in place of Jackie Lord, who had conceded 40 runs in her 11 overs. Miss Hockley's first ball was a wide and a game which New Zealand had looked like tying was lost.

England, chasing New Zealand's target of 169 in 56.4 overs, made 170 for five in 59.1 overs to gain four points. The result left them in second place behind the unbeaten Australians with 22 points from their nine games, four points more than New Zealand who have played one match fewer.

NEW ZEALAND

B. Bevege c and b C. Hodges	22
P. McKelvey b Stother	42
N. Turner st S. Hodges b C. Hodges	55
D. Hockley b Tedston	12
E. Badham b Starling	7
J. Lord run out	14
C. Marett run out	1
S. Brown run out	0
L. Murdoch not out	2
M. Peters b Tedstone	0
E. Ryuan c S Hodges b Tedstone	4
Extras (lb7, w3)	10
Total (56.4 overs)	168

FALL OF WICKETS. 1-32, 2-122, 3-128, 4-144, 5-160, 6-163, 7-163, 8-163, 9-163, 10-169.
BOWLING. Tedston, 11-4-3-32-3; Bakewell, 9-3-27-0; Starling, 12-3-21-1; C. Hodges, 12-4-34-2; Stother, 12-0-45-1.

ENGLAND

J. Brittin, st Ryan, b Marett	60
S. Goatman, c Badham, b Peters	4
C. Watmough, c Brown, b Badham	29
J. Southgate, run out	56
M. Lear not out	10
E. Bakewell, run out	8
C Hodges not out	0
Extras (lb,1 w,2)	3
Total (5 wkts, 59.1 overs)	170

Fall of wickets: 1-4, 2-49, 3-131, 4-156, 5-168
Bowling: Brown, 12-5-14-0; Peters, 12-2-35-1; Badham, 12-1-34-1; Lord, 11-3-40-0; Marett, 12-0-44-0; Hockley, 0.1-0-0-0

	P	W	T	L	Pts
Australia	7	7	0	0	28
England	9	5	1	3	22
New Zealand	8	4	1	3	18
India	7	2	0	5	8
International XI	7	0	0	7	0

—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	100	190	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-1
Good skiing on upper pistes							
Davos	105	235	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-3
New snow on good base							
Flaine	140	460	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-1
Superb skiing after new snow							
Kitzbühel	100	142	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-1
Good piste conditions							
Les Arcs	155	300	Good	Powder	Good	Clear	-3
Soft new snow on allslopes							
Niedersau	85	145	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Snow	4
New wet snow							
Saas-Fee	35	80	Good	Fair	Good	Snow	-3
Good skiing everywhere							
St Moritz	55	120	Good	Crust	Fair	Snow	-8
Lower south-facing slopes icy							
Sauze d'Oulx	35	80	Good	Powder	Icy	Fine	-3
Excellent skiing high up							
Verbier	85	210	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	2
New snow on hard base							
Villars	40	160	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	0
Powder on hard base							
Wengen	40	90	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	0

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

Austria	L	U	Piste	—	°C		L	U			°C
Alpbach	55	150	—	—	-3	Lermoos	70	270	—	—	-2
Aramer-Lidzum	—	90	—	—	-3	Lienz	30	80	—	—	-4
Badgastein	35	140	—	—	-2	Mayrhofen	15	75	—	—	-4
Hochsölden	35	220	—	—	-3	Mittendorf	100	250	—	—	-4
Igls	20	65	—	—	-3	Obergurgl	125	225	—	—	-4
Kaprun	—	140	—	—	-5	Obertauern	170	200	—	—	-2
						Schruns	10	220	—	—	-5

Hockey

How Northern perfection lost out to luck

By Joyce Whitehead

North 0 East 1

Hertfordshire's Christine Duffett scored the only goal on a good grass pitch at the university, Wylam, Newcastle upon Tyne, yesterday and it was perhaps a fortunate one. Two defenders attempted tackles before the ball trickled between the goalkeeper's legs during the first half. The North had 75 per cent of attack but failed to finish, appearing to wait for the perfect shot. Meanwhile they were frequently dispossessed of the ball.

NORTH: J Edwards (Durham), K Taylor (Yorkshire), L Carr (Lancashire), M Eckersall (Lancashire), P Brodie (Cheshire), N Dix (Durham), M Souyave (captain, Lancashire), V Robinson (Lancashire Central League), R Bradley (Cumberland), J Powell (Sheffield League), J Bannister (Cheshire).

EAST: J Cook (Suffolk), M Daly (Hertfordshire), V Dixon (Cambridgeshire), C Ward (Hertfordshire), C Imber (captain, Hertfordshire), C Webb (Suffolk), S Ball (Suffolk), C Duffett (Hertfordshire), P Carter (Essex), J Jurischka (Kent), H Bray (Suffolk).

Racing

Aintree form the best guide

By Michael Seely

Fate travels down some tortuous paths. One hundred and fortyfive years after Jem Mason galloped to victory on Lottery in the first Grand National at Aintree, it was strange to be sitting in a North London hotel at Ladbroke's luncheon to announce the publication of the weights to what may be the final running of the world's most famous steeplechase.

Ladbroke's sevenyear lease expires in May and after the revival of Aintree's fortunes under their expert management the responsibility now shifts back to Bill Davies, the chairman of the Walton property group, the owners of the site.

However, there was plenty to think about as those trainers and jockeys, who will be involved in April, gave their news and views. Aldaniti, last year's winner, has been raised 10lb in the weights and has been set to carry 11st. 9lb. Not surprisingly, Aldaniti is favourite at 12-1 with Ladbrokes, who offer 14-1 against Royal Mail, 16-1 Grittar and Ottery News, 20-1 Deep Gale, Loving Words and Three To One, who finished fourth last season.

Bob Champion said that Aldaniti had only been back at Findon since just before Christmas, "Due to the freezeup we have only been able to work he horse seriously in the past week. I have not yet sat on his back as he is Josh Gifford's ride at home. All being well Aldaniti will probably run in the Whitbread Trial at Ascot, the race he won last year. He'll probably pop over a couple of fences beforehand. There's no point in doing any more as we can't teach Aldaniti anything about jumping." Stan Mellor expressed himself as being satisfied with Royal Mail's weight of 11st. 10lb, which gives him a 7lb pull with Aldaniti for a sixlength defeat last year. "I'd rather that one of the Gold Cup horses had been entered, so that Royal Mail would have had less to carry on his back. But he's fairly treated with the other horses in the race."

Philip Blacker will once again be on Royal Mail, who is one of Mellor's four entries, the others being Pacify, Royal Stuart and Cold Spell. Steve Jobar will be on Pacify who was in second place when he fell at the 22nd fence last season: Dennis Gray, the New Zealand jockey, will ride Royal Stuart, whose feather broke when the horse was well placed racing down to Becher's Brook in 1981.

Mellor said "Royal Mail got messed about by Aldaniti jumping to the left last year. That is what caused him to make that vital mistake at the second last."

Grittar has been given 11st 5lb. This hunter chaser will be trying to go one better than Spartan Missile, who finished runner-up in 1981. His ownertrainer, Frank Gilman said, "Grittar has been given about 5lb more than I expected, but at least it means that Dick Saunders will be able to do the weight".

The other third joint favourite, the West Country-trained Ottery News finished third behind Diamond Edge in last season's Whitbread Gold Cup.

Deep Gale, one of the Irish challengers, will run at Leopardstown on Saturday. His trainer, Eddie O'Grady said: "Deep Gale's owner, John McManus, is desperately keen to win the race. If this is to be the last running of the National, what more fitting resting place could there be than for the final trophy to be on an Irishman's mantlepiece." Mr. McManus, a fearless and intrepid gambler, is at present playing backgammon in Miami. O'Grady is hoping to obtain John O'Neill's services for Deep gale. But, at present, the jockey has been approached to ride the north-country trained, Megan's Boy.

Richard Head's two entries, Border Incident and Uncle Bing, have been allotted 12st and 11st 7lb, respectively. "Border Incident is unlikely to run," said the Lambourn trainer. "He has been given too much weight, and I am going to train him for the Cheltenham Gold Cup".

All being well, Uncle Bing, the brilliant winner of the 1980 Topham Trophy, will deginitely be in the line-up. "Uncle Bing might run at Cheltenham on Saturday. If not, he will definitely have a race within a fortnight's time". Head would dearly love to see John Francome reunited with Uncle Bing, but this supreme artist may be required to ride Rough and Tumble, one of Fred Winter's two entries.

Geraldine Rees will be the fourth woman rider to take part in the National and Ladbroke's are offering 5-1 against her completing the course on Gordon's Lad. Ladbroke's other special bet is 12-1 against a woman training the winner of the National.

Class generally tells in the National, so Aldaniti and Royal Mail, as proven Aintree performers, must top my short list. At this point, I would also include Uncle Bing, Deep Gale and Rolls Rambler who is on offer at 33-1.

FIRST ACCEPTORS 1 Schweppes Gold Trophy— February 13: Heighlin 6-11-12, Pollardstown 7-11-9, Ekbalco 6-11-7, Birds Nest 12-11-6, Connaught Ranger 8-11-5, Gaye Chance 7-11-4, Starlen 6-11-4, Prince Rowan 6-11-1, Potato Merchant 7-11-0, No Bombs 7-11-0, Gay George 6-10-13, Pearlstone 6-10-13, For Auction 6-10-12, Fane Ranger 5-10-11, Badsworth Boy 7-10-10 Staplestown 7-10-8, Sea Image 7-10-7, Dellersbeck 6-10-4, Donegal Prince 6-10-4, Lumen 7-10-4, Ra Tapu 5-10-3, Bootlaces 8-10-3, Mr Representer 8-10-2, Mount Harvard 6-10-2, Mr Moonraker 5-10-2, Esparto 7-10-5, The Tsarevich 6-9-13, Grey Mate 8-9-11, British Crown 6-9-10, Apple Wine 5-9-9, High Old Time 6-9-9, Homeson 5-9-7, Laska-Floko 6-9-7, Hever 7-9-7, Du Maurier 6-9-6, Newgate 9-9-5, Walnut Wonder 7-9-5, Kilbrittain Castle 6-9-4, Hay Ride 9-9-4, Its Me Again 7-9-4, Capitano 5-9-3, Mr Foodbroker 7-9-3, Hadajar 7-9-1, Kindred 6-9-1, Franciscus 5-9-1, Knighthood 7-9-0, Emmabel 8-9-0, China God 9-8-13, Roadster 8-8-12, Skinflint 5-8-12, Lax 5-8-9, Prince of Bermuda 7-8-9, Jade's Double 5-8-7, Tuthill Bond 5-8-7, Part-Ex 9-8-7, Wedded Bliss 6-8-7, Luqurisis 5-8-7, Holemoor Star 5-8-7.

Weights and ages for the 81 entries

Border Incident	12	12	0	Beech King	8	10	8	Colonel Christy	7	9	10
Herignac	9	12	0	Current Gold	11	10	8	Katmandu	9	9	10
Royal Mail	12	11	10	Gandy VI	13	10	8	Pongee Boy	9	9	10
Aldaniti	12	11	9	Old Society	8	10	8	Senator Maclacury	8	9	10
Chinrullah	10	11	9	Salkeld	10	10	8	Another Prospect	10	9	9
Again The Same	9	11	8	Hot Tomato	10	10	7	Artistic Prince	11	9	9
Carrow Boy	10	11	7	Rough And Tumble	12	10	7	Jimmy Miff	10	9	9
Uncle Bing	13	11	7	The Vintner	11	10	7	Lord Gulliver	9	9	9
Bueche Giorod	11	11	6	Glen Berg	7	10	5	Cheers	10	9	8
Grittar	9	11	5	Jer	11	10	5	Drumroan	14	9	8
Peter Scot	11	11	5	Rubstic	13	10	5	Medoc	10	9	8
Cavity Hunter	9	11	4	Lucky Vane	7	10	4	Right Mingle	11	9	8
Silent Valley	9	11	4	Royal Stuart	11	10	4	Blackwater Bridge	10	9	7
Tragus	10	11	4	Delmoss	12	10	3	Acrow Lad	8	9	5
Megans Boy	9	11	3	Fethard Friend	7	10	3	Midday Welcome	11	9	5
Ottery News	9	11	3	Martinstown	10	10	3	Monty Python	10	9	4
Deep Gale	9	11	2	Three To One	11	10	3	Jocks Bond	8	9	2
Rambling Jack	11	11	1	Sun Lion	12	10	2	Cold Spell	10	9	1
Sugarally	9	11	1	Hard Outlook	11	10	1	This Way	11	9	1
Man Alive	11	11	0	Waggoners Walk	13	10	1	Choral Festival	11	8	13
Mullacurry	10	10	12	Mid-Day Gun	8	10	0	Deer Mount	8	8	11
Rolls Rambler	11	10	12	Keengaddy	9	9	13	Rathlek	12	8	11
Loving Words	9	10	11	Pacify	12	9	13	Sydney Quin	10	8	11
Saint Fillans	8	10	11	Tiepolino	10	9	12	Three Of Diamonds	10	8	11
Good Prospect	13	10	10	Arrigle Boy	10	9	11	Flexability	10	8	10
Scroggy	10	10	9	Coolishall	13	9	11	Gordons Lad	8	8	7
Barney Maclyvie	11	10	8	Physicist	10	9	11	Matty White	11	8	7

Racecourse threatened

Horse racing at Great Yarmouth may cease as the local Labour group, which controls the borough council, has said it would like to see the 62-year-old council-owned course shut down. Members do not believe the council receives a high enough return from the 15 days of racing a year.

A report has been published suggesting housing, camping and recreation as alternative uses for the course, which is on prime land just outside the resort.

☐ The Newmarket Bloodstock agency established a new record price for a New Zealand-bred yearling when paying 360,000 New Zealand dollars for a Marceau II filly out of Gold Heights at the Trentham Sales.

Book makers pay on Little Owl race

Punters are to be paid out in full for forcasting the result of the Fulwell steeplechase at Kempton Park last Saturday. BOLA, The betting office licenses association, announced that there is no reason to withold payment of successful 141-1 forecast bets on the race.

Bookmakers were advised not to pay-out the computer straight forecst on the winner, Venture To Cognac (5-2), and Great Dean (66-1), which paid £14.27 to a 10p stake. BOLA launched an inquiry on Monday into betting on the three-horse race in which the 11-4 on favourite, Little Owl, was pulled up.

A number of BOLA members broke ranks earlier this week and paid out bets, and the organization's general secretary, John Worrall, in a statement, said "The BOLA security consultant has completed his inquiries into the nature of betting in the 2.00 race at Kempton on Saturday, January 23, and reports that there is no reason to withold payment of certain forecast bets struck on the race."

Mercy Rimell, who saddled Rorqual to win first time out over fences at Nottingham on Tuesday, performed a similar feat at Wolverhampton yesterday with Celtic Isle, who jumped superbly to land the second division of the Bescot Novices Steeplechase.

Cumbria trainer Roger Fisher and jockey David Goulding, who were cleared by the Jockey Club yesterday over the Newcastle running of Ekbalco, were out of luck at Newcastle, when 11-10 favourite Burn Nooka was beaten by the 33-1 chance Worthy Heiress in the Moorhen Novices Hurdle (Div 1).

John O'Neill gave the massive Sun Cloud a splendid ride to snatch a last — stride victory in the Swan Novices steeplechase. Sun Cloud made a series of jumping errors, and on the home turn, his chance looked remote. But he suddenly responded to O'Neill's driving and, although making another mistake at the last fence, managed to overhaul Roman Con on the line.

Tim Easterby, son of trainer Peter Easterby, said, "Sun Cloud is the biggest horse in the stable, and he tends to be rather clumsy at the fences.

Huntingdon programme

1.45 OFFORD HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £690: 2½m) (22 runners)

1 paa/00- AMBASON (D McIntyre) P Felden 10-11-10 ... R Barry
2 0-00240 ANOTHER DRAGON (Miss S Connop) D Nicholson 6-11-10 ... P Scudamore
3 12222 ANOTHER GENERATION (J Dundson) J Gifford 5-11-10 ... R Rowe
4 0130 BESIEGED (A Blane) P Cundell 4-11-10 ... J Francome
6 30-0200 CORDUROY (A Westmorland) H Beasley 6-11-10 ... H Davies
7 p000- DECOMPRESSION (A Madwar) A Madwar 5-11-10 ... Mr A Madwar
8 DOUBLE MEANING (D Armitage) A Bailey 6-11-10 ... J Smith
[illegible]

2.15 WYTON CHASE (Novices: £1,287: 2½m) (11)

[illegible]

2.45 SAWTRY HURDLE (Selling: £471: 2m 200yd) (14 runners)

[illegible]

3.15 TOTE CHASE (Handicap: £1,875: 3m 100yd) (15)

2 33-0432 MOONLIGHT EXPRESS (J Hartnett) J Gifford 9-11-11 ... R Rowe
3 100462 COLONIAL LAD (Duke of Alburquerque) F Winter 9-11-6 ... Marquis de Cuellar
6 030-340 WOODHAM (R J Developments) J Old 12-11-1 ... R Champion
10 04/300p FISHMONGER (B) (K Seel) K Bailey 8-10-6 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
11 2p0-030 JACKSTONES (Mrs R Heathcote) J Spearing 11-10-6 ... R Dickin
13 340-010 PRINCE CARLTON (Mrs J Bloom) Mrs J Bloom 7-10-7 ... Mr P Webber
14 3200-32 THE COPLOW (Mrs M Bennion) W Wharton 8-10-6 ... Mr W Bennion
[illegible]

3.45 ST NEOTS CHASE (Handicap: £2,301: 2m 100yd) (6)

[illegible]

4.15 OFFORD HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2½m) (22)

[illegible]
14 224 INDIAN COUNT (M Shine) W Wharton 5-11-10 ... S J O'Neill
15 000- JOHN WILDING (C Cousins) A Madwar 5-11-10 ... DOUBTFUL
17 KANSU (A Chagla) M Ryan 7-11-10 ... G McCourt
18 23-3234 LEITH HILL FLYER (O Read) A Pitt 6-11-10 ... J Cox 4
21 00 ROYAL BOULEVARD (Boulevard Press) G Kindersley 5-11-10 ... N Dunger 4
22 340/0-00 STEPROUETTE (J Dale) J King 6-11-10 ... E Waite 4
23 00 STREAMLINER (P H Betts' Holdings) J Gifford 6-11-10 ... R Rowe
25 000-00 THE SOMAC (B) (A Bell) Mrs N Smith 5-11-10 ... J Francome
26 000p-0f THE TOTM (O Donnelly) P Butler 5-11-10 ... G Gracey
29 0 BRAVE GEM (Arkle Office Supplies) M Chapman 4-11-0 ... G Charles-Jones 7
30 00400 KASHILL (G Dawes) H O'Neill 4-11-0 ... M Hammond 7
32 1003 MASTER AT ARMS (K Roberts) Mrs S Roberts 4-11-0 ... P Guest 7
33 00 ROOFER (B) (Newmarket Roofing) R Boss 4-11-0 ... J Smith
35 00 THE GROCKALL (Mrs E Cockburn) Mrs E Cockburn 4-11-0 ... M Charles 4
38 00 UNDISMAYED (K Linwood) A Madwar 4-11-0 ... S McNeill

5-2 Rightheand Man, 5 Leith Hill Flyer, 11-2 Fuego Diablo, 6 Indian Count, 7 The Somac, 8 El Cito, 10 Streamliner, 12 others.

Huntingdon selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Another Generation, 2.15 Weavers Loom, 2.45 Talk It Over, 3.15 Colonial Lad, 3.45 Reldis, 4.15 Streamliner.

Taunton programme

12.30 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div I) (Novices: £1,180: 3m 1f) (13 runners)

[illegible]

1.0 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,170: 3m 1f) (13)

[illegible]

1.30 FRESH START HURDLE (Novices: £552: 2m) (18)

[illegible]

2.0 JANUARY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £454: 2m) (12)

[illegible]

2.30 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div III: Novices: £1,170: 3m 1f) (12)

1 00-ar12 EASTER CARNIVAL (Mrs M Best) K Bishop 8-11-9 ... P Richards
2 p0103p GENERAL ROCK (CD) (B Hill) M Stephens 7-11-9 ... Mr A J Wilson
4 00-f AIR FARE (F Hoare) A Barrow 7-11-2 ... R Hoare
6 u-p0 BARROW FOX (G Hackling) G Hackling 7-11-2 ... J Suthern
[illegible]

3.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,043: 2m) (14)

[illegible]

3.30 WINTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,668: 2m 3f) (12)

[illegible]

4.0 CORFE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,116: 2m) (22)

[illegible]

Taunton Selections

12.30 Miss Pilgrim, 1.0 Sterling Money, 1.30 Norfolk Storm, 2.0 Nunswalk, 2.30 Easter Carnival, 3.0 French Polly, 3.30 Dawn Fox, 4.0 Brighton Marina.

Wolverhampton results

Going, good.

1.45 (1.46) BESCOT CHASE (Div II Novices £960: 2m)

CORRY GLEN, br g, by Harwell—Velacity (Heathavon Stables Ltd) 10-11-0 ... R Dickin (5-1) 1

[illegible]

Newcastle

Going: Heavy

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Snooker



Brian Harris

Davis pots £300,000 deal

Steve Davis (above) the world champion, could be well on his way to becoming snooker's first millionaire, Sydney Friskin writes. He is expected to earn £500,000 in the next tax year, a figure now more accessible after the £300,000 contract he signed yesterday with John Courage.

The contract, which is over three years, will, in part, be dependent on Davis's success in future international tournaments. He is the holder of the world, United Kingdom and English snooker titles and the amounts paid to him will be scaled down if he loses any of these titles. Barry Hearn, Davis's manager, explained that he would lose £20,000 for each title he drops.

Davis will provide his new sponsors with a unique promotional vehicle within the brewing industry, as Brian Baldock, their marketing director, explained at a press conference in London yesterday.

Courage are also particularly conscious of the fact that the traditional backbone of snooker has historically been the public houses and working men's clubs. Customers in this environment will now have the opportunity to see Davis play in exhibition matches

Davis said: "I am delighted to be associated with this sponsorship, particularly because it gives me the opportunity to play in clubs and meet the kind of public with which I started my career".

Meo's momentum puts him in the driving seat

Sydney Friskin

Tony Meo, one of the rising young players in the international snooker circuit, showed his paces against David Taylor in the first round of the Masters' tournament, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, at the Wembley conference centre yesterday. Meo won by five frames to two and qualified for the quarter-final round where he will meet Cliff Thorburn, of Canada.

Meo is one of those players who has the potential to go to the top but has not yet expressed in terms of results. One of his best strokes yesterday was seen in the first frame when he doubled a red off a side cushion into a corner pocket. From that moment his play became neat, compact and well-controlled. He had failed his driving test last week but was in the driving seat yesterday.

As Meo gathered momentum the breaks began to flow. He won the third frame, which enabled him to go into the lead with a clearance break of 93. Taylor, quietly competent, had won the first frame with more ease than the score suggests. Meo raised his game and by the interval was leading by three frames to one.

A break of 58 was the basis of Meo's success in the fifth frame and although Taylor cleared the table with a break of 41, Meo was too far ahead. Taylor was not to be denied, and in the sixth frame he responded with a brilliant break of 69 which ended when he just failed to pot the yellow. He won the frame easily enough to reduce the lead to 2—4.

Meo built steadily on his early lead in the seventh frame to lead 68—6 and there was never any doubt about the outcome, despite a splendid fightback by Taylor.

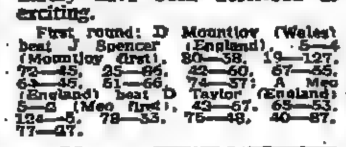
Doug Mountjoy took play well past midnight to beat John Spencer 5—4 on Tuesday and earn his place in the quarter final round, where he will meet Steve Davis today.

Mountjoy's victory was well thought out considering the time he took to decide what to do. He obviously believed it unwise to take liberties with a campaigner as shrewd as Spencer, who would probably have preferred to play a different type of game.

This match promised much at the start, with Mountjoy making a break of 67 in the first frame to bring out the best in Spencer, who took the second frame with a break of 76, eventually to clear the table with 41. But the pattern changed, the frame score moving slowly to 2—2 at the interval and 3—3 later after a slow and steady grind.

The fact that the match ran its full course gave proper value for money, but the climax could hardly have been described as exciting.

First round: D Mountjoy (Wales) beat J Spencer (England), 5—4 (Mountjoy first), 80—38, 19—127, 72—45, 25—66, 42—60, 67—55, 63—45, 51—66, 74—37; A Meo (England) beat D Taylor (England) 5—2 (Meo first), 43—67, 65—53, 124—5, 78—33, 75—48, 40—87, 77—27.



Squash rackets

Sweet rescue for ISPA

The International Squash Players Association championship has been rescued by a timely £15,000 sponsorship from Thorntons, the confectioners. The tournament, in danger when the previous sponsors, Smirnoff, pulled out last week, will be staged at Abbeydale Park Club, Sheffield, from March 3-10.

Former world champion Geoff Hunt, of Australia, is expected to defend the ISPA title he won in Belfast last year. Jahangir Khan, of Pakistan, who captured Hunt's world crown in Toronto three months ago, is also expected to be in action at Abbeydale, along with the majority of the world's top 40 players.

Rugby League

Surprise moves in the market

By Keith Macklin

Two surprise moves in the transfer market occurred yesterday. Adrian Alexander, the Oldham and former Harlequins forward, was placed on the list at £28,000 while Ellery Hanley, the promising Bradford Northern half-back, asked for a move.

Alexander, who captained Harlequins before moving north two seasons ago, has returned to live in London. Although he offered to return north to train twice a week, this offer was rejected by the Oldham club, who regard it as "impractical".

For the record

Tennis

VINA DEL MAR (Chile): First round: P Arraya (Peru) beat H Kary (Austria), 6—1, 6—4; M Orantes (Spain) beat A Fillol (Chile), 6—4, 6—0; K Johannson (Sweden) beat E Oeia (Spain), 6—2, 6—1.

PHILADELPHIA: US professional indoor championships, first round: J Connors beat T Tulasne (France), 7—6, 6—2; V Gerulaitis beat S Glammalva, 6—3, 6—1; R Tanner beat R Stockton, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; P Rennert beat W Fibak (Poland), 6—4, 6—7, 6—4; J Sadri beat Tom Gullikson, 4—6, 7—6, 6—2; A Gomez (Ecuador) beat J Lloyd (GB), 6—4, 6—3; T Moor beat Tim Gullikson, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; F Buehning beat V Winitsky, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

CHICAGO: Women's tournament, first round: C Reynolds beat A Minter (Australia), 7—5, 6—3; S Collins beat L A Thompson, 2—6, 7—5; W White beat G Coles (GB), 7—5, 7—5; A Leand beat D Hee Lee (S Korea), 6—0, 6—3; B Nagelsen beat V Ruzici (Romania), 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; D Fromholz (Australia) beat B Gadusek, 7—6, 6—1; P Shriver beat K Jones, 6—1, 6—3; M L Piatek beat K Sands, 7—6, 6—2.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Dallas Mavericks 90, Atlanta Hawks 88; Washington Bullets 94, Chicago Bulls 84; San Antonio Spurs 103, Philadelphia 76ers 98; Houston Rockets 104, Indiana Pacers 94; New Jersey Nets 138, Utah Jazz 139; Milwaukee Bucks 96, Los Angeles Lakers 94.

KORAC CUP: Quarter-finals, group B: Zadar (Yugoslavia) 119, Varese (Italy) 104.

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-finals: Sinudyne Bologna (Italy) 88, Cibona Zagreb (Yugoslavia) 81; Hapoel Ramat Gan (Israel) 95, Crystal Palace 78; Stroitel Kiev 77, Real Madrid 78.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Winnipeg Jets 3, Detroit Red Wings 3; Montreal Canadians 8, Quebec Nordiques 3; New York Islanders 9, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Edmonton Oilers 6, St Louis Blues 4; Colorado Rockies 7, Philadelphia Flyers 4.

MORE — —

Football

SYDNEY: International tournament: St George (Australia) 0, Hungary 2; Sydney Olympic 1, Voi Vodina (Yugoslavia) 1.

Rackets/Real Tennis

Standard appreciably high

By Roy McKelvie

Hugo Akerman and Alastair Drew reached the last eight of the Rackets, and Michael Joynson the final of the Real Tennis singles in the Army Championships at Queen's Club yesterday. The standard of the two rackets matches was appreciably higher than anything seen previously during the week.

Akerman beat John Wooton by 15—11, 15—9, after the loser had led 11—6 in the first game and looked as if he was just the better all-round player. Akerman had to step up the pace, strengthen his service, and attack Wooton's forehand before saving the game

Wooton then went off to compete in the Army under-25 squash rackets championship, then the full Army championships at Aldershot, and later in the evening, to return to Queen's Club for more rackets.

Joynson, who learned Real Tennis at Oxford University, beat David Reed-Felstead 6—1, 6—5, after the loser had led 5—2 and had three points for the second set. Joynson's concentration slipped in that set and it was only Reed-Felstead's inexperience and a bit of luck that saved the winner from having to play a final set.

RACKETS: second round results: A S G Drew beat A Wolstenholme, 15—8, 15—9; J H S Akerman beat J D Wooton, 15—11, 15—9.

REGIMENTAL DOUBLES: second round results: RE (W I C Dobbie and J D Wooton) beat 4/7 DG (T M Nicole and D M Chappel), 15—7, 15—3, 15—0; RAC (G De Lotbiniere and E B C Aitken) beat RMAS (D Panton and M W Joynson), 15—11, 15—1, 15—2; RGF (A S G Drew and P G Chamberlin) beat 4/7 DG (T C Brown and M J Pane), 15—0, 15—6, 15—7, 17/21 L (J H S Akerman and V T Westbrook) beat RAC (A R Leslie-Melville and H B J Phillips), 15—4, 10—15, 18—17, 15—11.

REAL TENNIS: Semi-final: M W Joynson beat D M Reed-Felstead, 6—1, 6—5.

La creme de la creme

also on page 23

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This company, part of a highly successful international group, seeks secretary/PA to the young MD and equally young Finance Director. A lot of administration and ad hoc organisation. A friendly and dynamic environment for a confident personality, 25 to 35, with good skills and at least 3 years experience in a senior position. 2 reviews p.a. & excellent benefits.

Phone Ann Jamieson on 631 1005 (Rec Cons)

Price Jamieson & Partners Ltd

Property development company

requires smart efficient receptionist / telephonist / typist for their new Mayfair offices. Age 22+. Generous pay and working conditions. Please ring 493 9033.

(No agencies please)

ENTERPRISING & INDEPENDENT

A small and expanding computer leasing company in Richmond requires an orders and movements co-ordinator to assist with all aspects of administration relating to the movement and installation of computer equipment throughout Europe. Previous experience is not necessary as training will be given. A good working knowledge of French and German is required. The successful applicant must have an organised, lively and independent approach to work and is likely to be early to mid 20s. £6,000 neg.

Write to Premier Computers, 3 Union Court, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1AA with full CV.

KILBURN SOLICITORS £7,100

Youngish partner in expanding busy solicitors needs experienced secretary. Excellent in shorthand and typing. Ability to work well under pressure essential. IBM self-corrector + 4 weeks holiday and annual salary review. Phone Miss Murphy. 625 4401.

Intelligent personalities required for expanding computer and holiday property consultancies—some word processing involved, tuition given. Reasonable salary + company bonus.

Please ring Brendan Neville 01-588 5538

CONSUMERS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY GROUP wants SECRETARY

Salary £12,000+

to manage its work co-ordinating research representation of the main UK organisations interested in consumer afairs on EEC policies. Knowledge of EEC and/or consumer affairs and commitment to role of consumers and voluntary bodies essential. Supervision of small staff and budget involved.

Terms and conditions analogous to civil service. Salary scale £12,459 to £16,097, including London Weighting.

Details and application form from Consumers in the European Community Group, 24 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3RB to be returned by 22 February, 1982.

CROYDON

TOWN CLERK & CHIEF EXECUTIVE

This appointment is to succeed Mr Alan Blakemore, CBE, who retires on the 31st May, 1982. Croydon has the largest population of the London Boroughs and provides one of the major challenges and opportunities in present day local government.

The Town Clerk and Chief Executive is the head of the Council's permanent staff and is responsible for the overall management of the Council's functions. He/she is supported by a Department which provides central services and policy support.

The person appointed must have extensive experience at the highest levels in overall managment. No particular professional qualification is required but the Council is looking for managerial ability of the highest calibre.

The remuneration for the post including allowances but excluding election fees, will be between £28,400 and £29,700 per annum.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from Mr Alan Blakemore, CBE, Town Clerk and Chief Executive, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 3JS (Telephone 01-686 4433, Extension 2311). Closing date 11th February, 1982.

GENERAL SECRETARY for leading charity

Applications are invited for the post of General Secretary of the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, which is a national charity with a responsibility for the management of Residential and Nursing Homes, and for the general administration of the activities of the charity from its headquarters in Central London.

Salary is in the region of £14,500 p.a., and is subject to review every two years.

Applicants should have experience of general administration, particularly in relation to financial and staff management. Knowledge and experience of committee procedure and the ability to speak in public are essential.

Applicants should write giving a detailed C.V. by February 15th, to the Acting General Secretary, Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, Vicarage Gate, London W8 4AQ.

Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

Principal

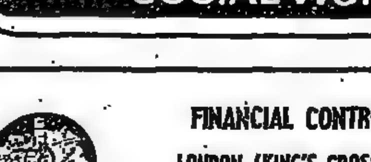
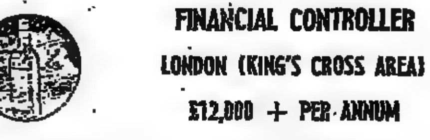
(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)

This post becomes vacant in August 1982 when David Jones OBE will be leaving.

The Institute is an independent body concerned with the effectiveness of the statutory and voluntary sectors of the personal social services as well as related services through programmes of advanced training and education, research, development and consultancy. The Institute was established in 1961 to serve the whole of the United Kingdom.

The post is one of considerable importance to the future of the social services and provides the opportunity to make a substantial contribution in the next decade.

Further information can be obtained from the Registrar (David Pratt) NISW, 5-7 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SS (Tel: 01-387 9681) or by direct contact with the Chairman Mr Peter Barclay at 1 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SU (Tel: 01-242 1011).

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

LONDON (KING'S CROSS AREA)

£12,000 + PER ANNUM

Required by Drink Link Systems Ltd.

The appointment carries responsibility to the managing director for the whole range of the financial accounting function. The company's need is for a person with an A.C.A. or A.C.C.A. qualification and a minimum of three years' commercial post-qualification experience. Previous experience in the setting up of financial control systems would be considered an advantage. Drink Link Systems Ltd is a recently established and rapidly expanding company with substantial financial backing which operates a national drinks distribution network and which plans to expand internationally.

Please send a C.V. to:

Wilson Green Gibbs,
Chartered Accountants,
5 Southampton Place,
London WC1A 2DA.

BOOKKEEPER/JOURNALIST

Young person, good educational background, knowledge of bookkeeping and administration, fluent in Greek, wishing to learn journalism, required for our Athens office. Please write

United Press International
8 Bouverie St.,
London E.C.4.

SECRETARY-GENERAL for ANGLO-ISRAEL ASSOCIATION

Please write with C.V. for further details to:
Lord Byers, A.I.A.,
9 Bentinck Street,
London, W.1.

Recruitment Opportunities

Director of Finance

Mr. Roy Downham, the present Director of Finance, is retiring in the autumn. The Authority invites applications for his successor.
The Director of Finance is the Authority's chief specialist finance officer. The duties of the post are wide-ranging and cover:

(i) the 'internal' function: notably the assessment of the Authority's long-term financial requirements, the presentation of financial estimates and proposals to the Authority, the management of the Authority's reserves, the supervision of authorised expenditure, and liaison with the Fourth Channel Company (a subsidiary of the Authority);
(ii) the 'external' function: notably the Authority's financial relations with the television and radio companies (including the arrangements for the assessment and collection of a Levy, payable to the Exchequer, related to profits);
(iii) the 'policy' function related to (i) and (ii), with the responsibility of advising and *commenting on the financial aspects of* any part of the Authority's work; this function involves among other things discussions at a senior level with Government departments and Parliamentary committees, and with finance directors of programme companies.

The Authority is looking for applicants with wide experience at the highest level of financial policy-formation, management and control in the private or the public sector (or both) and with the ability to think creatively about the financial affairs of a public authority which has an *annual budget of some £50m., which is self-supporting*, and which has close links with private companies, ranging from the very large to the very small.
The post will be based in London (but involves responsibility for the Authority's main *financial establishment at Crawley Court*, near Winchester). The salary will reflect the importance of the post and the high qualities expected of the successful applicant.

IBA INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed, in envelopes marked 'DOF appointment' to the Director General, IBA, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EY.
Applications should be made by 15th March.

This position is open to men and women.

Director of Scottish Libraries Network

£14,370-£17,415

This appointment in Edinburgh carries responsibility for the administration, development and marketing of the services provided by a co-operative automation network (SCOLCAP), run by the National Library of Scotland. The network will shortly introduce a computer-based support service for member libraries through a shared bibliographic database, and will provide online access to bibliographic databases maintained by the British Library Automated Information Service (BLAISE). The successful candidate will lead a systems and liaison team.

Candidates (normally aged at least 30) must have *experience at managerial level of automated* library systems, together with a 1st or 2nd class honours degree or an equivalent qualification. Qualifications in librarianship and computing are *an advantage.*

Salary as Curator Grade B *£14,370-£17,415.* Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 18 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, *Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256)* 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours. Please quote ref: G/5700/1.

National Library of Scotland

DIRECTOR OF MARKETING



The London Business School wishes to appoint a Director of Marketing to be responsible for the marketing of the School's executive programmes and for coordinating the School's general public relations activities. The Director will be a member of the School's senior management team, working alongside senior academic faculty in the development of the School's portfolio of post-experience activities.

As Director, the person appointed will initiate, develop and sustain contacts at Board level in British, European and international companies. He or she will also require professional management skills to manage a marketing function that operates through a variety of channels to a large number of potential clients.

The Director will have had relevant experience in one or more of the following:
(i) management of a marketing function in a related or similar business;
(ii) a senior personnel role with responsibilities for commissioning and evaluating management development activities;
(iii) management education with significant experience in executive programmes.

Salary will be in the professorial range (band average currently £19,449) plus superannuation. Applications in letter form, or requests for further information, to The Secretary, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4SA (01-262 5050).

Chelsea Estate Agent

seeks ambitious residential negotiator with initiative and experience. Excellent remuneration and prospects. Reply with confidence to:

T. WARD
GEO. JOSLIN
01-352 3746

SUPERINTENDANT OF WORKS. A vacancy arises for a Superintendant of works on 1 May, 1982. The post is based in Cardiff, carries a grading equivalent to a Professional and Technology Officer Grade 3 in the Civil Service. Starting salary £6,557. Pension scheme in operation. Application in writing for further details and Form of Application to The Secretary, Wales TAVR Association, Centre Block, Maindy Barracks, Cardiff.

BUYER. Self motivated person 25/35 years old with vitality and personality to call on established contacts throughout the UK. Top salary, car provided plus expenses. Experience not essential, but good references are. Box 1256G The Times.

TRADE ASSOCIATION
c. £12,000 Central London

The Secretaryship of a major food producers' Association is vacant. Candidates, aged under 40, will take charge of all administration in servicing members and the Council and must possess the initiative and personality to develop the Association in a highly entrepreneurial industry. An executive background, a flair for communication and some familiarity with marketing and statistics are necessary.

Please apply: Sir Timothy Hoare, Career Plan Ltd, Chichester House, Chichester Rents, off Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1EG. Tel: 01-242 5775.

Career plan — 01-836 5207 Recruitment Consultants

HENDERSON'S SALAD TABLE
HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH

Whole food restaurant require an experienced Manager/ess (30-45). The applicant should have a genuine interest in whole foods, staff management ability and the flair to promote Henderson's unique image. Salary £9,000+ *per annum. Please apply in writing with C.V. to*

Mrs J. Burns,
The Salad Table,
94 Hanover Street, Edinburgh

WINE MERCHANT

A challenging opportunity for an energetic and ambitious person to manage a very high class retail and wholesale wine business in SW3. Sales, which are expanding, are about £400,000 pa. We are looking for someone in his/her early 30s who has already proved him/herself in the wine trade. Experience of buying wines from Bordeaux is essential. An attractive salary is envisaged and there are prospects of a directorship and equity participation. Please apply in writing to

John Miller,
44 Hay's Mews, London W1

AN EXPANDING AMERICAN COMPANY SEEKS A

EUROPEAN COURSE ADMINISTRATOR

The company arranges short, continuing education courses for engineers, scientists and technical managers.

The person appointed will be based in Amsterdam, and will probably have experience of short course or conference organisation. English should be the first language, and knowledge of other European languages would be a distinct advantage.
The person will be responsible for the smooth running of the Amsterdam office, which processes applications and financial receipts for courses running in Europe. Duties include supervision of registration and financial transactions by a small computer, contact with hotels, and liaison with European teaching faculty. Infrequent trips to the United States will be involved, and there will be some travelling within Europe.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and salary requirement should be addressed to

Ms E. Johnston,
The Center for Professional Advancement,
PO Box 19865
1000 GW Amsterdam

Spanish-speaking ACCOUNTANT/BOOKKEEPER required

Able to produce accounts to trial balance. Computer experience an advantage. Small company with pleasant West End offices. Some travel to Spain will be necessary. References and cv required. *Write to Box No* 1189 G, The Times.

JOBS IN THE ALPS (Emp Agy) Boys/girls 18+ needed for work in hotels in famous Swiss/French resorts June-September. Very long hours and hard work, good pay and conditions. Knowledge of French and/or German valuable. Write with SAE. 3 West Eaton Place, London SW1.

SALES RECRUITMENT
C. £10-£12,000 +

Entrepreneurial business person urgently required to develop expanding division. Must have experience in a sales environment and be capable of generating new business. Full training for successful candidate, aged 25-35, who will be well presented with outgoing personality. Phone Pamela Hills on 638 2691.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Someone To Believe In

FACING REDUNDANCY? Well written career histories and letters win interviews. For an effective self marketing campaign ring Instant Response, 01-223 7662/4586.



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ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT: PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

A young and dynamic country offers opportunities for new challenges, a new life and the experience of working abroad.
Applications are invited from Specialists and qualified personnel in the Medical and Dental professions for the following categories:

OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS
ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS
FACIO-MAXILLO PLASTIC SURGEONS
GOVERNMENT DENTAL OFFICERS
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS
DIETICIANS — ECG/EEG TECHNICIANS
HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT TECHNICIANS

For full information on the above positions, please contact:
ZIMBABWE HIGH COMMISSION
429 The Strand, London WC2R 0SA
Telephone (01) 836 7755, Ext. 253

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

is a non-governmental organisation constituted of about one hundred family planning associations. *It supports family planning* programmes all over the world, largely through its own affiliates. The associations are grouped into six regions. The Indian Ocean Region covers the following countries:— Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Applications are invited for the following post in the regional bureau, London:

ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR-London

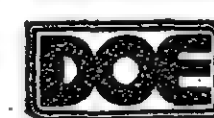
Will supervise the work of the field office; review and advise the Director on Plans, Work Programmes and Budgets, identify programme priorities; prepare reports; ensure that assistance required by the associations is provided; deputise for the Director and undertake field visits on his behalf.
Qualifications: a degree in preferably one of the social sciences; six years' field related experience *in social welfare programmes, including their management;* experience and understanding of the region and sensitivity to local cultures. A local language advantageous. Age: ideally between *30-45. Salary: £13,825 p.a. plus fringe benefits.*



Application with full CV with names of three referees should reach the Personnel Manager, IPPF, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4PW, before 25th FEBRUARY, 1982.

Assistant Inspectors of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings

The Department of the Environment invites applications from men and women for six posts of Assistant Inspectors of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. Subject to satisfactory service, these posts are for a three year period but it is possible that they may be extended up to a maximum of 5 years.
The successful candidates will inspect and report on buildings of special architectural or historic interest and make recommendations about their preservation and listing under the Town and Country Planning Acts. Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or a post graduate degree in a relevant field or equivalent qualifications. A working knowledge of English architectural styles from medieval times onwards is essential and preference will be given to those who additionally have a specialist knowledge of a particular period.
The salary scale for the grade ranges from £6,289 to £8,483 (inclusive of Inner London Weighting Allowance) but starting salary may be above the minimum *of the scale.*
For further details and an application form, please write to:
Mr. M. H. Woods
Department of the Environment
Room 429
Lambeth Bridge House
London SE1 7SB



THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OFFICER — c. £7,500

The Institute's expansion of professional and technical services to its members requires a third officer to work in the Professional Services Department.

The Department is principally concerned with the development of services to members in their professional lives through groups of members involved in specialist activities. The Professional Services Officer will be responsible for three of these groups. Reporting directly to the Secretary of the Institute, he or she will generate ideas for the specialist groups and implement their policies in addition to acting as secretary to panels of members meeting regularly at the Institute and organising meetings of larger groups of such members. He or she will be expected to take a wide ranging interest in the development of the Institute's professional activities which will involve *publicising the Institute's activities through its journal "Administrator"* and other media, drafting papers of all kinds—submissions to government departments, schemes for the administration of professional activities, policy statements and promoting conferences and seminars on professional activities.

Applicants, preferably graduates and/or members or students of the Institute, should have worked for several years in administration and be seeking to broaden their career experience.

Applications should be made in writing with full career details to the Secretary, ICSA, 16 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AH, marked "Confidential—Professional Services Officer".

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE
PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICER

SALARY £8,454 - £10,271 (inclusive)

The main purpose of the Institute is to increase knowledge and understanding between the 46 countries of the Commonwealth.
The successful applicant for this important post will manage the Press and Information Unit and be responsible for the promotion of the Institute's varied activities and new initiatives in the fields of the arts, education and information.
Applicants should be able to write well, have a good record in creative publicity and be able to demonstrate a lively interest in international affairs.
The present holder of the post leaves to take up a new appointment in March and applicants must apply within 2 weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. Further details of the post and an application form from:

Peter Collins,
Establishment Officer,
Commonwealth Institute, London W8 6NQ.

Raychem is an international corporation responding to the technological needs of the telecommunications, process, energy and electronics industries. It has locations in more than 47 countries.

Our European Headquarters in Brussels include the technical computer services department which is currently expanding, and looking for a

database specialist
Burroughs DMS II Software

and a

systems programmer
Burroughs large systems MCP

As we are using a 3 X 2 B 7805 computer, the successful applicants should have:

- strong conceptual understanding of Burroughs large computer systems;
- proficiency in ALGOL and COBOL programming;
- knowledge of telecommunications technology and experience in its applications.

Nationality is not important, but an ability to coordinate and influence people of different disciplines is a key requirement.
Raychem offers a good starting salary as well as comprehensive benefits such as profit sharing, stock purchase plan, medical and pension plan, etc.
Assistance will be offered for relocation expenses to Brussels.

If you think your qualifications meet the requirements for one of these positions, write in confidence to:

Odette Vermeir, Personnel Manager, Raychem Corp.;
Leuvensesteenweg 31,
B - 1940 Sint-Stevens-Woluwe (Brussels), Belgium
Telephone: 02/720.80.40.

Raychem

Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham

Lecturers/Senior Lecturers

The College is a residential establishment, running first degree and post-graduate CNAA courses, Army Staff courses and specialist courses, for both civilian and military students. It has an academic staff of over 100, whose duties are similar to those of University Lecturers. There are comprehensive laboratory, computing, workshop and library facilities, and staff are given every opportunity to become involved in research and development work, and extend their external contacts.

Electronic Systems Engineering

The Electronics Branch is responsible for instruction in the principles of electronic devices, signal transmission and processing through to the *application of these topics to analogue* and digital electronic/telecommunication systems including microprocessor, radar, and GW *engineering. The lecturer appointed* will be expected to take an interest in one of the topics listed above, but the post will be mainly concerned with electronic and telecommunications systems engineering. For further information, contact Professor C J Harris/Professor P C J Hill on Swindon (0793) 782551 ext 330/290.

Candidates must have a first or second class honours degree or equivalent in electrical engineering or applied physics (with electronics). Experience in the field of electronics or telecommunications is highly desirable and recent involvement in the design or R&D aspects of telecommunications, radar, and/or guidance systems engineering will be advantageous. Ref: S(E)908.

Computing Science

The Computing Science Branch is responsible for developing and researching into the application of computers to information systems, econometric modelling, operational research and financial modelling. DEC VAX-11/80, Parkin Elmer 3200 and PDP 11/55 machines are maintained and operated plus several microprocessors. Programming languages in use are CORAL 66, ADA, BCPL, ALGOL, FORTRAN and BASIC. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake teaching and project supervision in various aspects of computing science, including data bases, operating systems and programming languages, at undergraduate, graduate and specialist levels; prepare and supervise practical work in support of teaching, and systems software in support of research, on the College's main frame and mini-computers.

Candidates must have a first or second class honours degree or equivalent in computing science or a related discipline. Experience at the latest level, particularly with any of the machines or programming languages used by the College, will be advantageous. Ref: S(D)908.

Appointment will be as Senior Lecturer (£8,205-£10,320) or Lecturer (£5,175-£6,960) according to qualifications and experience. Starting salary may be above the minimum at each level. Promotion prospects to £13,000 and above. Accommodation may be available for single staff.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote appropriate reference.

NIGERIA

For a newly established Hospital Supply Company we require:

TECHNICAL MANAGER

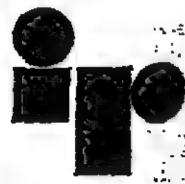
QUALIFICATIONS: Experience in moulding plastic materials, good mechanical knowledge, capacity to coordinate the production and assure the quality of the products.

PLANT MANAGER

QUALIFICATIONS: Experience in maintenance of machineries and moulds.
REWARDS: Very attractive salary, four weeks' annual holidays, *free housing with steward, free car with driver, fringe benefits, one or two* yearly leaves.

Please reply with full career details in strictest confidence to:

INTERPLASTICA
ENGINEERING & TRADING SA
Via Serfontana 6834—Morbio Inferiore
SWITZERLAND




CAREER OPPORTUNITY
OFFICE SUPERVISOR

An excellent chance has arisen for an out-going person in their early 20s to be responsible for the administration of a small marketing company in the City. You will do some secretarial work for the General Manager (typing nec. S/hand helpful) but *most of your day will be* spent supervising the clerical staff and ensuring the smooth running of the office. Good educational background and previous office experience essential. *Driving licence* useful. c. £6,500.
Ring 588 3535

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

COMPUTER PROCESSING DEPT *of a Market Research Company* require trainee data processor early 20's, some computer experience and/or knowledge of statistical techniques would be an advantage. Salary around £4,300 according to experience. Ring George Russell on 01-794 6461.

COUNCIL FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARAB BRITISH UNDERSTANDING
[CAABU]

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR

The Director is responsible for overall direction and administration of the CAABU office, for organisation and planning of work and for providing leadership. Personal experience of the Arab world is a requirement; knowledge of Arabic an advantage. A good command of source material (particularly on Arab/Israeli dispute is essential. Competence in drafting, both for publication and for correspondence with Government etc. Some capacity for public speaking. The work involves dealings with diplomats, officials and parliamentarians.
Salary by arrangement. Applicants should write to

CAABU, The Arab British Centre,
21 Collingham Road,
London SW5 0NU

enclosing a curriculum vitae and indicating their availability. *Closing date 28 February 1982.*

La creme de la creme

also on page 21

EXCELLENT SALARY FOR PA/SECRETARY

Managing Director of a progressive Electronic Computer Distributing Company in a fast-growing industry, needs a well educated, motivated assistant with a secretarial background to work in all aspects of the company. A thorough commercial knowledge is required plus organisational ability. Job involvement in a friendly atmosphere. Write or phone with full cv to

The Managing Director,
Electronic Brokers Ltd,
61-65 King's Cross Road,
London WC1X 9LN.
Telephone: 01-278 3461, ex 44

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

SECRETARY/PA c £7,000

The Senior Executive on the Sales and Marketing side of an internationally known company will genuinely use the talents of a top flight Audio PA/Sec. His dynamic approach can only be matched by a kindred spirit. Preferred age 25+.

Stella Fisher Bureau 110 Strand, W.C.2 01-836 6644 Recruitment Consultants

c. £6,800 MORTGAGE

As PA/secretary to the MD. This is an opportunity to be in at the start of a newly formed company which is part of a large International Group. You need sound secretarial skills, the ability to set-up and streamline systems and a good working knowledge of Spanish. Age 23-45.

Career plan 734 4284

c£6,000

Shorthand Secretary required for finance director of rapidly expanding company based in W1. Good speeds are essential together with organizing ability and iniative. If you would like to be part of a successful team then telephone Sue Dormer on 01-499 0855.

SOMEONE SOMEWHERE

Is just dying to join our recruitment consultancy in Knightsbridge. If you are ambitious and experienced in placing permanent staff phone Sue Beck now on 01-584 6344.

BROMPTON BUREAU

SECRETARY

Aged 21-35 required for Senior Partner of Chartered Surveyors in Bloomsbury. Experienced audio typist and confidential Secretary. Ring Gould & Company 01-637 8951

THE CHELSEA DESIGN CO. LTD.

Fashion designers, manufacturers and retailers require enthusiastic presentable, smiling person for varied duties from selling to sewing. Part- or full-time.

352 4626 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

BANKING—CITY TO £7,500 + EXCELLENT FRINGE BENEFITS (including all travel paid)

Senior position for Sec 24-32 with good skills for Miller and McNish, 320 Regents Street, 637 7868. Recruitment Consultants.

TEMPTING TIMES



TEMP INTO PERM

We would like to meet even more experienced secretaries, audio and copy friendly and have a very friendly and have a very busy efficient temporary team. Our rates are high, so are our standards. Many of our clients are with the advertising, communications industries, so lively personalities and adaptability are important. For immediate work and more information contact MICHELLE ZADEK

ZADEK WEBB RECRUITMENT LTD. 3 Henrietta St. London WC2 TEL 01-836 0594

La Crème SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Typists don't find us typical. 01-836 4086

THE demand for secretaries, audio and copy typists has increased and we have an urgent need to fill long and short term assignments in the West End and City. Top rates paid the same week. Marlene Lerner, Personnel Consultants, 10 Wigmore St., W.1. 01-637 3822.

PROMOTION. — Young Secretary for 6 month booking. Good skills plus telex. W1. 01-730 3312. Jaygar Careers Consultants.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Notice of proposed Agreement by Corporation of London with owners of land for the adjustment of the boundaries of Leadenhall Place and Lime Street EC3 in the City of London.

HIGHWAYS ACT 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the provisions of Section 256 of the above-named Act THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") for the purpose of straightening or otherwise adjusting the boundaries of the highways maintainable at public expense known as Leadenhall Place and Lime Street EC3 in the City of London propose as the highway authority for the said highways to enter into an agreement with the Official Custodian for Charities (1) The Trustees of the London Parochial Charities a Body Corporate under the City of London Parochial Charities Act 1883 being the Central governing Body of the City Parochial Foundation of 10 Fleet Street EC4 in the City of London (2) and Lime Street Properties Limited whose registered office is situate at ... [illegible]

... Dated the 18th day of January 1982.

S. J. CLAYTON, Town Clerk.

CHARITY COMMISSION

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

MAID/HOUSEKEEPER/BUTLER REQUIRED

[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER/FATHER'S HELP

[illegible]

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency ... [illegible]

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

Job hunting in a microchip era

Job hunting has never been more demanding than it is today. Those looking for work not only face increasing competition in an employment market where vacancies are at a premium: they must also adapt to an economy in which constant change is becoming the norm and long-term occupational success can be ensured only by anticipation of its implications.

The recession has certainly been responsible for some of this change. But it has masked the more fundamental implications of the steady technological modernization in industry which has been going on for more than 30 years.

The effects of the microchip are already with us. The revolution in office technology has radically changed the skills required from clerical and secretarial staff as well as the work for which they are responsible. The gradual introduction of micro-based manufacturing methods, the rapid development in telecommunication and the consequent advances in information technology will have a similar effect in every sector of industry and commerce.

These changes have already made themselves felt in, for instance, printing and journalism, car manufacture, public transport and engineering. They will soon affect the skills and qualifications required in seemingly immune professions such as accountancy, teaching, librarianship and banking.

With these changing demands will come radical developments in the way we work. In many jobs the 40-hour week will gradually give way to part-time or short-term contracts, job sharing and temporary positions. The introduction of electronic communication systems, and the reduction in "centralized" employment will enable more people to work from home.

Anyone embarking on a career is therefore obliged to become something of an astrologer. Applicants not only have to discover and acquire the skills and qualifications needed now; they also have to divine those which they will need in the future, and to ensure they will have access to any necessary retraining facilities.

Although the process of job application has become more complicated in recent years, the informational facilities necessary to undertake it have improved. A wide variety of sources can be consulted for data on prospective employers, future industrial and commercial developments, current and future prospects in potential fields and the skills and qualifications required.

These sources include the career and business pages of national and regional newspapers, trade journals and yearbooks, graduate and school leaver recruitment directories, career guides and popular periodicals. Information from conventional careers literature can be supplemented by video recordings, television and radio broadcasts, prestel entries and, of course, by direct application to employers and professional institutes.

Job seekers, if they are to be successful, will have to anticipate change. They will need to become adroit researchers, able to master and exploit the sophisticated methods of obtaining information available to them, and eager to take advantage of the flexibility that new methods of working will generate. To accomplish this, they will need to foster a substantial degree of pragmatism, self-confidence and resourcefulness.

This column aims to contribute to that process. In the following weeks, it will examine some of the changes modern technology is making to employment prospects and traditional working structures. It will also highlight and evaluate some of the many successful ways in which people can adapt to these changes and use them to their own advantage.

Michel Syrett

Practical skills a top priority

Teaching

Public disenchantment with the education system is not discouraging new entrants to the teaching profession. In fact applications for postgraduate teacher training courses are about 60 per cent up on 1981. This reflects not only the general tightness in the employment market but also the traditional status of teaching as a reliable graduate career.

Whether all the trainees will find jobs is another matter. Recent figures reveal unemployment rates ranging between 10 and 20 per cent for those who qualified last year, and 1982 is not expected to be much better.

Education is no longer exempt from expenditure cuts, and morale among teachers is generally felt to be low. But the strain on the profession is not just financial. Reduced staff numbers are compounded by the new demands being made of teachers.

The imparting of practical skills and preparation for working life is now regarded as a top priority. Making education seem more "relevant" to the pupils was one of the major themes of last year's policy statement from the DES entitled *The School Curriculum*.

This means — in theory, at least — that the basic skills of reading, writing, speech and maths at varying levels are being enshrined in a central position, while pre-vocational courses, careers and "understanding industry" exercises are being developed to provide "more opportunities (for pupils) to use their knowledge in practical applications".

For the purely academic teacher this may come as something of a jolt. Studying a subject for its own sake now seems to be a dispensable luxury, and teachers of arts subjects, for example, may feel it more important to help their pupils to complete a job application form correctly than to convey an understanding of literature.

The paradox is that, alongside this emphasis on hardnosed "relevance", teachers are being also asked to pay greater attention to a myriad of other issues, The recent Warnock report means that more has to be done to integrate the disabled into socalled "normal" classes while the pressure is also on to make sure that children of above average intelligence receive appropriate tuition.

On top of this comes the new microelectronic education programme and the consolidation of the "core curriculum".

To cope with such a disparate collection of functions, teachers will need to become more adaptable. This need extends even to the subjects taught, since staff cuts require that more teachers will have to take on a second subject.

Another repercussion of "new technology" for schools is its direct use in teaching. "Computer assisted learning" is being adopted slowly as a technique, but it is sure to expand and it should eventually allow teachers to spend more time with individual pupils, with less emphasis on class teaching.

This development will provide a sharp contrast to the traditional picture of the teacher lecturing serried rows of pupils, particularly in the field of continuing and adult education. Already more post-16 education is opening up, and the Government's new training initiative for the unemployed 16 to 19-year-olds will assist this process. Retraining and remedial education courses are also likely to expand.

Edward Fennell

Next week: how to research a potential employer

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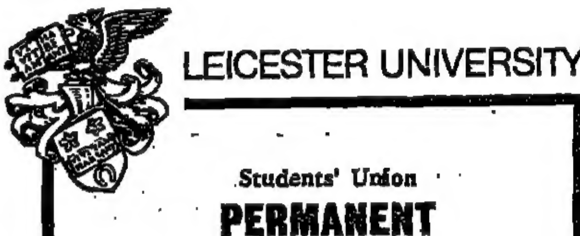
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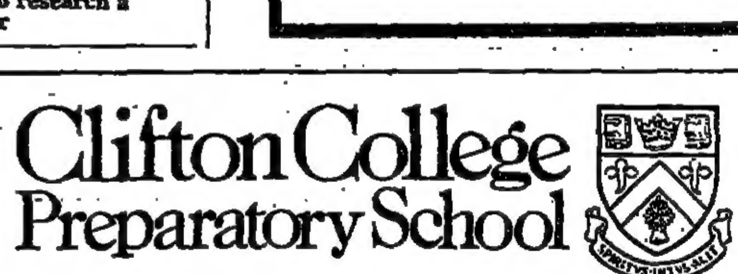
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Appointment of Head

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Clifton College was founded in 1862 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1877. The Preparatory School, established in 1930, has, at present, 530 boys on the roll, of whom 190 are boarders.

Particulars of conditions and emoluments attaching to this appointment are available from H. A. Adlam, Bursar and Secretary to the Council, Clifton College, 32 College Road, Bristol BS8 3JH. Telephone (0272) 739187.

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Applications, consisting of full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the School's Senior Assistant Secretary.

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Closing date for receipt of applications 26th February, 1982. Telephone enquiries: 0203 24011, ext. 2366.

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UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

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ENJOY GOING TO WORK

STEPPING STONES

COOL HEADED PERSON FRIDAY

COUNTRY PROPERTY

PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

KENNINGTON

LONDON FLATS

15 MINS WALK FROM CITY

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Today's subjects are: Living in a Developing Country; It's Your Choice; It's Maths; Science Workshop; Scene; Near and Far; Search (down the river Teifi); and On the Rocks (the United Kingdom); 12.20 Interval; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Live from the studio's foyer; 1.45 King Rollo (breakfast in bed); 1.50 Stop-Go! (all about wheels); 2.00 You and Me (F is for Friends); 2.15 For Schools and Colleges: Music Time and Television Club; 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Holiday: Cruising along the Nile 1982-style; also, an off-season deal in Dover; and the pleasures of York and Scarborough; 3.55 Play School: see BBC at 11.00 am for details.

4.20 Secret Squirrel: cartoon; 4.45 Jackanory: Jan Francis reads Jo Rice's Bravo Baltasar.
4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Episode 4 of the Mark Twain story. Tom's "engagement" to Becky is over.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: A cheap way for model railway enthusiasts to make a forest of trees for their OO gauge set.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker. And weather.
6.00 South East at Six. And at 6.25, Nationwide.
7.00 Tomorrow's World: Special radar systems to spot natural disasters; and a device which monitors how much electricity appliances are using.
7.25 Top of the Pops: with Simon Bates.
8.05 Wildlife on One: Baboons Rule O.K. The result of the six months spent by cameraman Rodney Borland and his wife Moira among the Chacma baboons in the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve.
8.30 Goodbye Mr Kent: New comedy series begins. With Richard Briers as the journalist lodging with Hannah Gordon.

9.00 News: With John Simpson. And weather forecast.
9.25 Shoestring: The radio station private eye (Trevor Eve) is on the trail of a missing 1960s pop star after a record request has been received from a dead girl. There's also a mysterious cover-up attempt in the music business. With Michael Craig, Anne Bell and Lance Percival (r).
10.20 Question Time: Another question-and-answer sessin, with Robin Day in the chair. His panel tonight consists of Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the environment; Geoffrey Rippon, former Conservative cabinet minister; Barbara Switzer, an official with TASS, the white-collar section of the AUEW; and Julie Tallon, who runs her own export business.
11.20 Top Sailing: The spotlight tonight is on the big boats. Bob Fisher follows the first four-day Sea Horse Maxi regatta which was staged last year. Many of the owners were getting their craft in trim for the round-the-world Whitbread race.
11.50 News headlines. And weather forecast.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru / Wales 10.10-10.32 am I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 11.50 News headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.00 pm Scottish News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.50 News headlines. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55 am For Schools. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.20-11.55 Professional Boxing (Barry McGuigan v Don George). 11.55-12.25 Top Sailing. 12.25 News. England 6.00-6.25 Regional magazines. 11.55 Close

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: The story of the Little Red Hen. With Ben Thomas and Lola Young. 11.25 Closedown: 12.00 Open University: The subjects are: The Pre-School Child (All in a Day's Work). 12.25 Childhood, 5.10 (Family Matters) and, at 12.50, Dome on the Range. Open University programmes end at 1.15. At 3.55 Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern. More autobiographical chapters from Malcolm Muggeridge's long and varied life, as recounted on film, and in interviews. Today: from 1939 to 1945.

4.50 They're Playing My Tune: How Joan Williams, from Bournemouth, was caught in the (musical) act (r).
5.00 World Skiing Championships: From Haus, in Austria. We see the Ladies' Combined Downhill.
5.40 All Creatures Great and Small: Another tale of the Yorkshire vets. What happens when they all want to be free on the same night (r).
6.35 Ennal's Point: Welsh lifeboat drama serial: episode 4. A young seaman attempts suicide. 7.20 News.
7.25 History on Your Doorstep: Author Terry James tells Fred Housego about Carmarthen's past.
7.50 International Snooker: Benson and Hedges Masters.
8.30 Russell Harty: Guests are Demis Roussos and wild animal tamer Martin Lacey.

9.00 Call My Bluff: Return of the game in which it's the best poker-faces that win: Frank Muir, Joanna Lumley and Tim Rice are pitted against Arthur Marshall, Sue Cook and Peter Davison.
9.30 Forty Minutes: The Last Resort. For the first time, the TV cameras have been allowed into Glenthorne, the prison in the Birmingham suburbs where disruptive and disturbed youngsters who have committed very serious crimes (rape, arson, murder among them) are kept. We see the three grades of rehabilitation
10.10 International Snooker: More coverage of the Benson and Hedges Masters, from Wembley Conference Centre.
10.45 Newsnight: news and comment. Peter Shore explains Labour's policy, and Shirley Williams and Terence Higgins examine it.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Rockpop in Concert. We see Foreigner and The Spliff Radio Show, filmed in the Westfallenhalle, Dortmund, West Germany on January 9. Ends at 12.15 am.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. The subjects today are: Physics in Action; My World; Seeing and Doing (the Normans); Geography; A-level Biology; Basic Mathematics; Over to You (the uses of thread); and Middle English; 12.00 Little Blue: the baby elephant; 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial, set in the last war; 1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Four couples talk about their experience of retirement; 2.45 Love Among the Artists: Shaw's novel, serialized, With John Stride as Owen Jack, Geraldine James as Mary Sutherland; 3.45 How's Your Father? Comedy series with Harry Worth (r).

4.15 Dangermouse: cartoon serial, episode four; 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: A difficult decision for the newly-adopted son.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: countryside serial.
5.45 News from ITN: 6.00 Thames area news.
6.30 Thames Sport. The local scene is covered by Derek Thompson, Allan Taylor and Simon Reed.
7.00 Does the Team Think? Questions are (obligingly) answered by Beryl Reid, Jimmy Edwards, Frankie Howerd and William Rushton. Order is sporadically maintained by Tim Brooke-Taylor. This is the television version of the old BBC radio show. Mr Edwards was in that one, too.
7.30 Film: March or Die (1977). French Foreign Legion drama, set just after the First World War, with Gene Hackman as the officer assigned to a group making an archaeological dig. The local Arabs are not friendly. Co-starring Terence Hill, Catherine Deneuve, Ian Holm and Max Von Sydow.

9.00 Film: March or Die (continued).
9.30 TV Eye: For 12 months, a 29-year-old British engineer has been held hostage in a remote mountain stronghold in northern Iraq by Kurdish insurgents. TV Eye has film of the captive, Michael Powell; and there are interviews with his mother and brother who have been waging a vain battle to secure his release. The reporter is Peter Gill.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news headlines.
10.30 Danger UXB: Just Like a Woman. Serial about Army bomb disposal man in wartime London. Starring Anthony Andrews, last seen as Sebastian Flyte in Brideshead Revisited. This episode's about a bomb found in the vegetable patch of a couple called the Prestons (Alfie Bass and Patsy Smart) (r).
11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati: American radio station comedy series. A mistake over a competition prize—and an attempt to repair the damage.
12.00 What the Papers Say: The presenter is Peter Paterson.
12.15 Close: with Gillian Reynolds.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
6.55 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.00 News.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Your Move or Mine. The agonizing business of buying and selling houses.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Throwing the Punch" by Tony Curtis.
11.00 News.
11.05 Pie on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Never Too Late: Thora Hird, Avis Bunnage, Mags Jenkins in "Hilda Steeds Aside".†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Pickers and Stealers" by Margaret Steward.
4.00 Home Base.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time: "Marital Rites" by Margaret Forster (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Kaleidoscope.
8.00 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra Concert. Dvorak.†
8.55 A Shrine for Dr John. Henry Donald tells the story of "Rab and his Friends" by John Brown.
9.15 Concert (Part 2) Dvorak.†
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF:
6.25am Weather forecast.
9.05 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
1.55pm Programme News.
2.00 For Schools.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Suppe, Scriabin, Walton; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Tchaikovsky, Gluck, Faure, Berwald; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Bruch; records, including mono.†
10.00 Twentieth-Century Piano Music. Recital: Bartok, Priaulx Rainier, Folke Stromholm.†
10.35 Bartok String Quartet. Recital: Mozart, Bartok, Janacek.†
11.55 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert: Rossini, Prokofiev, Beethoven.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre. Song recital: Haydn, Strauss, Poulenc, Tchaikovsky.†
2.00 Bach and his Predecessors. Harpsichord recital: Buxtehude, J. C. Bach, Bohm, Kuhnau, J. S. Bach.†
2.40 Danish Music. Recital by the Koenig Ensemble: Holmboe, Nielsen, Steen Pade, Hans Abrahamsen.†
3.30 Cavalleria Rusticana. Opera, in one act by Mascagni (sung in Italian; records).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Roger Nichols.†
7.00 A Patriot For Me by John Osborne. Play, adapted for radio by Anton Gill.†
incl. 8.25-8.35 Interval: Satie — piano music; record
9.55 Words. Talk by Michael Neve (4).
10.00 Music in our Time. Music by Cornelius Cardew, who died last month at the age of 45.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Kenneth Gilbert. Clerambault; record.†



Patricia Hayes: Know Your Place (Radio 2, 10.00 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Country Club with Wally Whyton.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 Know Your Place. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

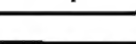
5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell 7.00 The Record Producers. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close

Jill Bennett: Radio 3, 7.00 pm

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury 8.30 John Peel 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Rock Salad 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon 10.30 Just a Minute 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Is Sin Out of Date? 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Ulster Newsletter 9.20 In the Meantime 9.30 Business Matters 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Murder 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Golden Treasury 2.30 Music Now 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



Hannah Gordon: Goodbye, Mr Kent (BBC 1, 8.30 pm)

● BABOONS RULE O.K. (BBC 1, 8.05), filmed in and around the Cape of Good Hope, is the BBC TV's confirmation of a conclusion about the baboon as reported in an Anglia Television Survival film last year: you actually get on better with the boss by turning your back on him. Specifically, the presentation of your posterior to the top man in the troupe is to acknowledge your inferior rank. And when the deferential baboon happens to be female, the gesture can have results that are not totally unexpected: ie, the local baboon population increases by one. And, sure enough, baby Indigo duty makes his appearance in Caroline Weaver's film. There is another kind of inevitability in Baboons Rule O.K. And that is that they live O.K. too — but only so long as the tourist stays away. Feed the animals on junk foods and they can get greedy and nasty. There's the crack of a gun — and Indigo can suddenly find himself a member of a one-parent family.
● THE LAST RESORT (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) gives a boost to the reputation that Forty Minutes is fast acquiring of being the one documentary series we can look forward to each week with a keen sense of excitement because (to quote a cliché more conventionally affixed to the SDP) it has broken the mould. It constantly surprises, often instructs and invariably entertains. Tonight's film is about a prison where young criminals are rehabilitated, despite the fact that the seriousness of their crime would seem to put them firmly into the category of those without a hope of redemption.
● CALL MY BLUFF, the only TV programme dedicated to the proposition that crime does pay, returns tonight (BBC 2, 9.00). The bigger and better-told the whopper, the higher the chance of success. The game is great fun, and restores the poker-face to its rightful place among the more subtle of the deceptive arts.
● Radio highlights: John Osborne's play A PATRIOT FOR ME (Radio 3, 7.00), already broadcast, and much praised (a fine cast includes Jill Bennett, Robert Lang and Gary Bond); Margaret Steward's slightly Dickensian play PICKERS AND STEALERS (Radio 4, 3.02), about a junk-shop graveyard; and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (Radio 3, 3.30), with Franco Bonisolli and Martina Arroya as the lovers.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's On Where. 6.40 Take Tuckerman. 7.00 Benson. 10.28 News. 10.34 Better Read. 11.05 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.35 Jazz: Stan Tracey Octet. 12.05 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Struck by Lightning. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 Ladies Man. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada reports. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is your right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Barney Miller. 11.00 Medicine Men: Acupuncture. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.50 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.45 am Closedown.

ULSTER
1.20-1.30pm Lunchtime. 4.20 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emerdale Farm. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

CENTRAL
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 England their England: Detective s Life. 8.00-9.30 Film: On the Buses (Reg Varney, Doris Hare) Women drivers cause trouble at a bus depot. 10.30 Venture: Current affairs presented by John Edwards. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 News. 11.35 Film: Where Have All The People Gone? (Peter Graves) a solar flare kills off most of the people on earth. 1.00 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.45-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Entertainers. 10.30 Bizarre 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Living and Growing for Parents and Teachers. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

TSW
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 Take Tuckerman. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.32 News. 10.35 Controversy: Talk-in. 11.05 Medicine Men: "Naturopathy". 11.35 pm Jazz: Stan Tracey Octet. 12.05 am Postscript. 12.11 Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Here's Boomer 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Golfing Greats: Tony Jacklin. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20 Palmerstown, USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.35 Our Incredible World. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Superstar Profile: Mel Brooks. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except:- 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm MWSTI. 4.15 Theatre Box. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.30-11.30 All Kinds of Everything.

TVS
As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not For Women Only 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 New Avengers 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.30 Bygones. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Make Mine Music. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Barney Miller. 12.20 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except. Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Fangface 4.45-5.45 240 Robert 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life: Introduced by Tom Coyne 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News 10.32 Job Slot Extra 10.35 Bizarre 11.00 Check It Out Teenage magazine programme 11.30 Medicine Men: Acupuncture 12.00 Other Side 12.05 am Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not For Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Electric Theatre Show. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.15 Further Adventres of Oliver Twist. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.30 Supersquash. 11.00 Medicine Men: Naturopathy. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Council in Question.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Plans abandoned for compulsory health insurance

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government has abandoned any idea of introducing a compulsory health insurance scheme to increase the resources available to the National Health Service. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for the Social Services, after examining a report on possible ways of financing health care, has decided to go no further with a reform which would have entailed a major administrative upheaval and encountered the hostility of the Labour Party.

The decision means that the NHS will continue to be mainly financed from general taxation. At present the proportion of its costs met from taxation is about 90 per cent.

The Conservative Party has for several years been actively interested in new ways of raising resources for health care. In 1976, Mr Patrick Jenkins, the party's spokesman in opposition, suggested that there might be a link between the inadequacies of the NHS, with Britain the only advanced country where patients "had to face the torments of the waiting list", and the fact that it was a highly centralized system, financed largely through taxation, which was free at the point of service.

The Conservative Party manifesto at the general election in 1979 referred to possible greater reliance on the insurance principle for NHS funding, as used by many Continental countries. Generally, the citizen is obliged to join a recognized health insurance scheme, paying premiums in return for certain minimum benefits.

But the Royal Commission on the Health Service, which reported in 1979, opposed such a system. The commission said it would not itself lead to more resources being devoted to the health service; and that administrative costs could be high, with more forms to fill in and more people to handle them.

More damningly, the commission said that an insurance system would introduce a new principle: that a different *standard of health care* within the NHS would be available to those who chose to pay for it.

This argument has all along been conclusive for the Labour Party, who would not countenance any change which required people to pay for treatment as a matter of course, even if the payments were reimbursed from the insurance funds. A mistaken report that the Government was contemplating such a change provoked angry charges in the Commons last month when Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, told the Prime Minister that any threat "to the basic principles of the health service" would create a revolutionary situation".

Since his appointment last September Mr Fowler has shown himself wary of making a change which might encounter grave political difficulties, at a time when the government has enough of those, for questionable financial advantage. Most of his colleagues share his judgment.



Arthur, above centre, escorted by police, and below, the arms said to be in his possession.

Weapons seized with Briton in New York



Scotland Yard last night denied any knowledge of a Briton arrested by New York police who called him "some kind of mercenary".

Paul Arthur, aged 27, who gave his address as Sanderstead Road, Croydon, south London, was arrested after a car chase. Found in the car were a Uzi sub-machine gun, a Colt 45, 24 armour-piercing bullets, a full clip of ammunition and a pair of binoculars, police said. He was charged in court with possessing loaded weapons.

Brooklyn police said: "He is not staying anything. He is one very cool customer."

Last night neighbours in Croydon described Mr Arthur as a bodyguard and former heavyweight boxer, who specialized in security operations on transfers of jewelry and money. He was known for long trips aboard and last seen in November.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The Nuneaton Flyer is cancelled

Yesterday saw the debate to which Opposition MPs of all parties had been looking forward for more than two-and-a-half years, the one about the three million unemployed. But first some travel news: for the first time in three days, the Aslef-sponsored Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab), was cancelled yesterday.

He, it may be remembered, is the Labour backbencher who keeps on getting up and, under the guise of asking for an emergency debate on the rail dispute, managing to get *in a short speech* in support of the Aslef case before being refused the debate by the Speaker. Throughout the dispute, Aslef has, for humanitarian reasons, maintained this essential service. Mr Huckfield has puffed his way out of the backbenches at the end of question time. You could set your watch by him. But yesterday, come departure-time, and we, the long-suffering public, were let *down*. No Huckfield in sight. Had he allowed himself to be intimidated by Tory protests that he was abusing the procedures of the House? Or was it that, in a sharp escalation of its tactics in the dispute, Aslef was not even prepared to run its MPs? You will be kept informed.

The reader may suspect that this column has spent nearly two days on the subject of the totally unknown Mr Huckfield because it wants to avoid the subject of unemployment. That unworthy suspicion is correct.

In contemplating intellectual skulduggery, we have in this space a high tolerance threshold. We tend to see politicians as lovable rogues rather than actual knaves. But debates on unemployment place this benign attitude under a certain strain.

First, they are rather unpleasant. When Members say terrible things about one another on these occasions they seem to mean it, which they never do when, for example, they are happily accusing one another of being in favour of rape.

Second, several of the *actual causes of unemployment* are never mentioned for fear of Members sounding too right-wing. This is true even of the right-wingers. One has in mind such causes as unions pricing young people and others out of work; rent control making it difficult for workers to move and find accommodation elsewhere; and the tendency of some people to prefer the dole to working.

Within the limitations caused by their unwillingness to discuss the subject seriously, yesterday's debate could have been worse. Mr Tebbit, the Secretary of Employment, began by putting much of the blame on higher oil prices. Whereupon Mr Donald Stewart interrupted him. Just because Mr Stewart is a Scottish Nationalist and sits for somewhere called "The Western Isles" it does not mean to say he is a half-wit. Other things being equal, it would. But he is also shrewd. He wanted to know whether, if what Mr Tebbit was saying about oil was true, it did not mean that the Tories' Saatchi and Saatchi election poster campaign "was completely dishonest". Mr Tebbit rather limply replied: "No, not at all." He then spoke again about oil prices. Mr Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, got up to say that Labour had to cope with a quadrupling of oil prices when in office.

All this stuff about oil prices was getting us nowhere, since the answer to both front benches was that both blamed unemployment on oil prices when in office. Mr Tebbit spent some time on international economic conditions before abandoning this quality strategy altogether and plunging down-market. Here he has always been formidable.

His change came when Dr David Owen, for the Social Democrats, got up and complained that for 15 minutes Mr Tebbit had not said anything constructive, but had simply talked about the past. Mr Tebbit said he had been *diagnosing the problem*. "If he as a doctor, treated his patients without diagnosing them, I can see why he came to the House of Commons," he added.

From then on, Mr Tebbit was in command of the situation. Oil prices and Japanese productivity statistics were forgotten. The lack of a Labour or SDP alternative was the new subject. Mr Michael Foot, slumped in front of Mr Tebbit, muttered that the Minister was "unfit to answer for any Government, not even this Government". Mr Varley, the Shadow Secretary for Employment, later spoke of Mr Tebbit's "thoroughly nasty" and "positively repulsive" speech. It was not, in reality, as good as that.

Architects back down over fees

By Hugh Clayton

Leaders of the architectural profession surrendered yesterday to government pressure for changes in rules for fixing fees. The Royal Institute of British Architects published new draft rules which will allow limited price-cutting and abolish the present system, which obliges members always to charge according to the institute's fixed scale of prices.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said the proposed changes would enable the Government to drop its threat to enforce reform by law. Mr Patrick Harrison, secretary of the institute, said: "Insofar as fees are subject to negotiation, it is likely that it will reduce the income of the profession a bit."

Mr Owen Luder, president of the institute, said that the institute would not have gone so far if there had been no threat of legal enforcement. "Our members have to face the political realities."

It is almost fourteen years since the former Prices and Incomes Board made the first in the *present series of official* complaints about the way architects' institutes oblige their members to charge a single scale of prices for each type of work.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission made similar criticisms in 1977 after hearing of resentment against the rigid fee system, which ruled out any element of bargaining about prices when architects were chosen. The institute agreed to move from mandatory to recommended price scales, but decided to campaign against price competition.

It tried late last year to win the tacit support of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, for its case that price competition among architects would lead to a deterioration in service, which might leave the country with a modern heritage of substandard buildings.

Mrs Oppenheim has accepted that competition should be limited. A proposed new institute rule, approved by her, says that "a member who is *offering services as an independent* consulting architect shall not revise a fee quotation to take account of the fee quoted by another architect for the same service".

Mr Harrison said that architects who broke the rule and tried to undercut excessively would receive "short shrift" from the institute. Mr Luder said: "Enforcement is always difficult, but this will not be so difficult, because if this *thing is not done fairly then* someone who is involved and gets the wrong end of the stick will yelp".

Secrets breach inquiry into dead PC's report

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Thames Valley police are investigating a possible breach of the Official Secrets Act concerning a confidential police report. The policeman who wrote the report, Det Supt Philip Fairweather, aged 58, committed suicide, in retirement last December, after the inquiry *began*.

On Tuesday Mr Stephen Scott, a producer with London Weekend Television, was arrested by two Thames Valley officers under the Official Secrets Act and questioned at a London police station about *an interview with Mr* Fairweather. He was released without charge.

A spokesman for the television company said Mr Scott was questioned about his journalistic researches for a programme which was never transmitted for legal reasons.

Some of the research was used later for an article in the *New Stateesman* magazine in the summer of 1979, written by Mr Scott. Police are concerned about the possible circulation of the report among journalists.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Patron, Transglobe Expedition, attends reception to mark final stage of the expedition, The Observer, 8 *St Andrew's Hill, EC4*, 6.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, visits St Paul's Church of England School, Cambridge, and opens new buildings, 3.

Exhibitions

The British Worker—photographs of working life, 1839-1939, Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery, 9 to 5.

Paper and Plastics—jewelry made from paper and *plastics*, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11 to 8.

Japanese Art of the Edo Period, 1600-1868, exhibition to complement the Great *Japan* Exhibition Part II, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 10 to 4.

Andy Warhol: portrait screen-prints, Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology, Cheltenham, 9.30 to 6.

Photographs by Freddie Reed, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Paintings by Jack Smith, Michael Johnson, Sue Smith and Helen Wilks, Bridge Street Gallery, 7a Bridge Street, Bath, 12.30 to 5.30.

17th to 19th century Japanese art, Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 10 to 4.50.

Prints and watercolours by Michael Cullimore, Anthony Davies and John Macfarlane, St Paul's Gallery, St Paul's Street, Leeds, 10 to 5.

Talks, lectures

The Appalachian Trail, illustrated lecture by John Merrill, Central Library, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton, 7.30.

Music

Concert, Lumina Ensemble, Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Violin recital, by Anne Hooley, St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, EC3, 1.5.

Auction viewings

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Jewels and objects of vertu, 9 to 4; Oriental and general ceramics and works of art, 9 to 3.30; Oriental rugs and carpets. English and Continental furniture, 9 to 2.30. Christie's, King Street: English pictures, 9 to 4. Christie's, South Knsington: European ceramics, 9.15 to 12; Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 10; printed books, 9.15 to 4.30; Art Nouveau and Art deco, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Stamps, 9 to 10.30; silver and plate, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Furniture, glass English porcelain, musical instruments and prints, 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Furniture, 9.30 to 4.30.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.90	29.90
Belgium Fr	85.25	81.25
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.64	13.94
France Fr	11.45	10.85
Germany DM	4.51	4.26
Greece Dr	128.00	119.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland Pd	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yn	452.00	426.00
Netherlands Gld	4.94	4.68
South Africa Rd	2.04	1.89
Spain Pta	193.00	184.00
Sweden Kr	10.99	10.41
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.92	1.85

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index was unchanged at 568.9.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says "If Mrs Thatcher is to make the U-turn that will rescue the economy, she will have to start twisting the steering wheel this morning."

The Frankfurter Rundschau, commenting on Britain's economic policy, says lack of success has made the Government unsure of itself: "Its steps are marked by uncertainty which the Government calls flexibility".

The Daily News of New York says Reagan's "new federalism" will work the greatest revolution in American government since the New Deal—if he can bring it off: "It will require the active cooperation of states and cities, or it won't fly."

Travel: Rail, road, sea, air

Rail

No trains today; no overnight trains tonight. No very early trains tomorrow, and delays and cancellations likely, especially in the morning. For times of first trains call station inquiries, or pre-recorded message on 01-246 8030.

Emergency parking

Emergency car parks for private vehicles open all week while rail disruption continues include areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, Peckham Rye fairground, and sign-posted parks near Bethnal Green and Mile End Underground *stations*.

For NCP space availability, call 01-499 7050.

Accommodation

The London Tourist Board has made special arrangements to help workers to book hotels in the city: call 01-730 3450 before 5.30 tonight for bookings over a *range of hotels*: or bookings can be made in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station, from 9 am to 8.30 pm.

Air

SAS flights resumed to and from Copenhagen, but services not expected to be back to normal *until tomorrow*.

Pre-recorded air travel information on 01-246 8033.

Airport buses

Regular services to and from Gatwick (Flightline 777: from Victoria Coach Station, hourly and every 20 minutes during rail strike, takes about 70 mins); Luton (Flightline 757: from Victoria, Eccleston Bridge, half-hourly, takes about 70 mins); Heathrow (Flightline 767: from Victoria Coach Station, half-hourly, takes about 40 mins). *Call 07372 42411 or 01-222 1234.*

National Express Air-Coaches run regular services to Heathrow and Gatwick from many provincial centres; also to some *regional airports. Details from* accredited travel agents, National Bus Company offices, or call 01-730 0202.

Roads

Congestion likely during peak hours because of rail strike; the AA advises commuters to share cars if possible, and to stagger departure times.

For pre-recorded information on road conditions and roadworks, call 01-246 8031.

Roadworks

London and South-east: M10: Northbound carriageway closed overnight; diversions via A405 and M1. M1: Northbound exit closed overnight at junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead). M11: Lane closures between junction 5 (Loughton) and 7 (Harlow).

Midlands and E Anglia: A5: Roadworks near Streeton, Staffordshire. A45: Temporary signals near M1 junction 16, and between Wellingborough and Little Irchester, Northamptonshire. A14: Southbound lane closures on Huntingdon by-pass.

North: A6120: Lane closures on Leeds outer ring road near Weetwood Lane. A1(M): Southbound lane closure at Scotch *Corner, N Yorks.* A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby.

Wales and West: A360/A361: Northgate Street/Long Street closed at Devizes; diversions. A487: Temporary signals near Bryncir between Caernarfon and Porthmadog. A390: Temporary signals at St Blazey Gate, Cornwall.

Scotland: A1: Lane closures on Milton Road East, Edinburgh. A84: Temporary lights at Blair Drummond and S of Lochearnhead, Perthshire. A92: Partially closed W of Aberdour, Fife; diversion for eastbound traffic. Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Disruption to Guernsey services: ferries calling at Guernsey on return sailings from Jersey, but not outward sailings from Weymouth or Portsmouth. Call 0705-811 315, 0703-29753 or 0481-24742.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Anniversaries today

Births: Henry VII, Pembroke Castle, 1457; John Baskerville, printer and typographer, Wolverley, Worcs, 1706; Henry Morton, Denbigh, 1841; Charles George Gordon, general, Woolwich, 1833. Deaths: Charlemagne, Aachen, 814; Henry VIII, London, 1547; Sir Francis Drake, off Porto Bello, Panama, 1596; William Butler Yeats, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France, 1939.

Postal delays

Because of the rail strike, mail may be slightly delayed.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on failure of *Government's economic policy.*

Lords (3): Social Security (Contributions) Bill, committee.

The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback

101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Eyre Methuen	£2.25
Mr Smith's Favourite Garden	Geoffrey Smith	BBC	£1.50
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Spoken Word	Robert Burchfield	BBC	£1.95
Travellers' Britain	Arthur Eperon	Pan/BBC	£2.95
Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
The Bell	Iris Murdoch	Granada	£1.95
Fame Is The Spur	Howard Spring	Fontana	£1.95
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
A Quiver Full of Arrows	Jeffrey Archer	Coronet	£1.25

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,741

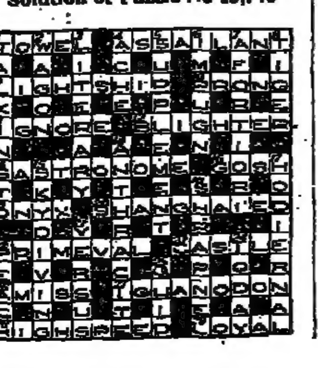
ACROSS

1 Judicial type of instrument (8)
5 *Kate died knowing this* (6)
10 Study hard consuming energy, that's the best (5)
11 Clergyman's stipend dishonest, we hear? (9)
12 The lion or unicorn as a football fan (9)
13 Ways out from the stage (5)
14 Article may be quite old (7)
16 Ghost seen to perform in small wood (6)
19 Show displeasure in bar — the monkey! (6)
21 Hence wife would share cost (2,5)
23 Manoeuvre near a battlefield (5)
25 Simple little quarrel with action man (9)
27 So frightened by Medusa (9)
28 Aggregate at base of column (5)
29 Transgress and get a commission (6)
30 Checks extent of steps taken (8)

DOWN

1 Exotic transport puts strain on author (8)
2 Pascal concerned with the length of this "needlewoman's" nose (9)
3 Lover makes rings round me? *Right first time* (5)
4 Letter gives record on Agave fibre (7)
6 Volunteers like sentry at Buckingham Palace? (4,5)
7 Set up limits of court before starting (5)
8 "Men love in haste, but they — at leisure" (Byron) (6)
9 Makes one's mark with orchestral works (6)
15 Estimate of literary value? (9)
17 Shopkeeper leaving health *farm?* (9)
18 Dance-steps disturbing for clubs etc (9)
20 Doze with family paper perhaps at table (6)
21 Grenade thrown by one of high rank (7)
22 Bird inexpertly shot (6)
24 Record a stage direction (5)
26 *Money possibly in 9* (5)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,740



Weather

Frontal troughs over the NW will move SE.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, E Anglia: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with rain; wind SW, moderate, increasing to fresh, veering NW; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F).

Central S, Central N, E England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Becoming cloudy, with rain spreading SE, becoming mainly dry and clear after dark; wind SW, fresh, increasing to strong, veering NW; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, snow on hills, becoming drier with sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh, increasing to strong, to gale force, veering NW; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

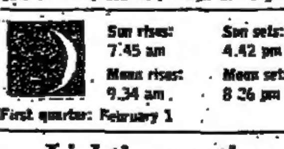
Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Rain, snow on hills, sunny intervals soon developing but also showers, wintry on hills; wind S, strong to gale force, veering W; max temp 6 to 7C (43 to 45F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, snow on hills, becoming drier with sunny intervals; wind S, fresh or strong, veering W; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

NE, NW Scotland, Moray Firth, Orkney, Shetland: Rain, snow on hills, clearing from W, sunny intervals developing but also wintry showers; wind S, strong to gale force, veering W; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Changeable, with temp near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, veering NW, fresh occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel: Wind W, veering NW, strong, decreasing to fresh; sea rough, becoming moderate. *Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong, occasionally gale at first; sea very rough or rough.*



Sun rises: 7.45 am	Sun sets: 4.42 pm
Moon rises: 9.34 am	Moon sets: 8 26 pm

First quarter: February 1

Lighting up time

London 5.12 pm to 7.14 am
Bristol 5.22 pm to 7.23 am
Edinburgh 5.7 pm to 7.44 am
Manchester 5.13 pm to 7.30 am
Penzance 5.39 pm to 7.31 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	3	37	Guernsey	s	5	41
Birmingham	s	3	37	Inverness	c	3	37
Blackpool	f	4	39	Jersey	c	6	43
Bristol	s	5	41	London	f	5	41
Cardiff	s	5	41	Manchester	s	3	37
Edinburgh	c	3	37	Newcastle	s	4	39
Glasgow	f	4	39	Ronaldsway	s	5	41

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Torquay 8C (46F). Lowest day max: Lerwick 1C (34F). Highest rainfall: Coningsby, 0.15in. Highest sunshine: Teignmouth 8.5 hr.

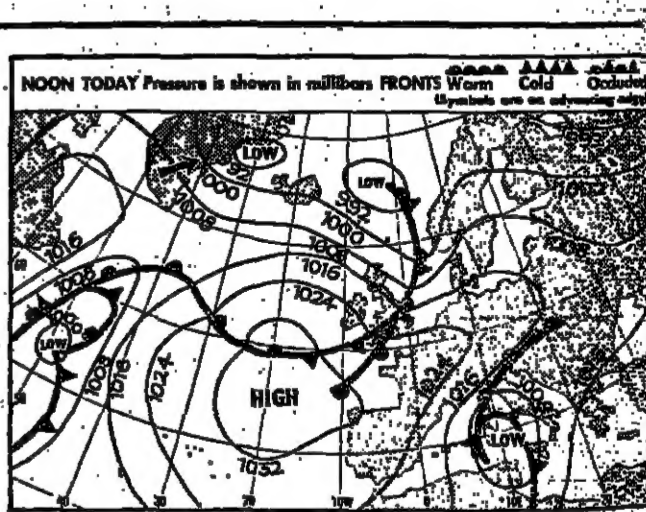
Satellite predictions

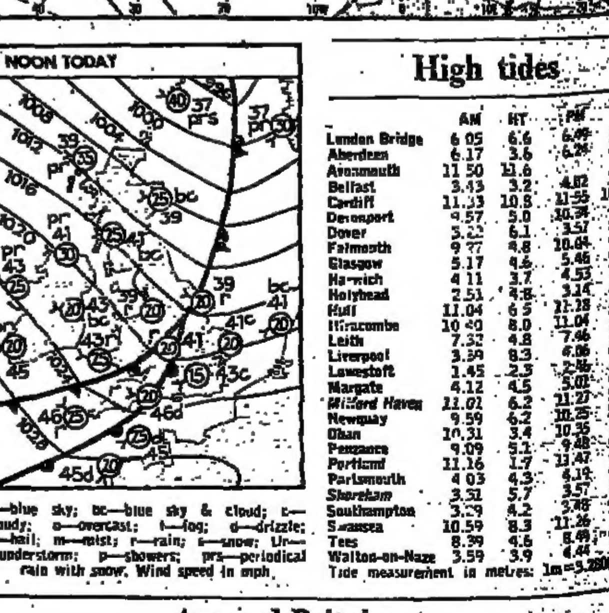
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1220: 19.30-19.33; SW; 45SSW; SSW. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 29) 6.11-6.15; NW; 65ENE; ESE. Salyut 6: 18.1-18.5; WSW; 25SSW; SSE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

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Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Thursday, January 28, 1982. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.





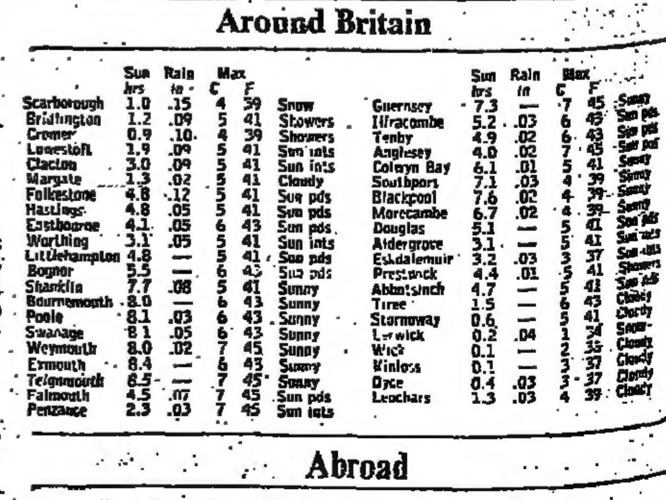
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.05	6.6	6.09	6.5
Aberdeen	6.17	3.6	6.24	3.9
Avonmouth	11.50	11.6		
Belfast	3.43	3.2	4.02	3.4
Cardiff	11.33	10.8	11.55	10.4
Devonport	9.57	5.0	10.24	4.7
Dover	3.22	6.1	3.57	5.8
Falmouth	9.27	4.8	10.04	4.5
Glasgow	5.17	4.6	5.46	4.1
Harwich	4.11	3.7	4.53	3.4
Holyhead	2.51	4.8	3.14	5.1
Hull	11.04	6.5	11.28	6.8
Ilfracombe	10.40	8.0	11.04	[illegible]
Leith	7.32	4.8	7.46	5.0
Liverpool	3.39	8.3	4.06	8.5
Lowestoft	1.45	2.3	2.46	2.1
Margate	4.12	4.5	5.02	4.2
Milford Haven	11.01	6.2	11.27	5.8
Newquay	9.59	6.2	10.25	5.9
Oban	10.31	3.4	10.35	3.1
Penzance	9.09	5.1	9.48	4.7
Portland	11.16	1.7	11.47	1.5
Portsmouth	4.03	4.3	4.19	4.1
Shoreham	3.51	5.7	3.57	5.6
Southampton	3.29	4.2	3.48	4.0
Swansea	10.59	8.3	11.26	7.9
Tees	8.39	4.6	8.49	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	3.59	3.9	4.44	3.7

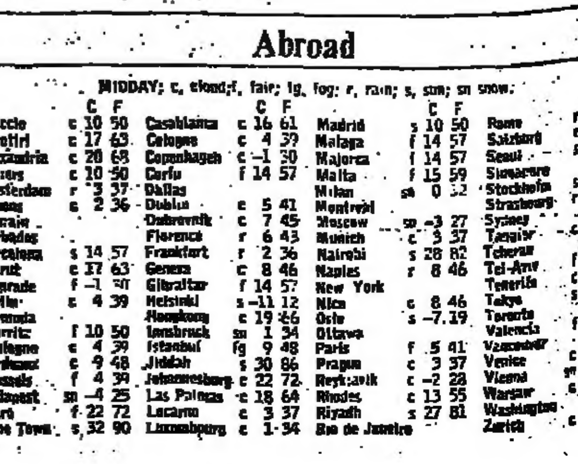
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	1.0	.15	4	39	Snow	Guernsey	7.3	—	7	45	Sunny
Bridlington	1.2	.09	5	41	Showers	Ilfracombe	5.2	.03	6	43	Sun pds
Cromer	0.9	.10	4	39	Showers	Tenby	4.9	.02	6	43	Sun pds
Lowestoft	1.9	.09	5	41	Sun ints	Anglesey	4.0	.02	7	45	Sun pds
Clacton	3.0	.09	5	41	Sun ints	Colwyn Bay	6.1	.01	5	41	Sunny
Margate	1.3	.02	5	41	Cloudy	Southport	7.1	.03	4	39	Sunny
Folkestone	4.8	.12	5	41	Sun pds	Blackpool	7.6	.02	4	39	Sunny
Hastings	4.8	.05	5	41	Sun pds	Morecambe	6.7	.02	4	39	Sun pds
Eastbourne	4.1	.05	6	43	Sun pds	Douglas	5.1	—	5	41	Sun ints
Worthing	3.1	.05	5	41	Sun ints	Aldergrove	3.1	—	5	41	Sun ints
Littlehampton	4.8	—	5	41	Sun pds	Eskdalemuir	3.2	.03	3	37	Sun ints
Bognor	5.5	—	6	43	Sun pds	Prestwick	4.4	.01	5	41	Showers
Shanklin	7.7	.08	5	41	Sunny	Abbotsinch	4.7	—	5	41	Sun pds
Bournemouth	8.0	—	6	43	Sunny	Tiree	1.5	—	6	43	Cloudy
Poole	8.1	.03	6	43	Sunny	Stornoway	0.6	—	5	41	Cloudy
Swanage	8.1	.05	6	43	Sunny	Lerwick	0.2	.04	1	34	Snow
Weymouth	8.0	.02	7	45	Sunny	Wick	0.1	—	2	36	Cloudy
Exmouth	8.4	—	6	43	Sunny	Kinloss	0.1	—	3	37	Cloudy
Teignmouth	8.5	—	7	45	Sunny	Dyce	0.4	.03	3	37	Cloudy
Falmouth	4.5	.07	7	45	Sun pds	Leuchars	1.3	.03	4	39	Cloudy
Penzance	2.3	.03	7	45	Sun ints						

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	10	50	Casablanca	c	16	61	Madrid	s	10	50	Rome	f	10	[illegible]
Akrotiri	c	17	63	Cologne	c	4	39	Malaga	f	14	57	Salzburg	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	c	20	68	Copenhagen	c	−1	30	Majorca	f	14	57	Seoul	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	c	10	50	Corfu	f	14	57	Malta	f	15	59	Singapore			
Amsterdam	r	3	37	Dallas				Milan	sn	0	32	Stockholm	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	c	2	36	Dublin	c	5	41	Montreal				Strasbourg	r	4	[illegible]
Bahrain				Dubrovnik	c	7	45	Moscow	sn	−3	27	Sydney			
Barbados				Florence	r	6	43	Munich	c	3	37	Tangier	c	15	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	14	57	Frankfurt	r	2	36	Nairobi	s	28	82	Teheran			
Beirut	c	17	63	Geneva	c	8	46	Naples	r	8	46	Tel Aviv	f	15	[illegible]
Belgrade	f	−1	30	Gibraltar	f	14	57	New York				Tenerife	c	20	[illegible]
Berlin	c	4	39	Helsinki	s	−11	12	Nice	c	8	46	Tokyo	s	9	[illegible]
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	19	66	Oslo	s	−7	19	Toronto			
Biarritz	f	10	50	Innsbruck	sn	1	34	Ottawa				Valencia	f	16	[illegible]
Boulogne	c	4	39	Istanbul	fg	9	48	Paris	f	5	41	Vancouver			
Bordeaux	c	9	48	Jeddah	s	30	86	Prague	c	3	37	Venice	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	f	4	39	Johannesburg	c	22	72	Reykjavik	c	−2	28	Vienna	sn	−3	[illegible]
Budapest	sn	−4	25	Las Palmas	c	18	64	Rhodes	c	13	55	Warsaw	c	2	[illegible]
Cairo	f	22	72	Locarno	c	3	37	Riyadh	s	27	81	Washington			
Cape Town	s	32	90	Luxembourg	c	1	34	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	c	3	[illegible]